THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

Tomorrow

New dimension
The way we see things is about to undergo a *dramatic change*. The 3-D art of holography will alter many visual images. Spectrum explains how and why.

Girl Friday
What makes a good PA (or what used to be known as a secretary)? Or a good boss, for that matter? Friday Page researches.

Wimbledon
Rex Bellamy and David Miller follow the top seeds and the hopefuls.

Special report
On the British market for commercial vehicles.

P&O bid referred by Parkinson

The £300m bid for P & O made by Trafalgar House has been referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The decision is his first major ruling in the post.

Harrods dispute over houses

Tenants of 31 houses near Harrods in Knightsbridge, London, have condemned the store, saying it sold the leases on their houses without warning. Residents of Trevor Square say Harrods also blocked a chance for them to buy their homes.

Page 3

Nissan wait

Nissan will make a final decision on its proposed £500m British car plant before the end of the year, Mr Takashi Ishihara, the company president, said in Tokyo.

American thaw

While the Soviet Union moves towards confrontation rather than concessions, signs are emerging that the US is seeking a constructive dialogue Page 7

Newsmen killed

Two American journalists were killed by rocket fire near the Honduran border with Nicaragua. The Honduran Foreign Ministry claimed that the firing came from Nicaragua Page 8

Breweries move

Ellerman Lines may be nearer to selling its brewing subsidiaries – Hartlepool-based J W Cameron and East Anglia's Tollymache Cobbold – separately from its shipping interests

Page 21

India's triumph



Kapil Dev, the Indian cricket captain, who schemed the tactical six-wicket victory over England in the Prudential World Cup. In the final India will meet the West Indies

Page 26

Meeting again

Billie Jean King, the No 10 seed, aged 39, and Rosemary Casals, 34, who contested a Wimbledon singles semi-final in 1969, are to meet again in this year's third round Page 27

Thatcher cites poll support for renewal of policy

- **Mrs Thatcher's new administration, strengthened by its increased majority, plans a continuation of policies, outlined in the Queen's speech yesterday.**
- **Trade unions face periodic ballots on holding political funds, as well as ballots on strike action and electing union leaders** Page 5
- **The Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, extending police powers, will reappear amended. Legislation on an independent prosecution body is uncertain** Page 5
- **Divorce reforms would make children's needs a priority, introduce "quick" divorces after one year and end wives' life-long maintenance** Page 4
- **The Government's drive to sell nationalized industries into private hands will be concentrated on telecommunications, arms factories and oil** Page 21
- **The oil assets of British Gas will probably raise £500m of the £750m expected from privatization this financial year** Page 21

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

A new confidence in the Prime Minister's delivery and a grim resignation on the Opposition benches were yesterday apparent when the new Parliament, lopsided with Conservative members, gathered to hear and debate the Queen's speech.

The Government's favoured theme of continuity was emphasized not only by the Monarch's ceremonial opening of the session. Of some 16 government bills outlined in the speech from the Throne, five were familiar measures which started in the last Parliament only to die at the dissolution on May 13.

A sixth will be a shortened Finance Bill containing the tax reductions proposed in the last Budget which the Opposition declined to endorse last month.

The rest of the list contained only one Bill which had not been foreshadowed. It will introduce private capital into the royal ordnance factories.

The resuscitated measures include the Bill to denationalize British Telecom; the Housing and Building Control Bill, which extends the right to buy; the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, which Mr Leon Brittain, the Home Secretary, will not reintroduce until October but which he does not plan to change substantially; the Data Protection Bill; and the Bill to abolish royalties when new oilfields are exploited.

Other measures were promised in the Conservative manifesto and hotly debated during the election campaign. The most contentious is the trade union reform Bill to give union members the right to hold secret ballots for electing the governing bodies of unions, and to curb the legal immunity of unions if they cause strikes without securing the approval of their members in a ballot.

Leading article, page 15

That Bill is expected in the autumn, which will give Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, time to discuss with the unions the Government's other proposal, to ensure that union members have a freer choice about whether to pay the political levy. If the unions are not prepared to liberalize their internal arrangements voluntarily, the Government remain ready to legislate.

The programme includes the promised legislation to curb excessive rate increases by individual local authorities, with a general power in reserve. But the speech offers only "proposals" for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils, which means a White Paper with the Bill deferred for another year.

The Prime Minister, with her brave new army at her back, told the Commons that her party was proud to have received the endorsement of the British people in the general election. It was her trump, which she was ready to play when any of her policies were challenged.

When a Labour backbencher questioned the right of the central government to interfere with the level of rates, she insisted that the Treasury had the right to control the overall level of public expenditure, and added: "That view has been overwhelmingly endorsed by the electorate."

Continuity, at least for a few more months, was represented also by the speech of Mr Michael Foot, who will not have many more chances to make an all-out onslaught on the Government before he lays down the burden of the leadership of the Opposition in the autumn.



The Queen, in full regalia, on her way to open Parliament (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Rise in mortgage rate annoys Prime Minister

By Lorna Bourke

The Prime Minister is annoyed with the building societies over yesterday's rise in home loan rates from 10 per cent to 11.25 per cent. The increase immediately put an extra 0.3 per cent to 0.4 per cent on the Retail Price Index.

She said during the debate on The Queen's speech: "I do not disguise my disappointment, especially as interest rates were reduced in the middle of April, first to 10 per cent and, since the election to 9.5 per cent – only half a per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed."

The building societies' decision to raise home loan rates was widely expected, but it was not unamimous and was clearly difficult to make. "Never have I viewed an interest rate change with such mixed feelings," Mr Christopher Sharp, general manager of the Norther Rock Building Society, said.

With mortgage demand running at nearly £2,000m a month, but with cash coming into the societies at only half the necessary level, the societies found themselves in an awkward corner.

But the rates being offered on building society investments were already competitive, and there is some doubt whether yesterday's 1 per cent increase from 6.25 per cent, net of basic rate tax, to 7.25 per cent will produce the necessary increase in deposits.

Mr Herbert Walden, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said: "The increase in the investment rate should increase the inflow of funds into societies, and thus enable lending to continue at a high level." He expected the higher investment rate to lift monthly *receipts from their present level* of about £300m to about £600m or £700m.

The main high street banks refused to comment on their home loan rates, though all will be looking at them carefully and should announce any changes within a few days. For Lloyds, which recently said it was discontinuing lending to new borrowers, any change would affect only existing borrowers.

The increase in mortgage rates should be slightly less *painful* for borrowers *this time* round, because of the introduction two months ago of Miras (Mortgage Interest Relief At Source).

Homebuyers with loans under £25,000 now make monthly repayments to the building society after the deduction of mortgage interest tax relief. They no longer have to wait for the Inland Revenue to adjust tax code numbers to take account of higher interest payments.

Monthly Repayments Net of Tax Relief on a Home Loan

	Old rate 10%	New rate 11.25%
£10,000	£71.60	£77.40
£15,000	£107.40	£116.10
£20,000	£143.20	£154.80
£25,000	£179.00	£193.50
*£30,000	£214.80	£232.20

***Although tax relief is granted on *mortgage interest on loans up* to £30,000, loans between £25,000 and £30,000 are not subject to Miras until April 1984 and these borrowers will still be making gross repayments and claiming tax relief from the Inland Revenue.**

Borrowers with loans over £25,000 continue to claim relief on their tax returns.

The commitment to raise the ceiling for mortgage interest relief from £25,000 to £30,000 during the current tax year was confirmed in the Queen's Speech.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Hereditary Dimbleby Herald shuffles the assorted cards

The ceremony was the familiar one: the same as we customarily see in the autumn at the state opening of each session. But this was the state opening, not just of a new session, but of a new Parliament.

So the occasion fairly heaved with significance: the sort of significance you only get when none of us, politician or observer of politicians, had the slightest idea what it signified. Who knows what perils, reversals of fortune, rises, falls, triumphs and betrayals lay ahead over the next five years?

No one: least of all the ministers, our rulers, the beneficiaries of this immense majority. Hence their studied looks of ease and confidence.

In such a condition of indispensable ignorance did both Houses await the arrival of Queen and Speech. Only the old ceremony was known for sure. I peeped into the Lords. It was the familiar riot of scarlet and ermine. I peeped next into the Commons. It was just the familiar riot. All was reassuring.

But in both chambers something was missing. This was the voice-over of Mr Richard Dimbleby – holder of Dimbleby Herald Preposterous, the heriditary office whose origins reach back deep into the middle ages of the television era, to about the year 1953.

Loyal readers may recall that I tried watching the ceremony from the Lords gallery last autumn, but that it did not seem real.

Only Dimbleby can bring order to this world of animated playing cards (blasting on trumpets); the Earl Marshal and the Lord Great Chamberlain (walking backwards of course); someone in errotic black stockings getting a door slammed in the face (moreover, someone in black stockings who is a man); and, naturally, the Cap of Maintenance.

So this year's report is a multi-media experience derived from Mr David Dimbleby, who could be heard in an ante-chamber, and the secondary source of the present writer's heavily-boggled eyes.

By positioning oneself at the appropriate point, it was possible to see Queen and consort arrive to a flourish from a waiting poker school. She was escorted up some steps by, among others, a familatr figure hiding inside the unfamilar tent of a heriditary peer's scarlet and ermine. "Come out, Willie, we know you're in there", one inwardly cried.

On television, princess Margaret was chatting to the Duchess of Gloucester. "The

Continued on back page, col 8

Soviet sea 'bug' near US Trident range

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The United States Navy has discovered a Russian "bugging" device in the sea off the American West Coast, near the top security test range used by its Trident missile submarines.

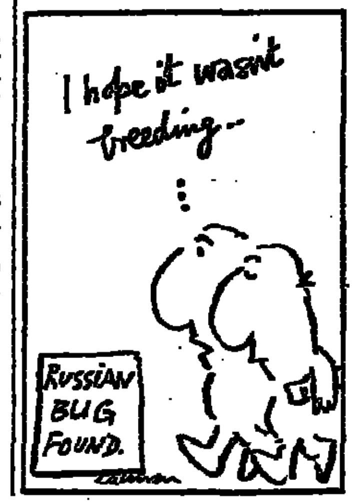
Its purpose was to record the accoustic signature of the Trident boats which could then be identified by Russian sonar eqipment with the precision promised by a fingerprint expert.

The US Defence Department has been astonished by the risk taken by the Soviet Union in planting the device in such a sensitive area of American waters.

What it finds most disturbing of all, however, is that the microelectronics on board, although made in Russian factories, were a replica of those manufactured in the United States.

The recent discovery, disclosed by a senior US official in London yesterday is claimed to be the latest example of how Western firms are aiding Soviet *defence technology by exporting* microelectronics production facilities and sophisticated computers.

Moscow defectors have told US intelligence that as many as 20,000 Russians are deployed worldwide with the objective of spying on Western technology.



Israeli pay fast forces hospitals to close doors

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

A hunger strike by 2,000 doctors in support of a long-running pay dispute had by last night brought Israel's medical system perilously close to collapse, with many doctors fainting in the heat from the effects of the fast.

The dispute is rapidly becoming the dominant political issue, posing new difficulties for the Begin Government. The ruling coalition yesterday defeated a no confidence motin in its handling of the affair by 61 votes to 50, after some of the bitterest parliamentary exchanges heard for years.

The human drama of the 114-day dispute has been increased by the continuing war in Lebanon. At 10 am yesterday, the Ramban Hospital in Haifa – one of Israel's largest – was declared open to military personnel only, and plans were instituted to evacuate nearly half of its patients who were civilians.

At Ramban, more than 200 doctors were fasting, and there, *as in hospitals throughout the* country, those who became too weak were treated with intravenous infusions by colleagues. The first hospitals were reported to have closed their doors to all new patients by noon.

The biggest to refuse admissions was Hadassah Hospital, on Jerusalem's Mount Scopus, where parents of 11 premature babies claimed the infants were in danger because no doctors were attending them.

Despite angry debates within Israel about the Hippocratic oath, the number of doctors joining the water only fast has been growing daily.

Marathon negotiations aimed at solving the strike resumed yesterdy afternoon after a second personal intervention by Mr Menachem Begin, the embattled Prime Minister.

The Government is afraid that with inflation running at 145 per cent giving in to the *doctors' demands could result* in anavalanche of matching pay claims.

Union optimistic after talks on FT dispute

Union officials said last night *that there appeared to have* been a breakthrough in talks to end the three-week strike at the *Financial Times* and there was optimism that the newspaper would resume publication by the start of next week.

An end of the deadlock in the strike by 270 members of the National Graphical Association came during five hours of talks at the London offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service between NGA officials and senior *FT* executives.

Mr Joe Wade, the NGA general secretary, said, as he left the Acas talks: "We have made pretty good progress. We are fairly optimistic that by the end of the weekend there will be a resumption of publication."

He said there was one sticking point in a proposed framework of negotiations *which would span the next six* weeks while the newspaper was produced normally and if that blockage could be removed NGA members would be recommended at a meeting tomorrow to return to work.

Under the Acas proposals a two-week period of talks between the management and the NGA would be held under the auspices of Acas and try to produce a press room agreement for the union's 24 full. and part-time machine managers.

Mr Wade said that following that agreement there would be a further four week of negotiations, this time involving the other main print union, Sogat 82, which represents machine assistants, with the aim of getting a joint press room agreement.

Secret vote at BL on washing up

By Clifford Webb

A mass meeting of 5,000 workers at BL's Cowley car body plant yesterday broke with established union practice and voted to submit the long running "washing-up time" issue to the test of a secret ballot.

The unusual course was recommended by shop stewards after a show of hands had indicated that the meeting was split evenly on acceptance of "bell to bell" working which management reimposed in the plant on Tuesday.

Mr David Buckle, the Oxford district secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who played a key role in the month-long strike on the same issue in April, was quick to point out: "We have no objection to the principle of ballots. All I hope is that if this decision goes against the company it will accept it."

The big question unanswered last night was whether workers in the adjoining assembly plant would follow the lead of their colleagues and also hold a ballot. It was their solid opposition to the loss of six minutes' daily washing-up time at the end of shifts which sustained the strike and cost Austin Rover £120m of production, mainly new Maestros.

Last night assembly workers accused their colleagues in the body plant of "always being lukewarm" about the washing-up issue. They said they had not joined the original strike and many had worked the extra time on Tuesday.

Hijackers threaten to blow up plane

Rome (AP) – Airport officials refuelled a hijacked Boeing 707 airliner last night after two Lebanese calling themselves "Black Berets" threatened to blow up the Libyan-chartered aircraft.

Athens and Rome airport officials said there were 23 passengers and 11 crew on board. But an Italian source quoting unnamed airport officials put the total number of passengers as high as 134.

The airliner, chartered from the Romanian airline Tarom, and hijacked while flying from Athens to Tripoli, Libya, remained on an isolated part of the runway at Ciampino military airport after the refuelling was completed.

Airport sources said the hijackers, armed with a pistol and a suitcase they claimed was filled with explosives, demanded that the airliner be flown "towards Beirut."

In Beirut, Mr Pierre Khoury, Lebanon's Public Works Minister, told a state radio interviewer that "all necessary security *measures have been* taken to prevent the hijackers from landing at Beirut airport."

The Rome airport sources said the hijackers were believed to be Lebanese Shiite Muslims. They also demanded to talk to the ambassadors of Romania and Libya.

Between August, 1978, and December, 1981, six aircraft were hijacked by the followers of Imam Mousa Sadr, the *missing religious leader of* Lebanon's 900,000 Shiite Muslims.

Pro-Solidarity demonstration after sermon

Pope denounces 'arrogant power'

From Roger Boyes, Cracow

The Pope, addressing a crowd of close to two million chanting, cheering, restless *Poles, yester*day called on "every son and daughter" of Poland to denounce weakness including the "arrogant use of power".

As the crowd dispersed after the Papal sermon in Blonia meadow, Cracow, one of the largest Solidarity demonstrations of the visit broke out. Some thousands of union sympathizers held aloft their banners, flowed with the tide and shouted: "The Pope is with *Solidarity*" *and:* "Walesa, Walesa".

The Church users nearby did nothing but a militia helicopter hovered overhead telling the demonstrators that they were breaking the law.

Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity union, arrived in the Cracow area yesterday, having flown in an official aircraft from Gdansk to meet the Pope.

It is still not clear when this will happen and indeed Mr Walesa's presence was supposed to be a secret like many aspects of the Papal visit, his planned meeting with the Pope has not been mentioned in the Polish press.

The meeting between the Pope and Mr Walesa has to be contrived with optimum secrecy to maintain the polite fiction that it is a private encounter and to avoid any possible accusations by the Government *that the Church is politicizing* the Papal visit.

After his address to the Cracow congregation the Pope went to the steel-producing city of Nowa Huta to speak to half a million or more workers gathered to celebrate the consecration of a new church.

The Pope's message to the Nowa Huta workers was about the dignity of labour

"Every individual is called to a *similar victory; every son* and daughter of Poland who follows the example of her saints and [her] beatified. Their elevation to the altars in their homeland is the sign of that strength which is more powerful than any *human weakness and more* powerful than any situation, even the most difficult, not excluding the arrogant use of power.

"I ask you to call these weaknesses, these sins, these vices, these situations, by name; to fight against them

The Vatican meanwhile clearly believes *it* is important that the Government should be denied any ammunition against the Curch. A Vatican statement, *issued late on Tuesday night,* deplored the way in which the Pope's visit had been portrayed as a political event.

Papal message, page 8

Tenants attack Harrods over 'dishonourable' sale of their homes

The sale of a London square has provoked a dispute between Harrods and the residents, who say the store sold their homes without warning them.

They accuse Harrods, which owned long leases, of "callous, dishonourable and anti-social" behaviour. The store, they say, not only failed to disclose the sale, but also blocked a bid that would have enabled them to buy their houses at less than the price at which they are now being offered.

The dispute is over Trevor Square, Knightsbridge, a backwater of 180-year-old houses lying behind Brompton Road, at one end of which Harrods has its transport headquarters.

Earlier this year the freeholders, The Trevor Estate, a family trust, and the store, the head leaseholder, sold the 31 houses for £2,530,000 to London and County Homes a property company and subsidiary of Standard Securities.

The residents, who include businessmen and bankers, were furious. They discovered the sale when they were offered their homes later, at prices considerably above the £80,000 at which they had been individually sold.

They also found, when they protested to the Humphreys family who owned the square, that it was prepared to let them bid, but Harrods vetoed the move.

"We feel we have been sold like cattle with a farm", Mr Algernon Asprey, a member of the Bond Street jewelry family and a leading interior designer said.

Now they are refusing to buy and have formed a residents' association to fight threatened rent rises from £4,000 a year to about £8,000. Mr Asprey, who has lived in the square for 33 years and is the association's chairman said: "It is the callousness of the whole thing which appals us. We think Harrods have behaved as very dishonourable landlords."

A letter from the Humphreys' family's solicitors, Amery-Parkes and Company, of Kingsway, tells the residents that the estate was prepared to let them bid, but Harrods "would not consider such an association". The residents say they could have raised probably £3m to buy the square.

Both Harrods and the House of Fraser, its controlling company, have refused to comment, but in a letter to Mr Lewis Rowe, a banker and one of the residents, Professor Roland Smith, the Fraser chairman, defends the integrity of Harrods' actions. He says: "Nothing which Harrods did in completing its disposal affected or prejudiced any of the legal rights of the individual tenents of the square."

They will still be able to buy, in fact more simply, he suggests. "You will now be able to conduct negotiations with only one party, rather than with the feeholders and the head leaseholders as hitherto."



Summer solstice: Sightseers from the pop festival at Stonehenge watch Druids (above) perform their ceremonies (Photograph: John Manning).

Channel 4 looks to a bright summer

By Kenneth Gosling

Channel 4, now nearly two-thirds of the way through its first year, yesterday launched its first summer schedules on a note of optimisim for increasing audiences.

The summer progr mes, which begin on July 4, are also aimed at winning friends abroad. A French station will show a selection of some of Channel 4's output for an entire evening on July 14.

Home audiences will see a four-part television adaptation of Piers Paul Read's novel *A Married Man*, with Anthony Hopkins as John Strickland: a rare television adaptation, also in four episodes, of Graham Greene's *The Heart of the Matter*; and an original five-part series by Willy Russell, author of Educating Rita entitled *One Summer*, it is about two Liverpool boys.

Documentaries include a study by Kenneth Griffith of Clive of India; three programmes with Jeremy Seabrook examing fundamental questions about the Labour Party; and a series of four featuring C. L. R. James, the octogenarian West Indian who is a Marxist historian and cricket enthusiast.

Until Christmas, Wednesday evenings will continue to be dominated by presentations of stage, ballet and opera performances.

Four films by Rainer-Werner Fassbinder, who died last year shortly after completing *Querelle*, will be shown and will include the award-winning *The Marriage of Maria Braun*.

There will also be a 13-part study of the history of gardens; a series with famous daughters talking about their mothers (the daughters being Barbara Windsor, Bernadette Devlin McAliskey, Sheila Hancock, Maureen Lipman, Lynn Seymour and Elizabeth Lutyens); and a three-part series on the art of the monologue, the performers including Alec McCowan, Ronald Lacey, Richard O'Callaghan, Julie Walters and Arthur Askey

Report calls for end to airline controls

Air travel regulations in Britain except those governing safety should be removed to promote efficiency and fare competition, but "lifeline" routes to remote communities should be protected, three consumer councils have recommended.

In a report published yesterday the National, Scottish and Welsh Consumer councils say: "There is no reason why all (commercially viable) routes, which would include all the major and minor trunk and many third level routes, should not be freed from regulation."

Miss Margaret Templeman, research director of the Scottish Consumer Council, said that would mean dropping all references to pricing and access in the Civil Aviation Acts 1971 and 1980.

At present, the Civil Aviation Authority regulates domestic air travel by allocating routes, agreeing fares, issuing operating licences, and setting tariffs.

The consumer councils say that deregulation in the United States in 1978 created "a vigorous and viable" airline industry, but it should not serve as a model for Britain. In particular, they recommend continued or increased support for services to places dependent on regular flights.

The councils also recommend that control of take off and landing times should be taken out of the hands of airlines, as it enables large and established airlines to prevent competition. They suggest a "lucky dip" system or an independent committee at each airport to allot times.

Comparison of prices between Britain and the U.S.

	Distance in Miles	Current standard economy single fare
London to Glasgow	349	£58
Los Angeles to San Francisco	340	£36
New York to Boston	191	£20-£30

Freedom of the Air, £2 including postage, is available from the National Consumer Council, 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London

Battered boy 'could have been saved'

From Ronald Faux, Liverpool

A child who was battered to death by his father could have been saved if health visitors, probation officers, and social workers who had evidence that he was at risk had told each other what they knew, the former chairman of Liverpool City Council social services committee said yesterday.

Mr Paul Clark called for a government inquiry and said there had been a breakdown in communications between the agencies dealing with the case of Thomas Kneale, aged 19 months, who died in January from brain damage 15 days after he had been punched by his father, Stephen Bates, aged 22, at the family home in Speke, Liverpool.

Bates admitted manslaughter and was jailed for five years on Monday at Liverpool Crown Court.

Mr Clark, who was Liberal chairman of the social services committee at the time, said that liaison between Liverpool social work departments had been improved after the case of Darren Clarke, aged 3, who was tortured by his mother's lover five years ago.

But the case of Thomas Kneale slipped through the net, even though his grandmother and health visitors had reported that he had been injured, and despite a black eye suffered by him in April last year and a broken leg treated in November: Both were dismissed as accidental.

Health visitors, probation officers, and social workers had all been involved in dealing with the family. If all the evidence had been brought together it would have clearly shown the pattern of a child subjected to abuse by the father. "There was a period, for example, when the father was in jail. During that time the boy suffered no injuries."

Mr Clark suggested setting up a confidential "hot line" for the public to report suspicions of child abuse.

Liverpool Area Health Authority said that during the court hearing there had been no criticism of the agencies. "If we receive a complaint it will be investigated thoroughly", an official added.

Angler 'died from catch excitement'

An angler died after struggling to land a 16lb salmon, West Mercia police said yesterday.

Mr Frederick Cooke, aged 64, a retired British Steel Corporation research chemist, of Ferndown Road, Ledbury, Hertford and Worcester, collapsed and died on the banks of the river Wye near Hereford after landing the fish. Mr Cooke is believed to have suffered a heart attack.

His son Christopher said yesterday: "It is ironic that this was the first salmon my father had ever caught. Normally he fished for trout and had only just taken out a salmon licence.

I think the excitement and the effort must have been too much for him, but I am sure he died a happy man because he had landed the fish when he collapsed. We are probably going to eat it, I think he would have approved."

Hot tip for the summer

Mr Bill Tanton, the amateur weather forecaster, of Torrington, Devon, yesterday predicted the hottest summer for years, with temperatures in the 90s during the next three months, interrupted by occasional severe thunderstorms.

Mr Tanton a farmer, based his prediction on the influence of the Tropics. He claims that in 20 years of forecasting his predictions have been wrong only 10 times in 80.

Doctor who sold condoms fined

Dr Andrew Rynne of Clane, co Kildare, was fined the maximum £400 at the District Court in Naas yesterday after he admitted selling contraceptive sheaths to a company director patient in defiance of the Irish Republic's family planning laws.

Dr Rynne said he would appeal against the decision and if he could not get the fine reduced he would not pay. "I will go to jail if necessary."

Road decision

The Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman) has found no evidence of maladministration in the Department of Transport after complaints over a plan for a dual carriageway through Highclere Park, a Hampshire estate landscaped by Capability Brown.

Counted out

Mr Tom Finnegan, the former National Front official who was Conservative candidate at Stockton South and lost by 103 votes, decided yesterday not to proceed with High Court action for a fresh poll. He had complained about an alleged "Nazi smear".

Doctors must keep sex secrets

The medical profession's disciplinary body has said that proceedings may be taken against doctors who break confidentiality and inform parents that their under-age daughters are using the Pill.

The ruling from the General Medical Council reingorces ethical guidance drawn up by the British Medical Association to help doctors dealing with girls aged under 16 who watnt contraception.

Dr Alexander Macara a GMC member, said yesterday that, in future, the disciplinary body might ask a doctor to justify a decision to break confidentiality.

The general rule was that doctors should slways try to persuade a young girl to involve her parents in the decision to use contraceptives. "If she refuses, the doctor must respect confidentiality."

Marathon risk for the over-40s

Dr Herbert Pilling, the Sheffield Coroner, gave a warning yesterday that men were running themselves to death in "marathon-crazy Britain". He spoke out after a six-hour period in which two marathon runners and a long-distance swimmer, all aged over 40, collapsed.

He said that although the challenge of marathons was a powerful draw, it could be a killer to anyone with a heart complaint.

He disclosed that Mr Barry Norris, a Sheffield marathon runner, aged 45, who collapsed and died 35 minutes after starting the Sheffield Marathon last weekend, was already receiving treatment from his doctor for high blood pressure.

A post mortem examination has shown that Mr Norris of Watt Lane, Crosspool, Sheffield, died of natural causes and Dr Pilling has decided an inquest is not necessary.

Dockers block tourists

Dock workers who lost a contract and face redundancy for refusing to carry out their summer duties took revenge by leaving holiday makers stranded on a ferry at Portsmouth late on Tuesday evening.

The stevedores at the ferry port hauled in a container to block exits from the ship and they rammed a Portakabin through a fence.

Passengers watched from the ship as the stevedores, members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, tried to blockade the vessel.

The unrest at the terminal had been simmering for days. It erupted when the Brittany Ferries ship, Prince of Brittany, arrived from France with tourists.

Frustrated passengers, many with young children, added to the confusion. The police were called to restore order.

Car passengers were delayed by more than an hour

Captain Rupert Joyner, port manager and harbour master at the ferry port was seeking legal advice yesterdayto try to prevent any repetition of the disturbances.

Judge halts fraud trial that cost £1/4m

After 45 days and a cost of at least £250,000 a cast concerning an alleged £2m value-added tax fraud was halted at Southwark Crown Court in London yesterday.

Judge West-Russell discharged the jury "with considerable regret" after a week of submissions by the defence counsel who maintained that some of the evidence given was inadmissible.

He told the jury: "What concerns me is the enormous expense of this trial so far and the fact that you have given unstinted attention for so long".

He added: "An application that the jury should be discharged cannot be made lightly and it was with considerable regret, bearing in mind my duty to the court and the administration of justice, that I have had to accede to that application. Now I have no alternative but to discharge you."

Last week he ordered counsel to work an extra two and a half hours a day and if necessary the weekend as well until submissions were completed.

The trial is expected to begin with a new jury at the Central Criminal Court later this year.

Eight men are accused of conspiring to defraud the Customs and Excise department over VAT claims between November, 1981, and March last year. It is alleged that gold coins worth about £16m were melted into "scrap" on which purchasers paid VAT.

The accused are: Charles Wilson, aged 51, of Cranford Way, Twickenham, South-west London; Roy James, aged 47, of Highfield Road, Purley; Ronald Evans, aged 42, of Middleton Square, East London; Peter Burgess, aged 44, of Petersham Road, Richmond; Gavin Dias, aged 26, of Lynn Road, Newbury Park; Ronald Lampert, aged 46, of Canterbury Avenue, Ilford; Wayne Myers, aged 28, of Woodcock Hill, Kenton, north-west London; and Andrew Daniels, aged 28, of Holtwhites Hill, Enfield, north London.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ● Divorce reforms envisaged ● Telecom to be sold ● Cable TV body planned

Bills to implement tax cuts and union reform

The Queen, in her speech opening the new session of Parliament, said:

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons.

I look forward with great pleasure to receiving the President of Sri Lanka on a state visit in October and to paying visits to Kenya, Bangladesh and India in November. I also look forward to being present on the occasion of the Commonwealth heads of government meeting in New Delhi in November.

My Government are determined to sustain Britain's contribution to western defence. They will play an active and constructive part in the North Atlantic Alliance, they will modernize the existing independent nuclear deterrent with the Trident programme and will maintain adequate conventional forces.

My Government, in cooperation with the United Kingdom's allies, will work vigorously for balanced and verifiable measures of arms control. They strongly support the United States' proposals for reductions in nuclear forces. They stand by the Nato decision to counter existing Soviet systems and to begin the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles by the end of 1983. The numbers finally deployed will depend upon the outcome of the Geneva talks.

My Government will work constructively for the development of the European Community. They will continue to seek a lasting solution to the budget problem. They will support negotiations for the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.

My Government will continue fully to discharge their obligations to the people of the Falkland Islands. They reaffirm their commitment to the people of Gibraltar. They will continue talks with China on the future of Hongkong, with the aim of reaching a solution acceptable to this Parliament, to China and to the people of Hongkong.

My Government will continue their full support for the Commonwealth. They will play an active and constructive role at the United Nations. They will promote increased cooperation and trade with developing nations. They will maintain a substantial aid programme directed especially at the poorer countries and will encourage the flow of British private investment.

My Government will work in close cooperation with governments of other countries and with international institutions to promote international recovery on a non-inflationary basis. They will urge the need to preserve and strengthen an open world trading system.

Members of the House of Commons, estimates for the public service will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons. My Government will pursue policies designed to increase economic prosperity and to reduce unemployment. They will seek a further reduction in inflation. They will continue to maintain firm control of public expenditure and a responsible financial strategy based upon sound money and lower public borrowing.

My Government will promote growth in output and opportunities for employment by encouraging industry to be adaptable and efficient, and to compete successfully. Continued attention will be paid to the development and application of new technology. The improvement in training will be sustained. The special employment measures will continue to assist those out of work.

A Bill will be introduced to give trade union members greater control over their unions.

Legislation will be introduced to prepare for the introduction of private finance into nationalized industries, including British Telecommunications, and the Royal Ordnance Factories. Provision will be made for the regulation of telecommunications and the reform of the Telegraph Acts.

Legislation will be introduced to reform the organization of public transport in London.

Legislation will be brought forward shortly to restore the major tax reductions proposed in the 1983 Budget but not yet enacted.

My Government will encourage the further development of United Kingdom oil and gas resources, and introduce legislation to abolish royalties in new fields. The disposal of the British Gas Corporation's oil assets will be completed.

My Government will pursue policies which sustain our agricultural, food and fishing industries. Legislation will be introduced to make more farming tenancies available in England and Wales.

Legislation will be brought forward to provide a selective scheme to curb excessive rate increases by individual local authorities, and to provide a general power, to be used if necessary, for the limitation of rate increases for all authorities. Measures to improve the rating system will also be laid before you.

Proposals will be prepared for the abolition of the Greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils.

Legislation will be introduced to extend the right of certain public sector and other tenants to buy their homes, and to reform the system of building control in England and Wales.

My Government will remain steadfast in their support for the services which maintain law and order. A Bill will be introduced to replace the existing law on the prevention of terrorism. For England and Wales, legislation will be brought forward to modernize the law on police powers and to amend the law of criminal evidence and on police complaints procedure. Proposals will be prepared for the establishment of an independent prosecution service.

Measures will be brought forward to protect personal information held on computers, and to establish a cable authority and provide a framework for the development of cable systems.

A Bill will be introduced to improve family law and its administration in England and Wales.

Further action will be taken to ensure that patients receive the best value for the money spent on the national health service.

My Government will pursue policies for improving standards of education and widening parental choice and influence in relations to schools. Legislation will be introduced to enable grants to be paid to local education authorities in England and Wales for innovations and improvements in the curriculum.

Measures relating to Scotland will include reforms to the rating system and the reform of the law relating to roads.

In Northern Ireland, my Government will continue to give the highest priority to upholding law and order.

Through the Northern Ireland Assembly, the people of Northern Ireland will continue to be offered a framework for participation in local democracy and political progress on the basis of widespread acceptance throughout the community.

Other measures will be laid before you.

My Lords and Members of the House of Commons, I pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest upon your counsels.

Divorce

Bill aims for earlier proceedings and end to 'meal tickets'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Radical reforms in the divorce laws to bring in a "quickie" divorce procedure after one year, end the so-called woman's "meal ticket for life", and give first priority to children's financial needs, are to made by the Government.

It will introduce a Matrimonial Causes Bill to implement recommendations made by the Law Commission in various reports on family law, which have received widespread support in the legal profession and from the Lord Chancellor.

The Bill will abolish the rule that a divorce petition may not be presented within three years of marriage unless the court is satisfied there has been "exceptional hardship" or "exceptional depravity".

Instead there will be an absolute bar on divorce proceedings within one year of marriage.

Objections to present law are: that spouses duplicate proceedings by seeking first judicial separation and then, after three years, divorce, judges exercise their discretion as to exceptions differently, and "exceptional depravity" allegations stir controversy and reduce chances of friendly settlements on custody and maintenance.

The Government's proposals on financial relief after divorce resemble those of Mr Martin Stevens, Tory MP for Hammersmith Fulham which failed to gain a second reading in the last parliamentary session.

The first priority in any new settlement is to be the financial support of children. Second, the Bill seeks to introduce the "clean break" principle, and encourage financial self-sufficiency where appropriate, ending any expectation by a wife of life-long maintenance.

It will abolish the present aim of putting the parties in the same financial position after divorce as if the marriage had not broken down and enable a claim for maintenance payments to be dismissed. Now, unless the claimant agrees to dismissal, a nominal order must be made which can be much increased years later.

The Bill also maintains a "conduct" clause, the most controversial aspect of Mr Stevens' Bill. But conduct must only be taken into account where it would otherwise be "inequitable" not to do so.

Critics argue that that is a retrograde element because the trend of courts in recent years has been to disregard conduct.

The Bill also ends the injustice whereby a woman whose marriage is ended by divorce proceedings abroad, and who may have no financial relief or perhaps faces eviction from her house, cannot claim any redress through courts in this country from her former husband. She will now be able to bring proceedings.

Tories must be shaken out of their complacency

COMMONS

The Queen's Speech combined complacency and callousness on a scale which was scarcely describable when one looked at the facts, Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Blaenau Gwent), said when he opened the debate on the Speech in the House of Commons.

He said tha House should consider the scale of events, the dangers, perils and miseries which some people were now facing. The Speech went nowhere near measuring up to the scale of events.

During the election Government spokesmen prided themselves on not making any promises about unemployment. Unemployment figures were not going to stay the same, or anything like it. Things would go on getting worse. Fresh redundancies had been declared aalmost every day since the election. Jobs in rail, steel, the health service, telecommunications, local authority services would disappear. The manufacturing sector slide in British industry would continue.

Some forecasters expected at least one and a half million jobs to disappear in the next five years. In a country already number into accepting the loss of one-tenth of its jobs, the loss of another 7 per cent might not sound so catastrophic. In the last four years, the young and old in huge numbers had been cut out of the labour force altogether. If one lost one's job and one was over 50, one had little prospect of working again – and that applied to large numbers of people up and down the country. By 1988 that threshold might be down to 45 or lower.

Another five years of the last four years would be to further restrict athe abailability of jobs for school leavers. One-fifth of the present potential workforce under 25 was unemployed or on schemes the Prime Minister had once dismissed as unreal jobs. By 1988 these might have doubled and the majority of school leavers would start a lifetime on the dole.

The Victorian approach or response to these matters was emigration, repression, the workhouse and the armed forces. Under Mrs Thatcher's Government there had been a considerable increase in those who sought to emigrate from Britain, but the doors were closing and so he supposed these other options were to be applied in the years ahead.

The situation in the inner cities was particularly frightening and tragic. For many black youth, unemployment would be the main feature of their lives. These areas had been deprived of their basic industries and seen spending cuts. Already Britain had seen a huge increase in crime and riots in the streets of the cities. The next five years could bring back some other Victorian traditions too.

The loss of jobs and services for women would carry millions of families back below the poverty threshold. Over the past four years, this Government, still in power, had established a record in the way it had forced people over that threshold. If it continued its policies, this figure would increase still further.

Nothing in the Queen's Speech offered any prospect of that being changed and this was the Opposition's first indictment of the Government. It intended to press the argument about mass unemployment and its consequences and repercussions in society at every available opportunity. The Opposition had sought to tell the country what would be the consequences if they turned their backs on these matters.

The day after the election *The Times'* economic correspondent had commented on the way the Government had misused North Sea oil revenues, underlining what the Opposition had been saying during the election campaign.

Since 1979, output in manufacturing industry had fallen by 17 per cent, investment in manufacturing industry by 40 per cent and manufacturing productivity had risen by 1 per cent per annum.

The Government had gambled Britain's precious North Sea oil on a theory. That theory had failed, but tragically there was no sign that the Government had learnt the lesson. In the Queen's Speech it proposed to misuse and gamble with the oil as it had done over the past four years. Once the oil started to run out Britain would on present policies be heading for giant deficits.

The Government had already shown that it was not prepared to fulfil the promises it made, for example, to the pensioners. The fall in the inflation rate should have ensured that there was some improvement in their position, but it looked as if the Government was determined to persist in its arrangement for a claw-back in the value of the pension.

Unemployment benefit was cut by the previous Government. The Prime Minister said the other day there could be no guarantee that the real value of unemployment pay would be sustained.

She sought to pretend that the health service was safe in her hands, but if it was to be protected there had to be a considerable increase in the resources devoted to it. The Government should do this right away.

Just as the Government showed a deep and dangerous complacency about the unemployment crisis at home, so it showed a complacency even deeper and more dangerous about the nuclear arms race. It did not seem concerned about the perilous state of the arms negotiations at Geneva.

The Government seemed content to back the United States negotiating position while pressing ahead with its proposals in respect of Trident and cruise missiles.

It did not seem upset about the threat to the non-proliferation treaty. There was no reference to that in the Queen's Speech, yet it was one of the essential requirements for preventing the world from sliding to nuclear disaster and one of the few international treaties on this subject that had shown any chance of working.

In the Speech the Government had reaffirmed its decision to see nuclear missiles deployed in the United Kingdom if one set of the Geneva talks failed. The Labour Party was opposed to that decision because it would intensify the arms race and make further arms control well-nigh impossible.

On the question of control over missiles based in this country, President Reagan had spoken politely about it and thsat was supposed to be accepted.

So we are faced (he said) with the nuclear arms race intensifying with the so-called super-powers caught in the grip of their own insane logic, while legions of other countries watch the process with increasing legitimate alarm, concerned that they are in the presence of a quite new situation.

Large majorities mean large responsibilities

Pointing out that both he and himself and the Government had large majorities, Sir Peter Mills (West Devon and Torridge, C) said in the Commons, in moving the loyal address in reply to the Queen's speech, that large majorities were matched by large responsibilities and there was no change in the underlying problems of the nation.

He said the speech provided measures to assist with the changes that were needed to deal with the changing situation in the world and at home. He welcomed that the Governmment would continue its full support for the Commonwealth, not forgetting little Hongkong. As vice-chairman of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, he said the role of the Commonwealth was more important than ever in a changing world.

He was impressed that the Government would remain steadfast in its support of law and order, a subject that was brought up time and time again at the election and more than any other subject in his constituency.

They should refute the argument that the Government was the only body that had a role. The economic recession did not help. The House could produce legislation until the cows came home but he did not think much progress could be made until individuals were more concerned about it in the family and in schools.

He noted with satisfaction the policies to sustain agriculture and the food industry, but something had to be done, and quickly, about the problem of surpluses.

Mr Malcolm Thornton (Crosby, C), seconding, said Merseydide, above all, suffered from a less than enviable reputation. The statements of those who sought to wallow in the area's problems for their own political ends, statements often deliberately inflammatory, would make any would-be investor run a mile. Television programmes such as *The Boys From The Black Stuff* or *Brookside* portrayed an image of Liverpool which was in danger of being accepted by the outside world as a permanent reality.

The Speaker, Mr Jack Weatherill, waiting to be called to the Lord s Chamber (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Thatcher five point plan for recovery

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, told MPs that she did not disguise her disappointment that mortgage rates were to go up by 1.25 per cent, especially as interest rates had been reduced in the middle of April, first to 10 per cent and since the election base rates had been reduced to 9.5 per cent, only 0.5 per cent above what they were when the present mortgage rates were fixed.

Nevertheless she understood the reasons that demand for mortgages was great and that the societies must get in more savings to meet the demand because Tory Governments gae greater opportunities than Labour Governments for home ownership.

She said it seemed to her, listening to Mr Foot, that their proceedings had scarcely been interrupted by a general election. He had put that message during the election and the people had totally and utterly rejected it. (Conservative cheers).

Unemployment was the most painful symptom of the country's fundamental problems – failure to compete, pay well above anything justified by output, restrictive practices, and the deepest world recession since the war.

Figures published since the election showed rising production and productivity reaching new levels. Retail sales were increasing and the underlying increase in average earnings was lower than at any time since 1969. That had been achieved without resort to wage or price controls which, at best, had a limited life and stored up trouble for the future.

Even at 3.7 per cent, British inflation was still higher than that in Germany, the Netherlands or Japan. Inflation must be reduced further. (Labour shouts of "More unemployment"). They would gain jobs and prosperity only when they could compete with the rest of the world.

The Government would pursue its strategy for recovery and jobs by helping business to cut costs, and could do that by following sound financial policies, keeping inflation down and helping to keep interest rates down.

Cutting costs was the first part of the strategy for jobs. Secondly, small buinesses should be encouraged and there should be incentives to efficient management. The Finance Bill had gone far in that direction. They would introduce another Bill immediately to further this work and to restore the tax reliefs which the Oppostion deliberatley withheld from nearly one million people before the election.

The third part of the strategy was to continue support for new technology. There was a need to adapt to change. They had to do so if they were to succeed in the new and modern world. The real threat posed by the new technology was that Britain's competitors might use it while Britain did not. This was one of the biggest challenges they faced.

New technology would only flourish in conditions of competition. They has already ended the monoply in telecommunication and they would reintroduce the Bill to denationalize British Telecom.

Fourthly, in the strategy for jobs and recovery, came training. British industry accepted their chosen method of improving training for young people. Of the 460,000 places needed for the Youth Training Scheme, 415,000 had already been indentified.

Fifth, they were taking forward their programme of trade union reform. All to often they heard trade union leaders defend overmanning and inefficient working practices as if they were defending their members' jobs.

The truth was that by holding down productivity and preventing the introduction of more efficient working practices which Britain's competitors took for granted they were actually destroying the very jobs they claimed to defend. Because they were such powerful agencies, for good or harm, for creating or destroying jobs, they needed to ensure that power was used democratically and responsibly.

They would move forward along the lines in the Green Paper *Democracy in Trade Unions* to ensure that the ballot box and not the bully boy should prevail.

The five points of this strategy tackled the fundamental problems. Government measures could not guarantee a recovery or the creation of the new jobs needed but they could help to provide opportunity. That opportunity could only be grasped if Britain's industries, workforce and management alike, had the will, vitality and flair to produce the products and services that would sell. That was the nature of the essential partnership between government and industry.

The welfare provision we all want (she said) can only be provided through industrial and commercial success. We have protected and shall continue to protect the social services. The absurd scares put about during the general election served only to give us the chance to spell out our magnificent record in the social services – provision maintained through the fiercest world recession for 40 years.

But their approach went further than protecting the weak. They aimed to give the British people the opportunity to aspire to and achieve greater personal responsibility and the pride of ownership. That the people should be able to own their own homes was at the heart of their philosophy.

On the international scene the major insustrialized countries were seeing clear signs of recovery and growing confidence in the prospects for that recovery. International debt remained disconcertingly high, but over the past year the international financial community had acted with speed and skill in handling individual countries.

There would be difficult, even critical times ahead. But with the growing recovery, interest rates well below peak and the more prudent policies being pursued by debtor countries and the lending institutions, tha prospect was better than it was a year ago. Britain had contributed to that improvement and other countries cited the British example as the one to follow.

We speak with new authority (she said) and so are better able to pursue our aims and defend our interests.

Freedom and justice were the most priceless possessions. Allies were needed and she continued to support and strengthen the alliances and partnerships that worked for freedom.

There used to be a time when the developing world criticized what they regarded as western imperialism and looked to Moscow for aid and support. But the world had changed. It had seen the new imperialism at work in eastern Europe, in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

It has learnt the lesson (she said) that it is the West which supports the rights of peoples freely to choose their own way of life, their government and their policies, and the Soviet Union who are the new imperialists.

This is the time for the western democracies to recover the confidence that some were in danger of losing, to redouble their efforts to defend and spread the values tested by time and offer incomparably more to mankind than the bankrupt ideology of Soviet imperialism.

The debate on British membership of the EEC was over once and for all. Now they would turn their energies to developing the Community so that it could better serve the interests of all its members and further those interests in the outside world.

The Government was determined to secure a reasonable British EEC rebate this year, but a wider significance was that a process of fundamental reform has now been launched.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab): Will she give an assurance she will not increase the VAT contribution to the Community over the space of this Parliament?

Mrs Thatcher: Those who want more money will have to prove their case and that the present resources are being spent effectively. We will consider the case; but we remain to be convinced.

Now we have a golden opportunity to devise a reasonable and equitable basis for the Community's finances so that the problems which have bedevilled it in the past do not recur. There is now a prospect of an effective, outward-looking organization of European states, well designed to help bring about a more prosperous future for its people and to carry its benefits to a wider world.

All the achievements the Government sought, at home and abroad, would be at risk unless Britain and her allies maintained adequate defences. It would like to maintain British security at a lower level of arms and expenditure. But it was no good disarming in the vague hope that the Warsaw Pact would follow Britain's example.

History showed that one-sided gestures were at best futile and at worst dangerous. The British people had seen through the arguments for one-sided disarmament. They had rejected proposals that would have weakened Britain's and her allies' defences.

The right course was multilateral disarmament. The Government would examine every proposal from the Soviet Union with an open mind. But an open mind did not mean a simple mind. Every proposal would be examined rigorously and tested against Britain's clear criteria. If the Soviet Union accepted the West's proposals, the world would be a better place.

We are engaged (she continued) upon a deliberate and sustained endeavour: to harness change to our advantage; to liberate the inventive genius of our people; and to uphold the law and defend freedom and justice.

We have dared to address Britain's basic problems. We have dared to persevere. And we are proud to have received the endorsement of the British people. (Conservative cheers).

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Tweeddale, Etterick and Lauderdale), said the Government was proud, with some justification, of increased manning and improved conditions in the police service. Yet, in spite of that achievement, recorded serious crimes last year went over the three million mark for the first time in Britain's history.

The Government must look at its social and economic priorities and see what were the deep-seated causes of this increase. If it turned to hanging and flogging, it was fundamentally on the wrong track.

Mr James Molyneaux (Lagan Valley, OUP) said that the fact of a summit meeting between the British Government and that of the Irish Republic convinced Dublin that progress was being made on unification.

The signal was received and understood as meaning that the common objective was attainable. When the code was cracked, the message was interpreted as being that Ulster would be handed over when the necessary force and muscle were applied and terrorists were in the business of applying force and muscle.

His advice to the Government was to have a care. Experience had shown that well-intentioned initiatives made the situation worse.

My earnest and sincere appeal to the Prime Minister on behalf (he said) of those who have yet to die as a consequence of your deeds and words is: Move with great caution. You could be treading on our graves.

Data Protection Bill to be reintroduced

HOUSE OF LORDS

Britain must unequivocally carry out the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles to enable its allies to seek multinationaldisarmament from a position of strength at the Geneva conference, the **Duke of Norfolk** (c) said in the House of Lords when he moved an address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Wearing his uniform of the Earl Marshall and saying that one could not trust the Russians, he went on: I cannot support unilateral disarmament unless it starts in Moscow. I have found it incomprehensible that Monsignor Kent should have moral hallucinations about it being evil to keep the peace with a nuclear deterrent.

Welcoming the Government's intention to keep sufficient forces available to protect the Falkland Islsnds, he expressed the hope that if the present Argentinian junta was ousted, the British Government would seek some form of cooperation with the Argentine Government, at least in trade. It must, of course, be acceptable to the inhabitants of the Falklands.

Lady Airey of Abindon (c), seconding, said freedom to influence one's children was one of the greatest assets a stark contrast between the free countries of the West and the tyranny behind the Iron Curtain where governments sought to mould the young from the earliest age and separate them from their parents.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, Leader of the Opposition peers, said the Queen's speech was the mixture as before, only stronger.

Dr Thatcher (he added) has not given us much hope for the future, certainly no hope that the major problem of high unemployment is going to be tackled with the necessary determination required.

Lord Byers, leader of the Liberal peers, said the work of the Lords would be even more important in this Parliament in scrutinizing measures from the Commons, because there ws such a huge Government majority there.

Viscount Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House, announced that Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was to be the new deputy leader of the Lods in succession to Earl Ferrers who had decided to leave the Government.

A number of substantial Bills would be coming before Parliament, including the Data Protection Bill, which fell with the dissolution of Parliament and was being reintroduced in the *Lords* tomorrow (Thursday).

British Telecom

Labour out to thwart Bill for quick sale

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The reintroduction of the British Telecommunications Bill, scuppered by the timing of the general election, is expected to generate as much acrimony as it did during last session.

The mainstay of the Bill, which is likely to be in the same form, is the creation of British Telecom as a private company and empowering the Government to dispose of it as it desires. The Government's intention is to sell 51 per cent of the corporation to the private sector, probably by the late autumn of next year.

The Labour Party has declared its opposition to the Bill and will attempt to frustrate the government's attempt to process the legislation quickly. However, some Conservative backbenchers expressed their disquiet about the last Bill. They have been concerned that ordinary telephone subscribers, particularly in the rural areas, could become vulnerable to price increases.

The control of British Telecom rests in the powers to be given a new Office of Telecommunications (Oftel) which will be created by the Bill and which will have powers enabling it to stop abuses on pricing and business practice.

Some of the backbenchers still have reservations and want to see the operating licence which is to be awarded the new British Telecom by the government. They asked for it during the last debate on the Bill but were refused. It is unlikely that they will be shown it this time.

Rural and emergency services are still to be provided by British Telecom. The Government will not, although it has investigated the possibility, break up British Telecom into smaller operating companies.

The new Bill will also provide reforms of the Telegraph Acts, 1863 and 1916 in a new code, the Telecommunications Code, which will dictate how telecommunications companies must lay their cables and equipment. The Bill will also include measures which strengthen the Wireless Telegraphy Acts.

Cable television

TV authority defined

By Our Electronics Correspondent

The Cable Bill, which will be introduced this Session, is intended to provide for the expansion of cable televison and the creation of a cable authority responsible for issuing franchises and policing operators.

The White Paper was the result of a year of public debate. The Cabinet Office's information technology advisory panel had published a report in March last year recommending early approval for multi-channel cable television.

The Government was unsure and commissioned Lord Hunt of Tanworth to investigate the implications of cable for public broadcasting. His report, published in October, recommended approval.

But the Cable Bill will detail for the first time the powers of the proposed cable authority in awarding franchises and controlling programme content. Lord Hunt recommended that the new authority should control the new technology with a light touch. He was not advocating another IBA.

Before the cable authority is established by the Bill 12 pilot projects are expected to be approved. The authority ultimately will determine the size of the franchises. It is expected they will each cover about 250,000 homes.



Past masters: Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, and Mr Francis Pym, the former Foreign Secretary, wait to join the procession to the House of Lords for the Queen's Speech.

Unions face ballot law ● New schools funding

Union curbs

Compulsory ballots likely on holding political funds

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The Government's proposals for a further tranche of labour law reform, which were outlined in the Queen's Speech yesterday contain the unexpected news that legislation is to be introduced for periodic ballots on whether unions should maintain political funds.

The proposal was seen last night as the Government's attempt at soft-pedalling the political levy issue, although ministers are to call for consultations with the Trades Union Congress on making it easier for members to contract out of paying the levy.

Coupled with the expected plans for new laws on strike ballots and ballots for the election of union's governing bodies, the Government appears determined to put the TUC on the spot by also calling for consultations with the unions on how to implement "no strike" laws for some essential services.

Reaction from the union movement's senior leaders, who yesterday were attending the monthly meeting of the TUC General Council, was immediately hostile, although there was an important divergence of opinion over whether unions should go into consultations with the Government.

No decision will be taken officially by the TUC until the meeting next month of its employment policy and organization committee has had opportunity to digest government proposals and has received any official invitations for talks with ministers.

The Government has been under some pressure, particularly from business leaders, to drop its initial plans for legislation on the political levy issue and instead concentrate on means of banning strikes in essential public services. One reason could be to avoid possible embarrassment over industry's political contributions to the Conservative Party.

Plans for periodic ballots among union members on whether their union should have a political fund, possibly at 10-year intervals, was not mentioned in the Green Paper earlier this year, but there was a reference to the proposal in the Conservatives' election manifesto.

The vexed issue of changing the present union practice of members having specifically to opt out of paying the political levy to the Government's ideal of members only paying the levy if they opt in will cause some problems for the TUC.

Should union leaders decide to meet Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, to discuss the proposal, it will be made clear to them that legislation would be possible if they were not prepared to take voluntary action.

Consultations with the unions on preventing strikes in essential services would concentrate on the need for adequate procedure agreements in specified services, a breach of which would deprive unions taking industrial action of immunity from civil action for damages.

Mr Tebbit is likely to lay his proposals for legislation before the Commons before the summer recess in a White Paper will be "tinged with green", according to one Whitehall source. A Bill is unlikely to appear before the autumn.

The unions which would be most affected by the proposals for no strikes in essential services reacted the most vehemently. Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe, general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "Agreements forced on unwilling unions will never stick.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said that the unions should talk to the Government "to see if they have anything worth while to say". Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82, said there was "no point in going for talks with Tebbit, all we would get is another lecture".



Tête-à-tête: Dr David Owen and Mr David Steel conferring before the State Opening of Parliament yesterday.

Law and order

Strict police powers are revived

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

The controversial Police and Criminal Evidence Bill which suffered a stormy fate in the last Parliament, coming under attack from doctors, lawyers, bishops, journalists, and civil libertarians, is to be reintroduced in the new session.

an important piece of legislation which strengthens police poweres and brings in new rules on the treatment of suspects in police custody and on police complaints, it is expected to be brought in in October.

The delay is to give Mr Leon Bittan, the new Home Secretary, time to familiarize himself with its proposals rather than because of any big changes. But the new Bill will reflect amendments made in its last parliamentary passage.

Th Bill will come in alongside government proposals for a new prosecution service, independent of the police. The Government is committed to such a service, which was recommended by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, and by October will have the report of the working party it set up to consider options.

But there is no specific commitment in the Queen's Speech to legislate. Nor is it clear whether any legislation would form part of the Police Bill or be separate, but either way legislation would go some way towards allaying public concern over the increased police powers in that Bill.

Tax allowances reinstated

Tax concessions announced in the Budget but cut from the Finance Act will be restored, including raising the ceiling for mortgage interest relief from £25,000 to £30,000 and lifting the starting point for higher rates of income tax.

An increase in the threshold for investment income surcharge from £6,250 to £7,100 and thresholds and bands for capital transfer tax proposed in the Budget will also be restored.

Buses and trains to get quango

All public transport in London is to become the responsibility of a new quango under proposals in the Speech. The legislation is intended to plug gaps which allowed the GLC's "fares fair" scheme and led to judicial review.

For the first time a single public authority would have control over surface trains and coaches as well as London Transport, which would remain a corporate entity with its own executive.

Private 'boost' for NHS

Health authorities are to be sent a circular urging them to open up services such as laundry, catering, and cleaning to private contractors to achieve greater efficiency in the National Health Service.

The circular is part of the Government's plans "to ensure that patients receive the best value for the money that is spent on the NHS. The move is likely to be resisted by many health authorities, whose national association conference starts in Harrogate today.

Pension fund change delayed

There were glum faces in the City yesterday over the Government's decision not to include in the Finance Bill several proposed technical measures, notably changes in the tax treatment of pension funds using financial futures. Legislation is expected next year.

The changes will mean that pension funds' dealings in futures are treated for tax like their other investments.

Frank Johnson, Back page

Housing

Right to buy for more tenants

By Our Local Government Correspondent

About 50,000 additional council tenants will get the right to buy their homes under the housing legislation promised yesterday, but an earlier proposal to extend the right to about 100,000 tenants of charitable housing associations has been dropped.

The Government is to revive the Housing and Building Control Bill, which had reached the final stages of its passage through Parliament when dissolution came. Intensive lobbying by housing association and a revolt by Conservative peers secured the defeat of certain of the clauses and these will not be included in a new Bill.

Tenants of registered housing associations already have the right to buy. The Bill would have extended the right to tenants of housing associations that are charities and that used public money in their building programmes.

The Government promised that new legislation would secure council tenants' rights where the local authority did not own the freehold of their homes.

Education

Furious fight likely over grants plan

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Furious opposition will greet the main educational reform in the Queen's Speech to introduce specific grants so that the Secretary of State for Education and Science can have some control over what is taught in schools.

Despite complaints from Conservative and Labour local authorities, the reform is likely to go through. A draft Bill has been prepared and Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State, will have discussions soon with the local authority associations, hoping to consider the detail rather than the principle of such legislation.

The proposal for "education-support grants" is opposed by local authorities which fund education because it erodes their autonomy and means some of them will get less money.

Less than half a per cent (about £35m on present calculations) of what central government gives to local authorities for education would be withheld for projects that the Secretary of State considered important.

The Secretary of State could thereby help to effect swift change on a small scale. Examples of the kind of project he might want to encourage are curricular changes in mathematics after the Cockroft report and the development of a more practical slant in schooling.

The Queen's Speech also promised policies for improving educational standards and widening parental choice and influence. There are no new proposals here, simply an extension of decisions or development already in hand.

They include reforms to tighten up teacher-training and the changes in procedures after reports on schools by the schools inspectorate. Local authorities will be asked in October to show what policies they have developed on the school curriculum, as recommended in a circular distributed in 1981.

The Government will prepare proposals this session to abolish the Greater London Council and the metropolitan authorities, and that means replacing the Inner London Education Authority. Legislation is not expected on that until next year.

Rates

Town halls face 'new threat to local democracy'

By David Walker
Local Government Correspondent

During the next few weeks local government councillors will be holding councils of war to decide their response to what the leader of the districts' association yesterday called "the latest attack on local government autonomy and democracy".

But condemnation of the Government's plan to control councils' rate-levying powers contains marked differences of view. The legislation will hinge on the Government's method of identifying the "baddies" whose rates are to be controlled.

If the Conservatives who control most of the counties and the non-city districts are convinced that the procedure insulates their authorities, then their opposition might be muted. As the table shows the "over-spenders" during 1983-84 are easily identifiable as the Labour-controlled councils of London and the other big cities.

THE "OVER-SPENDERS"

Council type	Amount £m	% by which councils exceeded gov target for 1983-84
GLC	301	53.2
ILEA	97	12.7
City of London	1	1.7
Inner Lon boros	38	6.6
Outer Lond boros	38	2.2
Metro counties	72	8.5
Metro districts	80	4.5
Shire counties	147	1.8
Districts	-1	-0.1
Councils in England	771	3.8

But there is unity in the local government camp over the reserve powers proposed "to be used if necessary for the limitation of rate increases for all authorities".

Even in the frugal counties treasurers are saying that even a slight increase in interest rates could confront councillors with the unwelcome prospect of big rate increases or politically unpopular cuts. At that point even some of the most loyally Conservative counties could fall under the Government's proposed ban. However the Government has abandoned its hope of controlling rates from next year; the plan takes effect in April, 1985.

In principle, the Government's plan is this. According to a schedule measuring council spending in one year against Government targets, a list of "excessive spenders" would be compiled: it would inevitably include Sheffield, Islington, Hackney and other councils of similar left-Labour composition.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment, would then, in the run-up to budget-making in the town halls, give each of these councils a figure for its rates that it would be illegal for it to exceed. It is unlikely that they would be asked to cut rates; more likely they would be given a rates increase at or about the level of inflation.

The offending councils would then face the choice of breaking the law and being disbarred from office, accepting the figure and cutting their budgets accordingly or – an option widely discussed in theory on the left – resigning en masse.

If more than a dozen or so councils looked like offending against the expenditure targets, Mr Jenkin could impose a blanket rate level across the country.

According to the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, councils' rate-levying power is "the essence of local democracy". The association is meeting in a month's time to decide its strategy, which is unlikely to be unanimously agreed because many city Conservatives would welcome curbs on Labour councils.

The Speech also included several small-scale measures to tidy up the rating system

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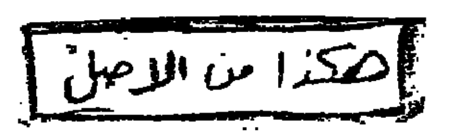
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Dachau game stirs anger in Germany

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Mounting concern and public outrage over the resurgence of right-wing extremism in West Germany have been aroused in the past week by a series of neo-Nazi demonstrations and rallies, slogan daubings and the underground circulation of a macabre board game based on gassing Jews in concentration camps.

Jewish leaders have strongly condemned what they call a new wave of antisemitism, and politicians and press have expressed horror and anger that the ideas of racial extremists appear to be finding an echo among some young people.

The police in Rhineland-Palatinate announced on Tuesday that two men were under investigation for their part in producing and distributing a game called: "Jew, don't get angry," a parody of a common board game.

It consists of a Star of David, with the concentration camps Auschwitz, Dachau, Treblinka, Buchenwald, Majdenek and Mauthausen in the corners. Counters coloured according to the emblems used inthe camps – yellow for Jews, pink for homosexuals, red for Communists – are moved according to the throw of the dice.

According to the handwritten instructions: "The first one to get his six million Jews into the gas chambers has won and is entitled to a monopoly of the reparations bank. Whoever is too stupid to gas six million Jews has to watch *Holocaust* (the television series) again."

Photocopies of the game began circulating in schools in Zweibrücken in Saarland in November, and since then copies have been sent anonymously to synagogues, Jewish old people's homes and Jewish community leaders in Düsseldorf, Saarbrücken and Mainz. Some copies surfacing in schools and discotheques in Bonn were said to come from neo-Nazi groups.

The public outcry has been fuelled by other manifestations of neo-Nazism in the past week. A group called the Steel Helmet League of Fighters for Europe held a rally in Celle, near the former Belsen concentration camp, at the weekend which led to violent counter-demonstrations in which seven people were injured.

Politicians and protesters accused the league of representing right-wing racist and anti-semitic sentiments. Herr Helmut Horstmann, the mayor of Celle, was bitterly criticized for agreeing not to give an official speech of welcome to the league, in which he would have praised them for their solidarity with the garrison city, only after strong protests.

In West Berlin politicians were still digesting the consequences of the violence that broke out on June 17 when a right-wing group called Conservative Action held a demonstration on the day of German Unity calling for the expulsion of the many Turks in the city.

There were ugly scenes as counter-demonstrators set up barricades and fought battles with police. Herr Richard von Weizsäker, the Mayor strongly criticized Conservative Action's rally.

Herr Friedhelm Busse, the founder of another neo-Nazi group calling itself the People's Socialist Movement of Germany is to appear in court in Munich today, together with five others charged with membership of a terrorist organization, possession of weapons, attempted blackmail and attempted robbery. The trial is expected to last until September.

Two views of superpower relations: Shultz eases the pressure but Gromyko turns the screw

Washington: Hoping for a thaw

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

After two and a half years of frosty tension, the United States and the Soviet Union appear to be seeking a more stable relationship based on the shared recognition that endless confrontation is in neither's interests, in the view of American analysts here.

Although no one in Washington expects a dramatic improvement in ties between the superpowers – at least not unless there is a significant and unexpected change in the way the Soviet Union conducts itself globally – there is a growing belief that there is now greater scope for agreements on arms control and other bilateral issues than at any time since the Reagan Administration took office.

While both sides continue to talk tough, their rhetoric is less extreme and there is greater emphasis on the need for constructive dialogue.

However, both nations, attempting to dampen speculation in the US that a US-Soviet summit may be under consideration, have made it clear that such a meeting will not take place in the foreseeable future.

American analysts do not expect a Reagan-Andropov summit before mid-1984 and they caution that unless progress has been made in the arms reduction talks by then it may be little more than a "photo opportunity" prior to the US presidential elections.

In the past week both countries have made important statements on the state of US-Soviet relations, one by Mr


Mr Shultz: Calling for constructive talks.

George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and the other by Mr Andreei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart.

"I see the two sides, for the first time really, beginning to move along parallel tracks," said Mr William Hyland, a leading Kremlinogist who was National Security Adviser to President Ford. "Relatins now are moving to a different phase, a phase with more possibilities for manoeuvre and for more serious negotiations than there has been in almost three years."

Another expert, Mr Dimitri Simes, described Mr Shultz's statement, made during testimony before the Senate foreign relations committee, as a "watershed, a turning point in the Reagan Administration's approach to the Soviet Union".

The central message which Mr Shultz sought to convey was that the US, having begun to restore the nuclear balance through its huge military build-up , was now interested in talking to the Soviet Union again. He said: "Having begun to rebuild our strength, we now seek to engage the Soviet leadership in a constructive dialogue."

He added that the US did not accept as inevitable the prospect of endless, dangerous confrontation with the Russians. His remarks were a far cry from the "Liars and cheats" ephithets that President Reagan threw at the Soviet leadership soon after he took office.

However, Mr Shultz also made it clear that a dialogue can only produce results if the Soviet Union improves its behaviour internationally.

Mr Gromyko's tough-sounding message, while containing predictable criticisms of the United States, which he accused of being prepared to risk nuclear war in order to "roll back communism", also contained a few suggestions of concilatory language. His assertion that the Soviet Union sought smoother relations with the US was publicly welcomed by Washington.

Similarly, although in his interview with Tass this week Mr Gromyko went out of his way to counter speculation about a possibe US-Soviet summit, he appeared to hold out the hope that Washington would come up with real signs of interest of an accommodation with Moscow.

However, responding to Mr Shultz's insistence of the need for improved international behaviour by the Soviet Union, Mr Gromyko expressed regret that US policy on relations towards the Soviet Union "does not pursue any constructive goals at all".

US analysts ascribed the slight shift in American attitudes towards the Soviet Union (as evidenced in Mr Shultz's remarks) to several factors.

First, there is the change of leadership in the Kremlin and the consolidation of the authority of President Andropov. Faced with growing economic problems at home and continuing tensions in Poland and elsewhere in Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union is in need of a more stable relationship with the US.

Second, it is believed the Soviet Union is responding to the more flexible approach shown by the US in the two rounds of arms reduction talks taking place in Geneva. In his speech, Mr Gromyko urged that the "truly historic opportunity" which had presented itself in arms control should not be allowed to slip by.

Coupled with this is a clear recognition by the Soviet Union in the wake of the West German and British elections that the deployment of Nato's new medium-range missiles is definitely going ahead at the end of this year.

Third, the Russians seem to be coming round to the idea that Mr Reagan is likely to run and be reelected next year and that they are going to have to deal with his Administration for another five years.

Moscow: Ready to adopt hard line

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet Union is moving towards confrontation rather than concessions over arms control and other East-West issues, diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Kremlin's hard line may be expressed at a summit meeting of the seven Warsaw Pact nations in Moscow next week, the sources added, although Soviet officials could not confirm this.

Warsaw Pact leaders were not expected to convene until the middle of July. When Soviet block consultations traditionally take place in the Crimea. However, the Warsaw Pact faces a number of pressing issues, including the need to formulate a definitive response to Nato's plans to deploy new American missiles in Europe by December, and the visit to Moscow by Herr Helmut Kohl, the West German Chancellor, at the beginning of July.

Meetings of the Soviet leadership last week produced contradictory signals, with Mr Yuri Andropov and other Kremlin leaders emphasizing both Russia's hostility towards the United States and its desire for a return to détente.

Diplomats said that with the West placing Moscow under sustained pressure over the


Mr Gromyko: "US must change its policies".


Marshal Ustinov: "Clash of two ideologies".

missiles issue, the balance had tipped towards hostility.

Diplomats who follow Kremlin thinking said this was the normal response *to outside* pressures at a time when the leadership was unable to agree on possible concesssions to the West designed to avert confrontation.

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, on Tuesday signalled the tilt towards a hard line when he said that an Andropov-Reagan summit meeting would take place only if the United States changed its policies. He accused Washington of having no constructive goals whatever in its relations with Moscow.

At a closed party meeting in the Defence Ministry this week, Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, said there was a trend towards the formation of a military alliance between the Nato powers and Japan aimed at the Soviet Union.

Echoing the theme of last week's Central Committee plenum, Marshal Ustinov said the world was witnessing a tense and sharp clash between two ideologies. He said the military threat of imperialism was growing around the globe,

The Russians were impressed by the United stand taken by the Western nations and Japan at Williamsburg at the end of May, and by Nato's determination to go ahead with the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 by December.

Possible Warsaw Pact responses include the deployment of Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe, and the stationing of medium-range missiles in the Soviet Far East, from where they would threaten both the United States west coast and Japan.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, agreed with Mr Andropov in May about the need for a response of Nato deployments went ahead. A Soviet statement at the end of May refined this to "measures to be taken in arrangement with other Warsaw Pact countries."

When it does formulate its response to Nato, the Warsaw Pact will nonetheless leave the door open for an agreement at the Geneva arms talks, diplomats believe.

Support for Soviet line on missiles

From Christopher Mosey
Stockholm

An influential Swedish peace research institute yesterday supported the Soviet line that British and French independent nuclear forces should be counted at the negotiations on missile reductions in Geneva.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, which is independent but funded by the Swedish Government, also said Britain and France were planning to expand their nuclear forces "beyond the minimum required for basic deterrence".

In its yearbook, distributed to armaments decision-makers in 147 countries, the institute said that French and British nuclear forces were targeted on the Soviet Union. "Inclusion of them would only serve counting counting purposes: it would not impose any obligation on Britain and France.

"Soviet SS4s, SS5s and an agreed number of SS20s should be decommissioned, with their infrastructure. An agreement for Europe might then be coupled with a freeze on Soviet and US long-range missiles elsewhere."

"France and Britain have at their disposal 162 missiles capable of delivering 290 warheads on Soviet territory," it said. "In 1985 a sixth French submarine, carrying multiple-warhead M4 missiles, will enter service; by then the total number of French and British warheads will be 386.

World Armaments and Disarmament, Sipri Yearbook 1983 (Taylor and Francis Ltd, London, £26).

Russian expelled

Norway ordered the expulsion of a Soviet military attache yesterday for activities "incompatible with his diplomatic status". He was named as Lieutenant-Colonel Vladimir Zagrebnev, described as assistant military, naval and air attaché at the Soviet embassy.

Danish anti-tax crusader goes to jail for fraud

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

The Danish Supreme Court yesterday sentenced Mr Mogens Glistrup, the tax lawyer and founder of the contriversial anti-taxation Progress Party, to three years' imprisonment for gross tax fraud. The court debarred him from his legal practice indefinitely, fined him 1m kroner (£71,000), and ordered him to pay a further 1m kroner in back taxes.

Mr Glistrup: Pledge to fight from jail cell.

The sentence is a mitigation of the 4m kroner fine and four years' imprisonment imposed on Mr Glistrup in 1981 by the High Court and appealed against to the Supreme Court by himself and the state prosecution.

Standing high on top of a mobile crane platform outside the court Mr Glistrup, one of Denmark's most popular and colourful politicians, promised flag-waving supporters that he would continue his crusade against the Danish establishment and its "corrupt" taxation system from his prison cell.

His political future will be decided in the coming days by an inter-party parliamentary committee, which is expected to recommend that the Folketing (Parliament) be recalled from its recess at an early date, and this, reliable commentators believe will lead to his expulsion from Parliament.

The Supreme Court ruling brings to an end the longest case in Danish legal history, involving more than 480 court sessions, over almost nine years.

Mr Glistrup, aged 57, a rumbustious tax lawyer, became a national hero in over-taxed welfare-state Denmark when he founded the anti-tax, anti-welfare, anti-bureaucracy protest party, The Progress Party, in 1972.

Mr Glistrup claimed he paid no tax whatsoever on an annual income of millions of kroner through clever manipulation of the tax regulations.

The Progress Party swept into Parliament in 1973, becoming overnight the second biggest in Danish politics, with 28 seats, after the traditionally predominant Social Democrats. Today the party is the fifth biggest, holding 16 seats in the 179-seat Legislature.

US generals cautious about intervention in Central America

New York (NYT) – With unusual unanimity, senior US generals oppose any American military intervention in Central America without the clear, unequivocal support of Congress and the people. This is being conveyed by some in public and by others in conversations with politicians, academic figures and journalists.

The point has been made publicly by General John Vessey, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and by General Edward Meyer, who is to retire soon as Army Chief of Staff. Similar views have been expressed in interviews by General Wallace Nutting, former head of the Southern Command in Panama, General Bernard Rogers, Nato's Supreme Commander in Europe, and General William Westmoreland, now retired, who was the American Commander in Vietnam.

All these generals, and many more who gave their views but did not want to be identified, served in Vietnam, and their attitude reflects the scars the Vietnam experience left on the Army.

All of them see danger in any victory for leftist elements in El Salvador or in the expansion of Nicaraguan military power throughout the region.

But they and staff officers in the Pentagon do not see the Central American situation as a peculiarly military one. Rather they emphasize that the region's problems are economic, political, social and military.

In some countries, they say, the military problem is the least important. In others, El Salvador at the moment, they view it as reflecting underlying economic and social strains.

The generals say that any military intervention should be considered only after the Administration has identified the political goals and stated the military objectives. At the same time, the public must understand the cost to the country in military manpower, money and time.

● NEW YORK: The Contadora Group of Latin American countries who have taken upon themselves the task of designing a political framework for peace in Central America are in the process of preparing a comprehensive settlement plan to be presented to the United States and Cuba for approval at a later stage, according to diplomatic sources, Zoriana Pysariwsky writes.

The plan will result from exhaustive consultations with the five countries of the region, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras and Costa Rica, who are beset by deepening turmoil inspired by both internal and outside influence.

Sources within the four-member Contadora group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, emphasize that the task is formidable. Whether the parties will blight or sustain the effort to completion will depend largely on recognition by the US and Cuba that a political settlement which would restrict their intervention is in their mutual best interests.

The plan is expected to address border tensions and the role of insurgents – the Nicaraguan-Honduran situation being potentially the most volatile – the flow of arms, and the presence of foreign advisers. It is also likely to call for social and economic reforms whose historical absence is believed by the Contadora group to be the main root of violent dissent in the region.

The group, including two of its Foreign Ministers, Señor Bernardo Sepúlveda of Mexico, and Señor Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo, met Señor Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations Secretary-General, on Tuesday to discuss their efforts to date. The group has officially received a mandate from the Security Council to act as principal negotiators in Central America.

Two US newsmen die in Honduras

Tegucigalpa (Reuter) – Two United States journalists have been killed in a rocket attack on the border between Honduras and Nicaragua. Honduran Foreign Ministry officials said that Mr Dial Torgerson of the *Los Angeles Times*, and Mr Richard Cross of the *United States News and World Report* were killed on Tuesday when their car was hit by anti-tank rockets from Nicaragua.

They also named Mr William McWhirter of *Time* magazine as having been killed. But in Miami, Mr McWhirter appeared on a television interview and announced he was very much alive.

The waiting: Two Polish nuns await the arrival of the Pope at a park on the outskirts of Cracow.

Papal message is smuggled into hearts

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

The papal visit to Poland has been replete with symbolism, with Biblical allusion and with historical code-words readily understandable to Polish congregations, schooled in national heritage.

Solidarity, the banned trade union still uppermost in many Polish minds, has been explicitly named in homilies but there is still much that cannot be said, even by a Pope, in a country where political sensitivities are still red-raw.

The message somehow has to be smuggled into peoples hearts. This is done partly by the choice of people to be given papal audiencies – lay Catholics working for imprisoned Solidarity activists and their families, the mother of a boy who died after leaving police custody, radical priests, probably even Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader. But the message could hardly be clearer in the choice of three devout Poles to be beatified during the visit. One, Father Raf Kalinowski, has already been dubbed by the underground, "the Solidarity saint."

On Monday in Poznan, the Pope beatified a Pole – Mother Urszula Ledochowska – for the first time on Polish soil. Her life as a nun, teacher and



The greeting: The Pope waves to the crowds at Cracow University

missionary has a profound message for the first Slavonic Pope, who is convinced of the need to build and restore Christianity in the Slavonic countries.

In 1907, Mother Urszula organized the first Catholic convent school for Polish girls living under Russian occupation. The Ursuline sisters had to work in secret as the tsarist authorities banned all official activities of nunneries and convents. Eventually she was discovered and at the outbreak of the First World War expelled from the territory of the Russian empire. After the war she returned to Poland and opened up a whole network of schools and day centres.

The symbolic significance of the beatification will not be lost on the cardinals from Hungary and Czechoslovakia who have been accompanying the Pope in Poland. But it is Father Kalinowski, a Carmelite soldier-priest, whose life is seen by Polish priests as the most salient for present day Poland.

Kalinowski, who was beatified on Wednesday, fought in the Tsarist Army as a captain in the nineteenth century but resigned his commission to help to lead the Polish insurrection against Russian rule in January, 1863. After the suppression of the rebellion, He was sentenced to 10 years of hard labour and exile in Siberia.

Is was during this period that he spread the Christian teachings and, in the words of a Polish biography, "thanks to his charitable work, he rejected the disillusionment that hit the other insurgents, who were immersed in nostalgia and were cyr ical towards their surroundings".

Other details of his life make it clear why he is considered the "Solidarity saint". Just when Solidarity is restructuring its tactics away from the over-ambitious plans for general strikes and street protests towards a long, patient period of keeping the ideals of Solidarity alive, Kalinowski is the perfect model: a man who reshaped his vision of an independent Poland into a form that was both realistic and based on church teachings. After returning from exile, he tool holy orders and build up the Carmelite Order in Poland.

The Carmelites have been pressing for Kalinowski's beatification – and eventual canonization – since 1932.

The third Pole to be beatified, Brother Albert, is less controversial but also a man whose life has contemporary relevance for the Poles. He was a painter who travelled widely, returning to take part in the 1863 insurrection against the Russians during which he lost a leg. He was exiled and during those years became a devout Catholic.

For the Pope and the Poles, the significance of Brother Albert is that he gave up painting and, according to a near-contemporary Polish account, "looked for a way to God through physical labour." His life is said to underscore the dignity of labour.

Air safety test turns into a real emergency

New York (NYT) – Experimental equipment designed to avert midair collisions gave a real life demonstration of its potential recently, when pilots testing it unexpectedly received guidance to avoid a dangerously close aircraft.

On June [illegible], a twin-engine Cessna with the equipment installed was 30 miles north of New York after a day of routine tests. Another aircraft suddenly turned up on the monitor, approaching head-on and apparently at the same altitude.

Though the skies at that altitude were free of clouds, the pilots watching the monitor could not see the other aircraft coming at them. When the anti-collision system sounded: "Climb, climb, climb," the man handling the controls complied. Seconds later the other aircraft was seen flashing by.

The Government-sponsored system has a good deal more testing ahead of it before the airlines, or other operators, are likely to install it. The industry still wants to resolve some operational issues, such as accuracy of altimeters on small private aircraft.

Nevertheless, the recent incident has given officials a measure of confidence beyond what comes from carefully planned test flights. Whether the aircraft would have collided if the device had not been in use is not clear. But the equipment certainly provided a significant extra margin.

"From the information I have seen, it would have been a very close near collision, or even an actual accident," said Mr John Dufort, the pilot in command, who was in the copilot's seat. "We had to take evasive action to move around the other plane."

Mr Dufort flies for Lincoln Laboratory, a non-profit unit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which has been working on the programme under contract to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

Mr Robert Buley, who was in the pilot's seat, said: "If we had stayed where we were, there's a reasonably good chance the two planes would have hit".

There have been four or five unplanned incidents in a year of tests with the anti-collision system in which the test aircraft came too close to another and the system helped reduce the hazard.

Prague police clash with youths chanting 'freedom'

Prague (AP) – Police had to intervene to preserve calm at a demonstration by young Czechoslovaks chanting "we want freedom" and other slogans, a spokesman for an international peace assembly said yesterday.

The outburst, highly unusual in this tightly-controlled society, took place on Tuesday night. Eyewitnesses saw police beat several young men with rubber truncheons in breaking up the crowd in Wenceslaus Square.

Mr Marcel Nolc, a spokesman for the organizers of the "World Assembly for Peace and Life Against Nuclear War", told reporters that "maybe a hundred" young people were involved, onlookers estimated at least 300 people were there during the height of the chanting.

The youths, some drinking beer or wine, broke away from an officially-sanctioned peace rally in the old town square and began a procession throughout the streets. The original chant of "we want peace", turned to "we want peace and freedom", and, shortly before police moved in, "we want freedom."

They also chanted "disarm the soldiers".

Such incidents have been practically unheard of since the non-violent protests which followed Soviet suppression of the "Prague Spring" in 1968.

"As in all large cities night calm has to be preserved", Mr Nolc said: "The police appealed to them to be quiet. When it did not help, they took five of those who were most drunk to a sobering-up station and they were released in the morning."

Cameroon Cabinet reshuffled

Yaoundé (AFP) – President Paul Biya of Cameroon has carried out an extensive government reshuffle involving the departure of four important Cabinet members.

Mr Victor Ayissi Mvodo, the Minister of Territorial Administration, Mr Samuel Eboua, Minister of Agriculture, Mr Guillaume Bwelle, Minister of Information and Culture, and Mr Sadou Daoudou, Secretary-General in the President's office were the four dismissed in the third reshuffle since Mr Biya became President last November.

The present line-up of the Government is:

Prime Minister: Bello Bouba Maigari; Armed Forces: Maikano Abdoulaye; Parliamentary Relations: Emmanuel Egbe Tabi; Justice: Andre Ngongang Ouandji; Agriculture: Gilbert Andze Tsoungui; Youth and Sports: Ibrahim Mbombo Njoya; Foreign Affairs: Felix Tonye Mbog; Minister-Delegate for Foreign Affairs: Oumarou Aminou; Territorial Administration: Jean Fouman Akame; Finance: Etienne Ntsama; Education: Rene Ze Nguele; Labour and Social Welfare: Daniel Kamgueu; Public Health: Dr Hubert Nkoulou; State Inspection and Administrative Reform: Christian Songwe Bongwa; Planning and Industry: Gibering Bol Alima; Trade: Tori Limangana; Civil Service: Youssoufa Daouda; Social Affairs: Delphine Tsanga; Livestock, Fishing and Animal Industries: Luc Ayang; Post and Telecommunications: Robert Mbella Mbappe; Mines and Energy: Philemon Yang; Town Planning and Housing: Babale Abdoulaye; Transport: Albert Ngome Kome; Information and Culture: Françoise Sengat Kuoh; Equipment: Thomas Dakayi Kamga.

Hawke cool to Debray

From Tony Duboudin, Melbourne

M Regis Debray, President Mitterrand's special envoy, left Australia yesterday without apparently improving relations between France and Australia over the question of French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

At the end of talks between Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, and M Debray, Mr Hawke said that the French offer for Australia to send a scientist to the French test site on Muroroa Atoll would go to the Cabinet for consideration.

Mr Hawke said that Australia's objection to the French test was not only environmental but to the nuclear programme itself. The Prime Minister reaffirmed the suspension of uranium exports to France in retaliation for the nuclear test.

On Tuesday, M Debray said that the suspension of uranium exports was considered as "unfriendly" by France.

Second nuclear research plant for South Africa

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

South Africa's Atomic Energy Corporation is to establish a new nuclear research centre in the Riversdale district of the souther Cape coast, about 30 miles west of Mossel Bay.

This was announced late on Tuesday night by Dr Wynand De Villiers, the chairman, who said that the corporation was outgrowing the existing Pelindaba-Valindaba complex, near Pretoria, and had spent two years investigating alternative areas for expansion of its research and development programmes.

Dr De Villiers said the new centre would employ 300 people within the first five to 10 years, and would occupy an area of nearly 6,200 acres.

The Pelindaba-Valindaba centre has been concerned, among other things, with the development of an indigenous uranium enrichment capacity capable of supplying fuel to South Africa's only nuclear power plant at Koeberg.

Built at a cost of £1,000m by a French consortium, and equipped with two 1,000 megawatt pressurized water reactors, Koeberg was due to have begun operating in April or May of this year.

The start-up has, however, been delayed by repairs and safety checks necessitated by the bomb explosions set off in the plant last December by the African National Congress.

Bird watchers' release delayed by bail hitch

Istanbul (AP) – Two British bird watchers held for allegedly violating a military border zone remained in detention yesterday after a civilian judge ordered them to be released on bail.

Journalist in Enez, four miles from the Trukish-Greek frontier, said Mr Simon Albrescht and Mr Dennis Buisson were unable to pay back the bail of 50,000 liras (£148) each. They would stay in custody until British consular officials in Istanbul sent the money.

A spokesman for the British Consulate said there would be no problem as funds were put aside for their defence. The judge set the next hearing for July 6.

Briton jailed by Danes for £53,000 cheque fraud

Copenhagen (AP) – A 40-year-old Briton was sentenced yesterday to three years in jail for his second conviction in Denmark for fraudulently cashing thousands of pounds worth of Eurocheques for what he called "an organization".

Francis Desmond McCoy, Scottish-born but, with no permanent address, was convicted of cashing in Denmark 1,067 cheques of £50 each, or £53,350 total, from 1980 until his arrest in the spring of this year.

Mr McCoy admitted in court that he had been convicted on similar charges in other European countries. He also admitted having resided in Denmark most of the last three years on a false British passport. He served five months in jail here for a 1979 conviction for fraudulently cashing Eurocheques, then was expelled.

Mr McCoy said he received the cheques, false cheque cards and false passports from two other Britons. They were not identified, but he said they were part of "a little organization" based in Britain.

He said he and his two partners split the money three ways after deducting expenses, so that he received about a quarter of the total. The prosecution said the three were suspected of similar crimes in Norway and Sweden. Mr McCoy accepted the sentence without giving notice of appeal.

Divisional Court

Law Report June 23 1983

Divisional Court

When drink suspicion arises

Monaghan v Corbett

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered June 20]

In order to justify a conviction, the facts which gave rise to a constable's reasonable suspicion that a motorist had been driving with alcohol in his body could arise only in connexion with the driving of the vehicle at the time to which the suspicion related.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court, so held, allowing an appeal by way of case stated by John Desmond Monaghan against his conviction by Ealing Justices on September 28, 1982, for driving a motor vehicle with excess alcohol in his blood, contrary to section 6(1) of the Road Traffic Act 1972.

On Saturday June 13, 1981, the appellant motorist parked his car outside his house. He was spoken to by the prosecutor, PC Christopher Corbett, who was investigating a burglary, and who noticed that the motorist's breath smelt of alcohol.

The next day, in the course of the same investigation, the prosecutor spoke at about midday to neighbours of the motorist, who told him that the motorist and his wife habitually went to a public house by car at Sunday lunchtime, and that they had seen them driving off earlier in that day.

The prosecutor went to the police station, collected Alcotest equipment, and returned with another constable to the motorist's address. When the motorist arrived home by car at 2.30 pm, the prosecutor, claiming to have formed a reasonable suspicion that the motorist had alcohol in his body, asked him to take a breath test.

The test was positive and a subsequent blood test revealed that he had 99 milligrams of alcohol in his blood per 100 millilitres of blood.

Mr Anthony Scott-Gall for the motorist; Mr Greville Davis for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the court had been referred to a number of cases, in none of which was there any indication whatsoever that the information on the basis of which the police officer's reasonable suspicion that the motorist had alcohol in his body had been formed arose in any way other than from the observation of the motorist or of his driving of the motor vehicle on the occasion concerned.

While it was right to say that such information need not come from the suspecting officer's own observation or from a fellow police officer, but could come from a member of the public, it would be a very dangerous extension of the law to permit reasonable suspicion to be founded on facts wholly unconnected with the driving of the motor vehicle at the time to which the suspicion related.

It followed that the justices had been wrong to hold that the prosecutor could have formed a reasonable suspicion, at the time when the breath test was taken, on the basis of the alcohol smelt on the motorist's breath the previous day and neighbours' information about his Sunday habits.

The appeal would accordingly be allowed and the conviction quashed.

MR JUSTICE TAYLOR agreeing, said that if the justices' view were correct, it would mean that anyone with a reputation for drinking or previous convictions under section 6(1) of the 1972 Act would be liable to be pursued and stopped. That would give rise to a serious risk of harassment.

Solicitors: Farrell, Matthews & Weir, Hammersmith; Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Assignment unlawful but tenancy secure

Peabody Donation Fund Governors v Higgins and Another

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Lord Justice May

[Judgment delivered June 20]

Although a housing association tenant's purported assignment of his tenancy to his daughter was in breach of the terms of the tenancy, the daughter was still entitled to claim security of tenure under section 37 (1) of the Housing Act 1980.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing an appeal by Miss Marion Higgins, of 66 The Square, Peabody Estate, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, from the decision of Judge Harris at the West London County Court on February 28 who gave the landlords possession.

Mr Anthony Radevsky for Miss Higgins; Mr Michael Bloch for the landlords.

LORD JUSTICE CUMMING-BRUCE said that the tenancy agreement had contained an absolute prohibition on assignment, but the tenant had executed a purported assignment to his daughter and had then vacated the premises.

The daughter would have qualified for succession to the tenancy as a member of his family under section 30 of the Housing Act 1980 had the father died.

Under section 37 a secure tenancy ceased to be so, if assigned, unless the assignment was made pursuant to section 24 of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 or was to a person in whom the tenancy would or might have vested by virtue of section 30 had the tenant died.

Accordingly the question was whether section 37 (1) only applied to lawful assignments.

His Lordship did not accept that the draftsmen of section 37 (1) intended to express a parliamentary intention limited only to lawful assignments, that was to say, excluding assignments in breach of covenants or conditions prohibiting assignments.

Further, *Old Grovebury Manor Farm Ltd v W Seymour Plant Sales and Hire Ltd (No 2)* ([1979] 1 WLR 1397), where an assignment of a business tenancy made in breach of covenant was held to operate, could not be distinguished.

Accordingly, section 37 (1) applied to all assignments, lawful or unlawful, and the appeal would be allowed.

Lord Justice May agreed.

Solicitors: Sheridan & Stretton, Hammersmith; Bridges Sawtell & Adams.

Value immaterial in linked offences

Regina v St Helens Justices, Ex parte McClorie

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered June 21]

A defendant charged with two or more offences of criminal damage, which the court were satisfied constituted or formed part of a series of two or more offences which were of the same or similar character in fact, was entitled to elect trial by jury, irrespective of the value of the property concerned in either charge.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, granting an application by Mr Malcolm McClorie for judicial review of a finding of the St Helens Justices on September 27, 1982, to the effect that he was not entitled to elect trial by jury on two charges under section 1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971.

The defendant, it was alleged, had broken into an enclosed yard, damaging a padlock worth £5, and, on being apprehended in the yard by a police officer, resisted arrest, causing damage worth £15 to the officer's watch. He was charged in respect of each item of damage under section 1(1) of the 1971 Act and with one offence of vagrancy.

The justices found that as neither criminal damage charge involved damage valued in excess of £200 and was not therefore indictable *per se*, by virtue of section 22(2) of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980, section 22 (7) of that Act did not operate to remove them from the category of offences triable only summarily, as the two offences were not similar in law.

Section 22 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1980 provides by subsections (1) and (2) that if the value of the damage caused is under £200 then subject to subsection (7) the court shall proceed as if the offence were triable only summarily.

"(7) Subsection (1) above shall not apply where the offence charged ... is one of two or more offences with which the accused is charged on the same occasion and which appear to the court to constitute or form part of a series of two or more offences of the same or a similar character ...".

Mr John Dowse for the defendant; the justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that the court had to determine whether the two offences charged were of the same or similar character for the purpose of section 22(7) of the 1980 Act and whether or not the value of the damage caused in each case had any relevance to whether the defendant had any right to elect trial by jury.

It was clear from section 17 of and Schedule 1 to the 1980 Act that, unless section 22(1) applied, offences under section 1(1) of the 1971 Act were triable either way. Moreover, it was clear from section 22(1) that its application was subject to section 22(7).

So one needed to look first at section 22(7). Did these two offences constitute or form part of a series of two or more offences of the same or similar character?

In his Lordship's judgment, the answer was indubitably "yes". It followed that section 22(1) and therefore section 22(2) did not apply, and the question of the value of the damage caused by either offence was therefore of no relevance. It was immaterial that each offence, if charged separately, would not be indictable by virtue of sections 22(1) and (2).

The defendant was therefore entitled to the relief sought, and orders of certiorari and mandamus would issue to quash the justices' finding and require them to put to the defendant his right to elect trial in the crown court.

Mr Justice Taylor agreed.

Solicitors: Samuels & Green for John Spittle & Howard, Warrington.

Justices erred in binding over

Regina v Ilminster Justices, Ex parte Hamilton

Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Taylor

[Judgment delivered June 20]

A party to a fight who had been acquitted of behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace and subsequently summoned to give evidence at the trial of the other party should not on that occasion be bound over to keep the peace without the court first inquiring whether he had been dealt with in respect of the fight and if so how, and without affording him an opportunity to make representations to the court.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held, granting an application for an order of certiorari to quash an order of the Ilminster Justices on January 28, 1983, that the applicant, Geoffrey Brian Hamilton, be bound over to keep the peace for 12 months in his own recognizance of £50.

The applicant had been involved in a fight with another man outside his home in October 1982. He had been charged with behaviour likely to cause a breach of the peace but on January 12, 1983, was acquitted of that offence by the Ilminster Justices.

On January 28, the other man appeared, charged in respect of the same fight, before a different bench of magistrates. The applicant gave evidence against him and the justices convicted, saying that in their view both parties were equally to blame and that they proposed to bind them both over to keep the peace.

On being told by the clerk that if he did not consent to being bound over he could be sent to prison for up to six months, the applicant sought an adjournment in order to take legal advice.

The adjournment was refused and the applicant thereupon agreed to be bound over.

Mr Phillip Mott for the applicant, the justices did not appear and were not represented.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS said that on any view it was wholly wrong of the justices to proceed to bind the applicant over without making inquiries as to whether he had been charged with any offences arising out of the fight, whether any such charge had been disposed of, and if so, how.

It was clear that the justices' clerk had been aware that the applicant had already been acquitted.

On the assumption that he had communicated that information to the justices, the justices should have given the applicant an opportunity to make representations to them, if need be granting an adjournment so that he could obtain legal advice and representation, before proceeding to bind him over.

In all the circumstances of this case, the acquittal of the applicant by a differently constituted court should have persuaded the justices that it was wrong for them to bind the applicant over.

The application would therefore be allowed and the order binding the applicant over to keep the peace would be quashed.

Mr Justice Taylor agreed.

Solicitors: Clarke, Willmot & Clarke, Chard.

Choice of tort or contract claim

Coupland v Arabian Gulf Oil Co

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered June 20]

Where a plaintiff had a claim in tort, and an alternative claim in contract, for the breach of duty, the court in considering the claim in tort did not need to consider the claim in contract.

The Court of Appeal dismissed an appeal by the defendants, Arabian Gulf Oil Co, against a decision of Mr Justice Hodgson (*The Times*, January 26 1983) that the plaintiff, Mr John Waugh Frazer Coupland, was not prevented by the contract, the proper law of which was Libyan, from succeeding in tort in England.

Mr Raymond Croxon, QC, for the defendants; Mr Barry Mortimer, QC and Mr V. E. Hartley Booth for the plaintiff.

LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF said that the defendants were a nationalized Libyan company with a registered office in England, where they recruited the plaintiff as a maintenance technician. He began work in Libya in June, 1978, and in December he had a serious accident there.

The plaintiff's pleaded case against the defendants put the claim on three grounds: negligence, breach of contract and breach of statutory duty. The judge had to consider as a preliminary point the appropriate system of law applicable to the claim.

In so far as the claim in tort was concerned, applying the principles of *Boys v Chaplin* ([1971] AC 356), the judge concluded that the plaintiff could succeed if he showed that the tort was actionable according to the *lex fori* (English law) and the *lex loci delicti* (Libyan law).

The judge concluded that the proper law of the contract was Libyan law, that the plaintiff could proceed in tort or contract; and that as he could succeed in tort there was no need to consider the contract.

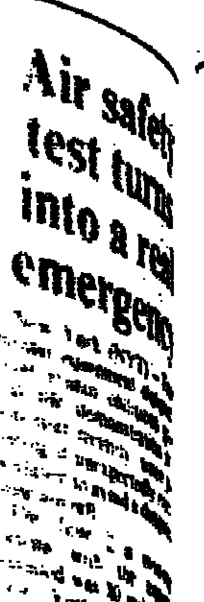
Mr Croxon argued that the tort could not be considered in isolation from the Libyan contract, and therefore the contract could not be disregarded.

His Lordship could not accept that submission. The plaintiff could advance his claim either in contract or in tort, as he wished. So the question was: what impact did the contract have on the tort?

The contract was only relevant to the tort if it excluded or restricted the tortious claim. But no term of the contract had the effect of excluding or restricting the plaintiff's claim in tort. The contract thus had no impact on the tort. Accordingly, the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Waller agreed.

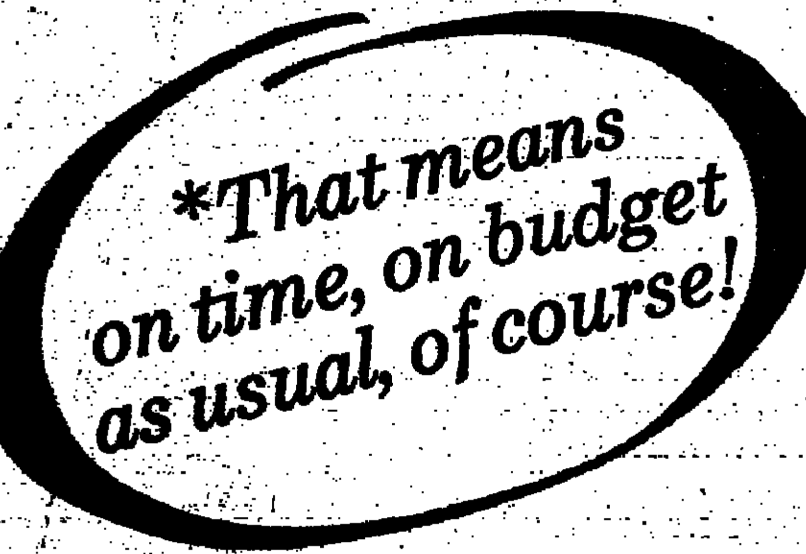
Solicitors: Amhurst Brown Martin & Nicholson; Dibb & Clegg.





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THE ARTS

John Higgins visits St Louis to investigate the form and fortunes of the city's Opera Theatre, first-time visitors to this year's Edinburgh Festival

Delius cannot justify a devoted effort

The Opera Theatre of St Louis is surely among the most interesting of the visitors to this summer's Edinburgh Festival. The company is young – the eighth season is now in progress – and highly regarded. Its creator and general director, the English-born Richard Gaddes, was among those tipped in a *New York Times* article last week to succeed Anthony Bliss at the Met in New York. But St Louisans are keen for Gaddes to stay put and the chances are that, when Bliss goes, he will still be found in Missouri.

Gaddes has swiftly established a clear policy and an equally clear identity. He generally uses experienced conductors and producers and invariably chooses young singers, with a strong preference for the American-born. The occasional Canadian or Puerto Rican may be heard, but home-grown is reckoned best. And this summer, as before, the average age is well below thirty. The repertory policy is similarly clear-cut: one Mozart and one standard work, spiced with a double bill and an unknown or neglected opera.

This season's unknown piece, which formed part of the double bill, has started a few skeletons rattling in the operatic cupboard. It is Delius's *Margot la Rouge*. St Louis has been championing Delius's cause. *Fennimore and Gerda* a couple of years back was an exemplary production – it is one of the two operas being brought to the Edinburgh Festival, the other being *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, by the American composer Stephen Paulus. *Margot* was composed in 1902, when Delius was in full creative spate, and ented for the valuable Sonzogno Prize, won a decade or so earlier by Mascagni with *Cavalleria rusticana*. Delius was unsuccessful, despite having the services of Maurice Ravel to prepare the vocal score. (Who did win when Delius lost?) *Margot* was then forgotten until Delius recycled some of the music for his *Idyll*, first heard in the 1933 Proms.

Margot resurfaced in a BBC transmission in October 1981, later released on record (REGL 458), conducted by Norman Del Mar. The orchestration was by Delius's long-serving amanuensis, Eric Fenby, based on the Ravel vocal score as the full orchestral one had been lost. This was the version with which St Louis began their rehearsals until a lynx-eyed local critic spotted a sentence in the programme notes provided by Robert Threlfall of the Delius Trust. Referring to that BBC broadcast Mr Threlfall wrote: "... as the original full score was not at that time available to them, the Delius Trust invited Eric Fenby to reconstruct a performing version based on Ravel's piano score..." The clear implication, wrote Frank Peters, the critic in question, must be that the full score now *is* available.

Gaddes got on to the Trust, who confirmed that they did have the score. Why then, argued Gaddes, was St Louis not using the original version rather than a reconstruction, however good? Not much difference between the two, replied the Trust. However, Gaddes persisted. The Delius score was flown out and copied. And that was what St Louis heard, conducted by Eric Fenby himself. Musicological debate will continue on those differences: on a single hearing Fenby's orchestration sounds rather thicker than Delius's. But there remain open questions why the Trust were so slow to part with their newly acquired property and where *Margot* has been all these years. One answer suggested to the latter query is that it has rested with Sir Thomas Beecham's widow.

After all the detective work *Margot* was almost bound to turn out a mouse. And so it was. Delius's music, soft and sensuous, was totally unsuited to the libretto by "Rosenval", now unmasked as Mme Berthe Gaston-Danville, a rough *verismo* affair about a soldier who accidentally encounters his long lost love now on the game in a Parisian *cabaret*. The reunion is interrupted by Margot's "protector", L'Artiste, so called not through any skill at the easel but because of the way he deals with his enemies. It ends with a double killing and Margot going off in custody with blood on her hands, La Rouge to the last.

Eric Fenby's account of the plot in his otherwise admirable *Delius As I Knew Him* is hardly accurate, but the St Louis Orchestra responded with obvious affection to his reading of his master's music. This was the first time Dr Fenby had conducted an opera. James Anderson was outstanding as Sgt Thibault, the one-time lover who ends up on the bar-room floor. Frank Corsaro's staging was not in the same class as *Fennimore*, but then neither is the opera. The Sonzogno jury were right.

Corsaro had a much better time with the second half of this double bill, Poulenc's *Les Mamelles de Tirésias*, which he put on as basically a series of Broadway cabaret turns, with the help of Susan Peterson as Thérèse, the wife who assumes the beard and trousers, and Allan Glassman as the husband who goes into baby production with a few supermarket trolleys to wheel out the results. A couple of chainsmoking altar boys set the tone for Poulenc at his most exuberant. And all that exuberance was found in the conducting of C. William Harwood, who is charge of *Postman* at Edinburgh.

The artistic success of the season has undoubtedly been Berlioz's *Béatrice et Bénédict*, which is not exactly a familiar work in the Mid-West. Colin Graham, St Louis's Director of Productions, has staged it on a Sicilian terrace, dappled in the ochre and duck-egg blue of John Conklin's set. It is a feminine opera and Graham's handling of his three female leads is exemplary. Susanne Mentzer (an ironic and very attractive Béatrice), Sylvia McNair (contrastingly warm and uncomplicated as Hero) and Janice Taylor (a true contralto Ursula) should all have good careers ahead. John Nelson in the pit was a different, and far better, conductor than two years ago. A magical evening. The *Traviata*, a Graham revival, went less well, with intransigent conducting from Henry Lewis; Tonio di Paolo, a roly-poly tenor with a timbre as Italianate as his name, was the best of the cast.

The *mal'occhio* was clearly on *Don Giovanni*. This had been planned as the season's prestige production, with Jonathan Miller directing and Calvin Simmons conducting. But Calvin Simmons, alas, drowned and Dr Miller decided to forsake the boards. Mark Lamos, a theatre director of high repute from Hartford, turned in a totally unmusical staging and, although Christopher Hogwood in the pit elicited some elegant sounds from the orchestra, he failed to instill enough tension – he was almost certainly hindered by Lamos and a hideous set. Once again the ladies took the evening: Kathryn Bouleyn's secure and fiery Elvira, Maria Spacagna's cuddly dumpling of a Zerlina. I also liked John Stephens's Leporello, not a great Mozart voice but excellent stage presence and diction, which allowed Andrew Porter's new and clever translation to be heard.

And so to Edinburgh, a double first. This will be the Opera Theatre's first visit outside their home town and the first time an American opera company has played at the Festival.



Ladies exemplary: Janice Taylor (left), Susanne Mentzer and Sylvia McNair in *Béatrice et Bénédict*

Dance

Bostonian bustle

Don Quixote
Palace, Manchester

Those Mancunians who raised however many million pounds it cost to put the Palace to rights got value for their money: a good stage, a big and lively audience, a house where people enjoy themselves – and a manager enterprising and confident enough to buy up a week of this year's Nureyev Festival before it moves to its customary home at the Coliseum. So the Boston Ballet, with Rudolf Nureyev and Yoko Morishita as guest stars, opened its Nureyev production of *Don Quixote* there on Tuesday. The choice was a good one: a classic ballet full of humour, as easy to take as any musical.

The Boston dancers are at their best in the livelier passages of dancing, which happily means most of the evening. Not for them the full lyricism of the garden scene, but they put their hearts into filling the stage with bustling animation. That is also where their own soloists shine brightest. Marie-Christine Mouis is a tigerishly sexy street dancer (though a bumpy Queen of the Dryads), Elaine Bauer and Anamarie Sarazin bring a dashing, knowing quality to their intrigues and Pamela Royal tackles her bridesmaid's solo confidently.

Some of the acting roles are undercast. It is lucky that the title part is comparatively small, since Donn Edwards plays so insipidly as to make the dreamy Don almost unnoticeable. Ron Cunningham as Gamache offers little more than funny faces. However, Paul Plesh's bully of a Lorenzo and Victor LaCasse's grubby Sancho Panza fare better, and Nureyev has developed the comic situations to the point where the humour is almost foolproof.

Besides, this ballet is primarily and unashamedly a star vehicle which Morishita and Nureyev ride triumphantly. He is in fine form, full of fun (did his yeti-like disguise in the gypsy camp go too far?), pacing himself energetically through one bouncy solo after another. She gives as good as she gets in the exchanges along their tempestuous courtship, and dances with sparking speed and vivacity. Both of them have the gift of conveying a sense of sheer enjoyment.

Nicholas Georgiadis's designs are splendidly handsome, though I suspect he did not intend Don Quixote to study a bound volume of *The New York Times*, nor the supposedly invisible man carrying the vision of Dulcinea to wear white shoes with his black costume. The Manchester Camerata under David Commanday played Minkus's tunes seductively.

John Percival

Jazz

Machito
Ronnie Scott's

Somewhere, a long time ago, jazz met Latin America and produced the kind of music that Machito has been playing for 40 years – hot, spicy, brassy and physical. His band looks like a jazz group (four trumpets, four saxes, assorted percussion) but that is deceptive, because the sound is all Latin. The percussive underwash, the totally Spanish lyrics sung by Machito and his daughter, the way the melody sits squarely on the beat and then floats right away from it, even the baroque scoring for the trumpets – all of this makes you wonder what a band like Machito's is doing at a nice jazz place like Scott's.

The short answer is that salsa (the latest inaccurate shorthand term for Latin music) is in fashion again. The longer and better answer is that Machito's music preserves, albeit in a different accent, a lot of the home truths that other forms of jazz have tended to forget. The simple structures of Latin tunes would be irksome to most jazz musicians, as would the repetitive though hypnotic functions of bass player and pianist, but the plain truth is that, by limiting themselves to the now traditional forms of Latin music, Machito's men can create a kind of excitement which most current jazz is too diffuse to get near.

Even when they play a number as familiar as "The Peanut Vendor", they build up tension by perversely leaving the theme statement right to the end and letting the trumpet soloist, Alfredo Armentierez, do all the hard work at the start, flirting with the tune as if he were playing a bull. Some of the other soloists are too wedded to jazz to sound right, but the tight framework they have to exist in largely makes up for that.

It certainly works better than Ronnie Scott's Quintet, the home-grown supporting group. Tasteful, skilled and keen though they all are, they come across like a repertory company touring the old/new favourites, doing a lot of playing and no rethinking. Some of their numbers last 25 minutes, which no jazz standard is worth. I exempt from this criticism Ron Mathewson, whom I still think is the finest bass player in the world, but they have a great deal to learn from the passionate economy of Machito. They will not, of course: modern jazz lost the chance to avoid self-indulgence years ago.

Miles Kington

Television

Airtight capsule

On paper, everything about The World: A Television History (Channel 4) sounds exactly right. *The Times Atlas of World History*, the perfect sourcebook. Geoffrey Barraclough as chief consultant, none more authoritative. Computer graphics, the best that money can buy. Robert Powell as narrator, an impeccable voice. Helicopter shots of the Parthenon, tracking shots round art treasures from all over the world. Constant music to soothe the senses, constant movement to beguile the eye.

"Alexander flung back the boundaries of the Greek world, founding cities as he went" (as a relief map of Asia Minor is suffused with red). "Julius Caesar, an ambitious and popular aristocrat . . ." The script is impeccably clear, if a shade under-explanatory (noting, without a trace of irony, that in the early centuries AD philosophical stability was upset by "Stoicism, Cynicism, and Epicureanism"). Greece and Rome in 26 painless minutes? The whole thing sound unbearably virtuous, and ideal for schools.

It may be that some viewers are inded seduced by this series into the pleasures of history. It may be, on the other hand, that the techniques used to sell Fiat cars and flights on British Airways are counterproductive in this matter, and that these superglossy encapsulations only serve to seal the subject more securely off from the masses. Compare Robert Hughes's **The Shock of the New** (BBC2), currently being repeated on Sunday evenings: that too has gyrating busts, floating temples and a single narrator, but, while Hughes welds words and pictures into a brilliantly provocative conspectus, Powell *et al* offer a mechanical caress which passes without trace.

Message from Skinningrove (Channel 4) was predictably sad: a women's group in the Cleveland town with the highest unemployment in the country had persuaded their friends, some still at school, to write poems telling Mrs Thatcher what it feels like to be poor and out of work.

Michael Church

Theatre

A Moon for the Misbegotten
Riverside

Having exorcized the memory of his parents in *Long Day's Journey into Night*, Eugene O'Neill went on to lay the ghost of his brother Jamie in this, his last play. There is no other resemblance between the two works. Realistic reconstruction of family life gives way to compassionate romance in *Moon for the Misbegotten*, which shows Jamie finding true love at his last gasp, whereas O'Neill's brother simply drank himself to death and passed out in a New Jersey sanitorium.

There are passages in this play which only performances of the greatest emotional integrity can rescue from bathos. But the greater part of the piece shows O'Neill's genius getting the better of his sentimental intentions.

He keeps romance firmly at bay during a comic first act, which turns Victorian mortgage melodrama inside out. Jamie figures at first as the landlord of an Irish tenant farmer, threatened with dispossession by an oil-rich neighbour; and the whole plot turns on the mischievous alliance between tenant and landlord to rout this shared enemy. More important than this is the character of the tenants themselves.

The one familiar element in this rarely performed play is the character of the 180lb farmer's daughter, Josie Hogan, first seen picking up a club to ward off her bullying father with the line "Not that I need it but it saves his pride". Josie has no connexion with the Tyrone clan. O'Neill may have designed her to fit Jamie's two incompatible sexual requirements of an easy lay and a virginal mother figure; but as she takes shape she outstrips any such schematic plan and emerges as the closest reincarnation of the goddess Demeter to appear on the modern stage.

On the Riverside stage, played in and around Brien Vahey's matchwood farmhouse backing on to a cyclorama, the piece develops an elemental rhythm that easily overrides the passages of strained rhetoric and creaky false exits.

A classic partnership develops between Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen, gradually moving from a budding love relationship to a tender preparation for death. Miss de la Tour, not for the first time, begins the evening looking like a hefty drudge and ends looking radiantly beautiful. Mr Bannen, skin glistening like wet paper, effects chilling contrasts between false laughter and paralyzed dismay. Alan Devlin is scarcely less memorable as the wily, ferocious old farmer.

Irving Wardle



Classic partnership: Ian Bannen, Frances de la Tour

Opera in London

A Midsummer Night's Dream
Bloomsbury Theatre

Abbey Opera chose an apt season to unveil their production of Britten's Shakespearian masterpiece, but midsummer magic touched the Bloomsbury stage only rarely on Tuesday night. The virtues of the evening were many: the singing of the principals was consistently strong, and Giles Davies's Puck brought many an otherwise static scene sharply to life through his impish personality, confident acting and fleet-footed acrobatics. But Paul Hernon's production was not sufficiently attentive to the problems of delineating the three levels on which the score operates.

Indeed it was too heavily weighted in favour of slapstick comedy for the rustics. Admittedly their Act III antics are intended as a parody of nineteenth-century Italian operatic conventions, but Britten's music is explicit enough without the deliberate playing for laughs we had here. "This is the silliest stuff that ever I heard", sings Hippolyta; and one was inclined to agree. Perhaps it would not have mattered quite so much had the loftier scenes for the lovers been directed with comparable assertiveness, or if the lighting on Carol Stevenson's multi-coloured carpet of a set had evoked more effectively the sinister enchantment of the fairy world and more subtly reflected the mood of the music.

Nonetheless we had a splendid Oberon in Christopher Robson, who has a rich, penetrating counter-tenor and holds the stage with an assured presence, as does Marilyn Dale's clear coloratura Tytania. Kenneth Brown, David Barrell, Jennifer Higgins and Rosemary Middleton made an impressive quartet of entangled lovers; and Ralph Meanley was a sympathetic Bottom. The Finchley Children's Music Group provided the excellently drilled, delightful fairies, and Antony Shelley reinforced the individual successes of the evening with tightly controlled, spirited conducting. The opera can be seen again tonight, tomorrow and on Saturday.

Geoffrey Norris

Concerts

Philharmonia/Sinopoli
Festival Hall

I have never heard so much of Mahler's Ninth Symphony as I did on Tuesday: more, indeed, than appears in the score. This performance came at the end of an intensive and speeedily arranged encounter which the Philharmonia have had with Giuseppe Sinopoli, their principal conductor-elect, and in its vigorous abundance of detail it showed many characteristic features of his style. In the first movement, for example, where Mahler writes for strings in five or six independent parts, we heard every one of them, producing the effect of a scrambling tug-of-war that was not altogether unidiomatic as a Mahlerian texture.

The music also benifited, and less disputably, from Mr Sinopoli's sense of aural space, his care for the bottom of the orchestra as much as the top. Bass clarinet, bassoons, bass tuba and most of all some demonic low trombones sounded out splendidly, both on their own accounts and as underpinners of wind chords. Most conductors accentuate the treble in order to secure a definite forward movement; Mr Sinopoli's emphatic bass, by contrast, served at times to block the progress and make the structure more hazardous, the feeling more complex.

Larger considerations are, though, evidently of less concern to him, to judge from the adjustments I referred to at the start. Take the two reappearances of the opening music in the first movement. They are both bleak returns to a formerly sunny environment, but the second should be still bleaker than the first: an idea originally played by trumpets comes back on trombones *staccatissimo*. Mr Sinopoli, however, had the trumpets fighting just as furiously, and so for the sake of one thrill lost a large and telling gesture. The same might be said of his furious pauses for breath, especially in the second movement.

More generally, when pressure and strain exist so much in each moment, what the music has to say in its development goes unsaid.

Paul Griffiths

Dawson-Lyell/Ball
Wigmore Hall

One of the troubles with two-piano ensembles is that you notice the ensemble only when it is missing. Happily, in Tuesday night's enjoyable recital by Julian Dawson-Lyell and Andrew Ball, there were only a few moments when communication or rhythmic unanimity faltered. They zipped through Mozart's cloudless (yet hardly superficial) D major Sonata, K488, with ideally graceful vigour, and, in one tiny stumble over an awkward figuration in the finale, they at least echoed each other sympathetically.

The Bartok Sonata for two pianos and percussion is really a sonata for four percussionists, two of whom happen to play the piano, but Bartok issued an oddly snobbish instruction that a pianist should supervise the percussionists.

Times have changed: here it was James Wood and Simon Limbrick, with their shining xylophone tone and thwacked timpani attack, who led the way in incisiveness. Dawson-Lyell and Ball were best when adding their own eerie colours to the central movement. Although it was not ideally clear, this performance had the excitement of players stretched to their limits, straining at the rhythmic leash.

If Bartok's Sonata is for four strikers, Berio's *Linea* is for four melodists, two of whom happen to play vibraphone and marimba: the whole impetus of this gentle, rather tender 15-minute essay in sound comes from a melodic line which is coloured and diffused by the four players.

The effects are striking, although this performance seemed slightly unconvinced that the sounds were more than pretty. There was far more conviction and colour in the duo's hectic but bouyant account of Debussy's *En Blanc et noir*.

Nicholas Kenyon

● *H.M.S. Pinafore* by Gilbert and Sullivan, with Patrick Cargill as Sir Joseph Porter, is to be presented at the Queen Elizabeth Hall for the second year running, from July 26 to August 6. The conductor is Fraser Goulding and the producer Wilfred Judd.





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bustle

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FOR MASTERS OF THEIR TIME.

Hedgehogs and high notes

The Times Profile: Lord Harewood



"It's very odd about George and music", the Duke of Windsor once confided to Topazia Markevich, the conductor's wife, at a cocktail party. "You know, his parents were quite normal – liked horses and dogs and the country!"

A poignant remark because it reveals how little the exiled Duke knew about that other royal nonconformist, his nephew George Lascelles. The seventh Earl of Harewood has made his life in music but he is equally content as the squire (albeit dressed in startling Gauloise-blue checked tweeds), of Harewood House the family's eighteenth-century home just outside Leeds.

"He understands about hedgehogs, you see, and what they do", Neville Ussher, the estate manager says. "He is a complete countryman, a good shot: he knows what he's doing." The two men have been friends since they met in the army just after the war and Neville Ussher is responsible for the upkeep of the 7,000 acres (13,000 acres went in death duties when the sixth Earl died), including the house, with the Chippendale and the Meissen, the home farm, the conference centre, the gardens, the adventure playground and all the other treats that tempt 300,000 visitors to Harewood each year.

"One of the things I admire about George is the way in which he has succeeded in keeping his royal, lord-of-the-manor, side and the musical, artistic side of his life apart and yet together", says Harold Rosenthal, who owns *Opera* magazine and has known Harewood for 40 years. "He assumes either persona with the greatest of ease and has been able to encourage a greater interest in the arts in the younger members of the royal family – the Kents, the Gloucesters, Prince Charles."

Throughout his career, Lord Harewood has managed to sidestep the conventional duties of royalty and instead of being patron of this and that, he has become president (of Leeds United and the Football Association, for instance) or managing director (the position he now fills so successfully at the English National Opera) and he has always made things work and happen. Back in the 1960s when it was rather smart to be a hairdresser and have a cockney accent, it was Lord Harewood, then chairman of the artistic committee of the English Stage Company, who battled courteously with the Lord Chamberlain's office to get Osborne's *Look back in Anger* on to the stage of the Royal Court Theatre.

He says that reporters still greet him with: "You're rather interested in music, aren't you?" or they remark how intelligent and cultured he appears to be, considering his family background. He finds the inference rather offensive: "The reason why people think this has always eluded me. Prince Charles, for instance, is very much the reverse of being half-witted".

For the record, his great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, adored the ballet, his mother (the Princess Royal) had a genuine ear for music and his father enjoyed his paintings as wholeheartedly as he enjoyed his racing, and was adept at *petit point*. Several of the chair seats at Harewood were embroidered by the sixth Earl, who liked to learn his Masonic ritual aloud while sewing. He was known as "Lucky" Lascelles, incidentally, because he once spotted an unpleasant great-uncle at his club and, out of courtesy, went and sat with him. It was the only time they met and the great-uncle left him £3m. "Well, at least he's well set up", King George V is reported to have said when Henry Lascelles came courting his only daughter.

The Lascelles boys (George and his younger brother Gerald) had a happy, non-royal childhood: "I was from a straight, country gentleman background in Yorkshire and I went to the Palace because my grandparents were the King and Queen", Lord Harewood wrote in his lively book of memoirs.* "My parents were skilful enough to handle this so that it seemed neither dauntingly grand nor anything to boast about."

Lord Harewood is unpretentious about music and admits that his interest was sparked off by hearing Richard Tauber in *Blossom Time*: "I knew then that music was the element in which I wanted to live." The interest was developed at Eton and Cambridge, but he was never a performer: "I'm the world's worst pianist." At Sandhurst, which he considered "worse than prison", in the Guards, which he didn't like much either, and later, as a prisoner of war in Colditz, he whiled away the routine boredom by reading gramophone catalogues, memorizing musical directories and making lists of performances and operas he would like to see and hear when the war was over.

He is now 60 and still has an amazing memory for people, faces, things – a royal bonus, perhaps – and will happily spend hours arguing about who opened the batting for Yorkshire in 1932 or which soprano took over in *Aida* unexpectedly at La Scala in 1951. He is usually right. People who work with him say that he likes being liked ("Call me George") and he likes being right. He seemed rather pleased to be able to point out that *The Times* had inadvertently sent a letter confirming my arrival to the other Harewood, a West Indian self-styled earl, living in south-east London, rather than to himself.

Having left the Army, Lord Harewood launched *Opera* magazine with the help of Harold Rosenthal, a schoolmaster he met through the correspondence columns of *The Gramophone*, and Rosenthal took over the magazine when his partner joined the Royal Opera House. Lord Harewood started as junior assistant to David Webster the general administrator, but was controller of opera planning by the time he left to become artistic director of the Edinburgh Festival.

"At Edinburgh it was my job to persuade a lot of people with their own independent shows to come and do things in my show", he says. For two years he had such a tricky time with Marlene Dietrich's tantrums that he considered circulating the rumour that reports of her age had been greatly exaggerated – she was in truth only just over 50.

After Edinburgh there were several years as artistic adviser to the New Philharmonia Orchestra, something of a non-job since he had no specific brief. Then, in 1972, Stephen Arlen died and Lord Harewood was invited to become managing director of Sadler's Wells, which had recently moved from Islington to the Coliseum in the West End. The company had always fostered a British tradition among singers and composers and sung in English so (after much lobbying by Arlen and Harewood) it was suitably renamed the English National Opera in January 1974.

At the beginning, the Coliseum had in many people's minds, a Gilbert & Sullivan in *Lilac Time* feel about it and the fact that the operas were sung in English tended to reinforce this assumption. It is Lord Harewood's achievement that he has succeeded in taking the stuffy elitist element out of opera and turned the ENO into one of the most stimulating companies in the world.

He has done this, not by shelling out huge fees for international stars, but by painstakingly building up an ensemble company which, developing gradually, has nurtured such home-grown stars as Valerie Masterson, Josephine Barstow and John Tomlinson. With public grants of just over £6m against Covent Garden's £9.6m he has managed to broaden the repertoire, putting on new operas, rediscovering the lesser works of Wagner, Strauss and Verdi, finding ways of bringing familiar operas fresh to the public. Jonathan Miller's *Rigoletto*, performed as an every day story of Mafia folk, was an example of this policy's success.

Why is it, I wonder, that so many people become addicted to opera? "For one voice to surmount a chorus of 80 and an orchestra of 100 seems impossible and yet it is the commonplace of opera", Lord Harewood says. "That's exciting enough, but if you do that well, then you've really got something going." Most of all he enjoys finding someone who, at a very early stage, shows tremendous promise. "You acquire a nose for it, like a football manager."

He sees the company as a "family", is always back-stage before an important performance, on-stage afterwards and (although some singers who did not want to renew their contracts have found themselves dropped with a resounding crash) he says he is delighted when one of his successful singers returns.

"They come back and say 'Oh, it's wonderful to be working, properly again'.

I really believe, that the jet-age travelling performers are now almost precluded from doing anything serious as they whirl around on the current like migrating birds. At the Coliseum it's never just one singer coming in, doing his bit and hoping the rest don't impinge on him."

During the mid 1970s there was a strike, several near strikes and works-to-rule at the ENO, and Harewood's friends noticed his leftish-liberal views wavering slightly. "My attitude has always been that nobody forces you to work in an opera house, you choose to do it and there's a lot of job satisfaction", he says. "Still, even if that is true, it is not one hundred per cent relevant to how people feel. Of course I was disappointed. Of course I felt it personally. But I also felt a total failure. No matter what anyone tells you, a strike means that management has failed."

He admits that it helps to be the Queen's cousin when raising money, but royal connexions can be a personal and professional disadvantage. In 1949, Lord Harewood married the pianist Marion Stein (now Mrs Jeremy Thorpe) after Queen Mary had withheld her consent and then relented. "Not only Jewish . . . she didn't hunt", Neville Ussher says, summing up the frisson of shock that swept through the shires at the time. And then, 10 years later, he met and fell in love with the Australian violinist Patricia Tuckwell. In 1964 their son Mark was born and after three more difficult years, there was a divorce and Patricia ("Bambi") became the new Lady Harewood.

"Divorce is a sort of death, a torture. Everything you do is wrong, every move you make," Lord Harewood said at the time. He lost many friends, including the man he loved most, Benjamin Britten. "For years I could not hear his music . . . without a deep sense of sadness for what I knew I had lost." His mother said only: "What will people say? and, for 10 years, he was virtually relegated from the royal family, until Princess Margaret ended the rift by attending the ENO's first royal gala. He was not invited to Princess Anne's wedding, or to the Duke of Windsor's funeral: "Perhaps, for me, the saddest public result of my divorce."

His professional life was also suffering. Harewood was an obvious choice for Webster's job at Covent Garden when he retired, but how could the Board appoint an administrator to the Royal Opera House who was *persona non grata* with royalty? He was forced to resign from the Edinburgh Festival and as Chancellor of the University of York and he was deeply embarrassed, at this time, when the press hailed him as "a royal rebel" for his active campaign in support of the abolition of capital punishment.

Since his mother died in 1965, Lord Harewood has worked to make Harwood House self-sufficient enough to survive for David, James, or Jeremy, one of his three sons by his first marriage, or for Mark. "I hope one of them will eventually be interested in taking on the responsibilities here and making it work, but it's silly to try and force children to do anything they are not interested in doing."

It is not a going concern yet, which is why, on the day of my visit, he has invited the press to sample the facilities he and the famous Box Tree Restaurant (one of only two Relais Gourmands in Britain) will be offering to top businessmen for the use of the state dining room and library and conference room. Colin Long, co-proprietor of the Box Tree with Malcolm Reid, says: "I said to Malcolm the other day, 'Just think. We used to wave at Lord and Lady Harewood as they drove past in their car and now, here we are, dining at their table.'" Lord Harewood makes a welcoming speech about needing "lolly" and enjoying the "nosh" and tries not to notice Lady Harewood wincing when he calls her "the boss".

Shirley Lowe

**The Tongs and the Bones*, The Memoirs of Lord Harewood. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £9.95.

moreover... Miles Kington

It seems a shame to me that, in the 3,000 guides to Wimbledon I have read so far, nobody but the players has been mentioned. As all visitors to the fabulous fortnight will know, there is much more to the event than just the competitors. Here are just a few of the colourful characters you should watch out for.

The Duke of Debenture, Grand Old Man. The Duke gave up his administrative post at Wimbledon in the 1930s, but has taken a keen interest in the old place ever since: "These young fellows have been interested in nothing but money for the past 10 years, you know. Damn shame. *I've* put the money first since 1932. That was when I inherited my Central Court block of seats from my father, and I've been making a cool £5,000 a year out of them ever since. Usually I auction them off to friends in the City long before it all starts, but I always like to keep a few back. It gives me a thrill to get up early and wander down the queue, flogging them off. No, I never watch tennis. I'm too busy manning my strawberry stall, which has been in the family since 1903. Care for a punnet? Only two quid. No? Then push off, old boy".

Linda Conquest, Plucky Little. Twenty-four-year-old Linda has been the plucky little girl of English tennis for seven years now, and has earned the title through her inability ever to get through the preliminary qualifying outsiders' round, which takes place in January. This year she put up a magnificent fight before being edged out 6-0, 6-0 by the Paraguayan veteran, 58-year-old Luisa de la Intercepcion. "No complaints," says brave Linda, "but I'd been practising in icy conditions, with lumps of slush all over the court, so the mild sunny day took me quite by surprise. There's always next year, though".

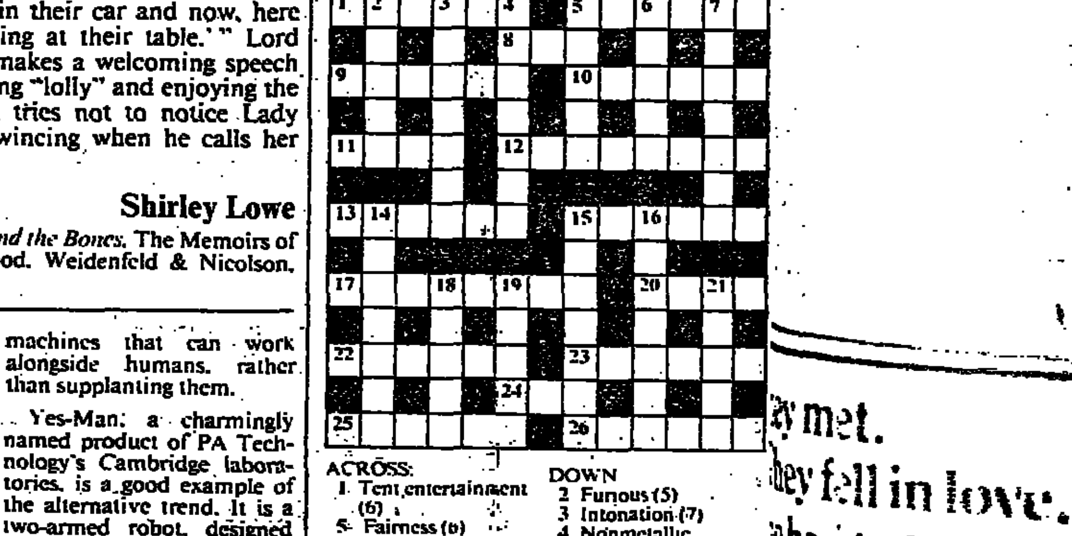
Gavin Trimble, Referee-Fetcher. Tennis is, as far as anyone can tell, the only game which needs both umpires and referees. When the going gets too rough for the umpire, the referee is sent for, and Gavin is the man who has to do it. "It's a tough job. Finding the ref is easy enough – getting him to appear is the hard bit, because usually he's shaking and moaning and saying, 'No, no, don't make me do it, not McEnroe again!' So I have to psych him up, get him angry, maybe even slap him around a little. When he's raring for a fight, I send him on".

Viola Valentine, Free-lance Mother. One of the things that television commentators most like doing is pointing out relatives of the players in the crowd. Unfortunately, most unseeded players don't bring parents. That's where Viola comes in – for a fee, she is prepared to masquerade as anyone's loving mother. You'll easily recognize her: large American glasses, inability to watch exciting rallies, much given to standing up and shrieking. Worst year: 1978, when through a confusion in instructions she urged Lloyd Fletcher through a 5-set match by screaming "Come on, Guilermo!".

Enrico Intaglio, Ticket Printer. A familiar figure to early morning queues, with his mobile ticket-printing unit in the road outside the ground. Would not talk to *The Times*, at least not for the sort of money we could afford.

Part 2 tomorrow includes the Line Judge of the Year.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 88)



ACROSS:
1 Tent entertainment (6)
5 Fairness (6)
8 Vase-like vessel (3)
9 Wrecker (6)
10 Horse-rider (6)
11 Youthful (4)
12 Grass allergy (3,5)
13 Come into sight (6)
15 Crime (6)
17 Shore mound (4,4)
20 Sarcastic remark (4)
22 Celt language (6)
23 Channel scoop (6)
24 Female sheep (3)
25 Paper head (6)
26 Uncommonness (6)

DOWN
2 Furious (5)
3 Intonation (7)
4 Nonmetallic element (7)
5 Take pleasure in (5)
6 Mother's brother (5)
7 At once (7)
14 Poster (7)
15 Cricketer (7)
16 Sweet spirit (6)
18 Dutch earthenware (5)
19 Open sore (5)
21 Metal piece (5)

SOLUTION TO No 87
ACROSS: 1 Abacus 4 Cowboy 7 Riot 8 Reminder 9 Joystick 12 Bet 15 Loiter 16 Peanut 17 Age 19 Populace 24 Tucked up 25 Glue 26 Chopin 27 Roarer
DOWN: 1 Awry 2 Apologise 3 Strut 4 Comic 5 Wand 6 Oxeye 10 Sweep 11 Kneel 12 Binocular 13 Tote 14 Plea 18 Touch 20 Olden 21 Upper 22 Skip 23 Heir

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research ROBOTICS

Looking to the future

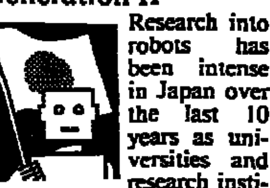
The most active field of robotics is vision. Dozens of academic and industrial laboratories in Britain and hundreds in the United States are working on systems to give sight to the rising second generation of robots.

One of the cheapest and fastest new vision systems is being introduced by a small Hull company, Electric Automation, based on research at Hull and Nottingham universities. It puts the robot's eye, a miniature solid-state camera three centimetres square, on its hand or gripper.

The system, called Image 32, gets away with a low-resolution camera because, mounted at the end of the robot arm, it gives a clear close-up of objects being inspected or manipulated. The images can be processed fast enough (40 frames a second) for the microprocessor to guide the robot through continuous movements.

Image 32 can give sight to a conventional robot, like the Unimation Puma, for just £1,600. But it can sort out only shapes that do not overlap – for example parts lying on top of a table or a conveyor belt. No one has yet marketed a vision system that can pick parts out of a bin where they are jumbled on top of one another.

Generation II



Research into robots has been intense in Japan over the last 10 years as universities and research institutes have directed their efforts into developing what have become known as second-generation robots. These devices, equipped with sophisticated sensors, will give the units sight, hearing and mobility on a scale not yet devised.

Japan, though acknowledged as the biggest user of robots, is often criticized, particularly by the Americans for overstating its use of robots. Devices which would normally be classified as automated factory units have been called robots.

To ward off the criticisms, the Japan Industrial Robot Association conducted its own research and broke the robot population into six categories: manual manipulators, fixed sequence robots, variable sequence robots, playback robots, numerically controlled robots and "intelligent robots". Strictly speaking, only the last three categories are robots. The Association has recently completed further research into whether there really is a market for advanced robots. Hostile environments – or those which would be classified as bad or impossible working conditions – were the area most likely to employ robots.

Space invaders

Japanese manufacturers are joining a government-sponsored project to develop robots to work in extreme environments – for example, maintaining nuclear reactors or mining on the sea bed. Eventually they will work in space, too. The Japanese Industrial Robot Association estimates that £50m worth of robots will be sold to inspect and maintain nuclear plants by 1985. The world market for undersea robots will be slower to develop but could exceed £30m by 1990 if international agreement is reached on exploiting the sea bed.

At what cost?

Alongside the high-tech mainstream of robotics research is a parallel movement to develop simple machines that can work alongside humans, rather than supplanting them.

Yes-Man: a charmingly named product of PA Technology's Cambridge laboratories, is a good example of the alternative trend. It is a two-armed robot, designed to do routine, repetitive tasks like glueing, drilling and welding, while its human companion concentrates on more complex assembly operations.

So far, Yes-Man exists only as a prototype. If it goes into full production, it will probably cost between £5,000 and £10,000. Some of the simplest industrial robots available today are much cheaper than that. Colne Robotics will soon launch Android II, a micro-robot capable of lifting 4lb for less than £1,500.

Clive Cookson and Bill Johnstone

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BOOKS

The world of the great Russian
Underground Man

Dostoevsky
By John Jones
(Oxford, £15)

John Jones's criticism is about *writing*. He is interested in the choice of words, making verbal patterns, the way a writer's words form his vision and vice versa. He writes very close to his texts: his book on Keats is thick with detail and distinctions and comes closer than anything else I know to how and what Keats thought. His Dostoevsky book makes revelation after revelation – especially for those of us who must read in translation – about Dostoevsky's careful way with words and narrative form.

The early *Poor People* and *The Double* he says, are about the fear of being without identity. In the epistolary *Poor People* the copy clerk Devushkin tries to find himself by finding a place, a relationship, in the lodging-house world of cold stoves, bad smells, airlessness. Its people have "no one to be and nowhere to go". In *The Double* Mr Golyadkin is "the same as everybody else." He is faced with an intensive, invasive, subversive repication of himself, an embodiment of the Underground Man's fear that we are all not individuals but interchangable "generalhumans". Devushkin's world is littered with things: Goldyakin is abstract, a paper figment, a literary parody, a statistic. "I can't possibly go out in this weather; I might fall ill and perhaps even die; the death rate is so high, especially now." He speaks of his life as a hypothetical "example". . . . "If today, for example, something went wrong – if some pimple appears out of the blue . . . " These nervous dehumanizing "for examples" with which Jones shows the text to be patterned, are often, he says, not translated. He shows us what we have lost.

After the commuted death sentence and four years penal servitude Dostoevsky, Jones says, worked his way back from this Kafka or Beckett-like abstraction towards the nineteenth-century novel. "In prison, amongst robbers, I first distinguished people," he wrote to his brother, but *The House of the Dead* is deliberately, formally, "the notes of an unknown man". This book too is concerned with human identity under pressure, here in the community of imprisonment John Jones describes how, when the prisoners release the eagle the narrating voice moves from "I" to "They" to "We" to "Everybody". This move to inclusive identity tends to get lost too in translation. Similarly the prison hospital scenes were revised carefully so that "the doctor" becomes "our doctor", "the ward", "our ward".

Jones shows how the large preoccupations of the notebooks – the idea of the Great Sinner, Confession, the good man, become more doubtful and enigmatic as the language of the novels develops and shapes itself, as their worlds claim to be the precursors of novels we never read or inhabit: the story of Raskolnikov's redemption, the "real" novel with Alyosha at the centre, which will succeed the *Karamazov* we have. Jones is harsh about *The Idiot* which he doesn't analyse, calling it "forced, hysterical, hyperbolic, nasty and boring." This is because it is "calm and classic third person narrative" and thus "schematic". The famous censored chapter of *The Possessed*, Stavrogin's Confession, Jones thinks is also rightly excluded – too moral, too direct. Dostoevsky "cannot foster *any* of his dearest values except obliquely, by stealth."

The major novels certainly distinguish people, confer identity, by stripping away ideas, possibilities, clarifications, worked through in the notebooks. Jones shows how the abandoning of the confessional form, the slipping from inside to outside Raskolnikov's head, gives *Crime and Punishment* its urgency and authority. He is at his best with *The Possessed* whose successive formal decisions create the limitations of its world and from there its sense of universal importance and terror. In the notebooks Peter Verkhovensky was a "philosopher of anarchism" documented and analysed. In the notebooks Stavrogin was an archetypal "bored" Russian, also a Great Sinner and confessor. Dostoevsky "came to see that his conception was hopelessly overcrowded."

In the notebooks Stavrogin talks a lot about his boredom and about boredom in general. In the text he never uses the word. He yawns sometimes. He is opaque, incomprehensible, trivial, frightening; as people are. Peter Verkhovensky's malice is now much more like Iago's mischief than a coherent philosophy. This is achieved by the use of the narrator, who is both chronicler and minor character, whose information is partial, inaccurate, contradictory, and whose explanations of people's motives or judgments of their acts only leave them more obscure, multifarious, lifelike.

Jones quotes the notebooks: the narrative method which *"will save everything"* consists in "not explaining". Stavrogin but by contrast presenting Stepan Verkhovensky *"always with explanations."* The "explanation" of this comic, futile, marvellously solid old man are of course the narrator's, not Dostoevsky's. Jones shows how this contrast works and shows Dostoevsky deleting "explanations" that are too definite or clever. It is a brilliantly tactful, illuminating piece of criticism.

Tactful too, are Jones's dealings with literary historians and critical schools. Of course *The Double* parodies Gogol and romantic literature but to docket it as parody is to miss its idiosyncratic design. Of course the rootless people of the novels are "modern, urban" men, but these adjectives should not be overstressed. Dostoevsky is not "for example" a social realist. "Pressure itself and the embattled state are what matters." The exemplary patience and particularly of Jones's work help us to see how and why.

A. S. Byatt


"Women of Belfast", a bronze sculpture by F. E. McWilliam 1973

The world seen through Irish eyes

Contemporary Irish Art
Edited by Roderic Knowles
(Wolfhound, £25 Irish)

First to congratulate Roderic Knowles and the Wolfhound Press on producing a largely comprehensive and very well illustrated book on a subject that is almost unknown outside Ireland. Few Irish painters with the exception of Louis le Brocquy regularly exhibit abroad, and apart from in the USA, group exhibitions of Irish contemporary paintings are hardly ever seen. This present survey certainly helps to fill a gap that demonstrates the extraordinary diversity of styles apparent in the arts of Ireland today. Of course it is by no means only in Ireland that this disintegration of any recognizable standard is to be seen. It is apparent everywhere, and although Constable's statement that "a self-taught artist is an artist taught by a very ignorant man" may still hold, at no time in world history have so many previous, as well as contemporary, influences been demonstrated. The whole gamut is run from impressionism and hard-line realism through abstraction down to the physical "happenings" of Alastair Maclennan who "naked and stained with black over head, neck, hands and feet, dead fish hanging from neck and wrists, walked ritualistically around the gallery (also adorned with dead fish) and dragging a sweeping brush behind him"!

Neil Shawcross, Brian Blackshaw, Terence Flanagan and Camille Souter show their allegiance to an impressionistic approach, whilst Martin Gale, John Devlin, Robert Ballagh and Edward Maguire are more of the hard-edged school of realism. Both Tim Goulding and Colin Middleton adopt a very competent though bewildering choice of different styles whereas Patrick Scott and Michael Ashur consistently demonstrate an elegant and jewel like abstraction. Tony O'Malley and Patrick Collins are "original" and immediately recognizable.

The sculptures of F. E. McWilliam, Conor Fallon, Deborah Brown and John Burke attract attention but apart from the landscape content of some of the painters pictures, none of these lists of names could be said to represent a specifically Irish school.

However, Dermot McCarthy, described as "unique Irish visionary", and also Jim Fitzpatrick with his Celtic and decorative illustrations do represent two entirely Irish artists. Unfortunately the one Irish school of painting – the untaught primitive painters from Tory Island, is not represented at all either by name or by illustration. The literary contributions, apart from Mr Knowles' introduction have been collected from articles in exhibition catalogues, books and mongraphs, with authors and critics ranging from Dr James White, previous Director of the National Gallery of Ireland, Bruce Arnold, Seamus Heaney and Brian Fallon, to John Russell, Bryan Robertson and other. This documentation should certainly take its place in all libraries that aim to represent the achievements of different countries in the contemporary arts.

Derek Hill

Mr Johnson's cosmology
Victorian values

A History of the Modern World
From 1917 to the 1980
By Paul Johnson
(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £16.50)

This history of the modern world rightly begins with the destruction of the old European order during 1917-1918 and with the creation of Lenin's Soviet state in Russia. But the often-told story of the rise of Stalin, Hitler, and of the Second World War and its aftermath is partly explained in Mr Johnson's view by the relativist ideas of Freud, Marx, and Einstein. These thinkers "all conveyed the same message to the 1920s: the world was not what it seemed. The senses, whose empirical perceptions shaped our ideas of time and distance, right and wrong, law and justice, and the nature of man's behaviour in society, were not to be trusted."

The line of descent from Einstein to the Khmer Rouge may be a tenuous one for some readers, but there is a valid point. Once given the conscious or unconscious acceptance of a relativist world, with no fixed moral values, the drift not merely to dictatorship but to ideological totalitarianism became possible. In line with this thesis, Mr Johnson stresses that the great destructive forces of the twentieth century result from the marriage of political activism with the power of the state. Even in countries which remain democratic, the growth of big government, and its corollary, big spending, weakens the entire social fabric. This comes at a time when we face an implacable external enemy.

In expounding these ideas, Mr Johnson covers a great deal of ground. There are effective Grand Guignol portraits of the big monsters, Lenin, Stalin, Hitler, and Mao. The lesser demons of the third world, Nyerere, the Emperor Bokassa, and Sekou Touré are impaled. Always the emphasis is on the way each cumulative outrage is rationalized and explained by well-meaning Western commentators. Consequently, Johnson admires Joseph Conrad as "the only substantial writer of the time whose vision remains clear and true in every particular." There is an opposite quotation from *Under Western Eyes* (1911) which expresses Conrad's conviction that violent revolution destroys idealism and results in "hopes grotesquely betrayed."

The thread of the main argument sometimes sinks beneath the detail which illustrates the mounting anarchy in the world since 1945, as even the super-powers lose control of events. But one positive theme which Mr Johnson pursues is the beneficent effect of the postwar economic boom in the West. This began as early as the summer of 1946 in the United States, "the start of the longest cycle of capitalist expansion in history, spreading to Europe (as the Marshall Plan took effect) in the 1950s, and to Japan and the Pacific in the 1960s: lasting, with occasional dips, to the mid-1970s."

With the end of the boom during 1974-75, there comes the close of the postwar period with Watergate and Vietnam. Mr Johnson describes Watergate as a "media putsch", and leaves open the question as to whether Mr Nixon's actions could be possibly justified by reasons of state.

There is some surprising information from recently opened archives on the addiction of earlier Presidents to the tape recorder. FDR arranged for the bugging of his wife's hotel room, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy all used tapes, and Lyndon Johnson was "an inveterate taper." Here I think the author fails to grasp the peculiar conjunction of mendacity and vulgarity in the Watergate revelations that outraged even Nixon's staunchest supporters. On the other hand, Paul Johnson is surely correct in his assessment that the ultimate significance of Watergate is that it led to "a radical shift in the balance of power towards the legislature," the effects of which are going to influence world politics for a long time.

If there is a golden age in Mr Johnson's cosmology, it is America in the 1920s and again in the Eisenhower era. He stresses the self-confidence of the United States during the 1950s, and writes of Eisenhower's determination, bordering on obsession, to keep down government spending. With the advent of President Kennedy, welfare spending soared, under President Johnson inflation escaped control, and with the abdication of power in Indochina there came a near-disintegration of American foreign policy.

The real heroes of this book are not only Churchill, Truman, and Eisenhower, men not given to self-doubt, but also Adenauer, de Gasperi, and Shigeru Yoshida. These politicians played a central part in rebuilding a shattered world in the late 1940s and early 1950s, and also believed that "the most important characteristic of organized society to be the rule of law." Despite its sometimes facile judgements, Mr Johnson's history does reflect his own evident belief in the rule of law, and also displays a parallel enthusiasm for the cause of freedom.

David Rees

The path to the Ayatollah

In the Service of the Peacock Throne
The Diaries of the Shah's last Ambassador to London
By Parviz C. Radji
(Hamish Hamilton, £12.50)

Montesquieu and Voltaire established the useful literary convention of the Persian observer as a looking-glass in which their own society could see itself. Parviz Radji's diaries go one better. He was a real life Persian, observing Britain from the privileged vantage point of the Iranian embassy in Princes Gate between 1976 and 1979. These were the last years of the Shah's rule in Iran, and the years of the Callaghan Government in Britain.

Neither country, in this record, is seen at its best. Educated in England himself, Radji was sensitive to some of the nuances and hypocrisies of the British elite with which he mingled, though he soon gets out of his depth when he ventures into academia. He is as sharp in noting uncritical sycophancy towards himself and his imperial master as he is in reacting to priggish and self-righteous disapproval.

But he is far more severe on his own countrymen, and even on himself. "Am I," he writes (long before there is any hint of revolution), "basically a weak and impressionable person? . . . Why is it that when people talk about torture by Savak or bribery in high places, I feel humiliated to such an extent that I am robbed of any will to answer back? Such iniquitous deeds have been going on for a long time and, what is more, I have known about them all along. . . ."

"Is it just that I don't know the rules of the game, that along with the lavish house, the Rolls-Royce and the Dom Pérignon comes the responsibility – bureaucratic rather than moral – to defend the system, willy-nilly?" And so he goes on, finding no answer to his own agonized questions except to admit "that I thought I lacked the courage to resign".

One is reminded of Ciano, soldiering on as foreign minister and reserving for his diary the growing contempt he felt for the Duce. Ciano was Mussolini's son-in-law. Radji writes of the "many moments of tender affection" he shared with the Shah's twin sister. Ciano was eventually shot by Mussolini's supporters having sided with Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel. Radji is alive and well and living in London, but deeply and justifiably embittered by the useless sacrifice of his friend and patron, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, the Shah's prime minister for 12 years, arrested on the Shah's orders and executed five months later by the revolutionary authorities after a parody of a trial.

These diaries are anything but a defence of the Shah's regime. They reveal that the man paid to defend it in Britain did not believe in it. (They also reveal that the Shah sent his ambassador to London solely to do battle with the media and Amnesty International. The serious business of loans, contracts, arms purchases, barter deals is carried on over his head or behind his back.)

They show from the inside the disintegration of an inherently rotten system. But now that we know the sequel, that no longer seems such an amusing spectacle.

Edward Mortimer

The Common Muse

The Oxford Book of English Traditional Verse
Chosen and edited by Frederick Woods
(Oxford, £8.95)

The New Oxford Book of Canadian Verse in English
Chosen by Margaret Atwood
(Oxford, £15)

What in the world is traditional verse, would you say? By the criteria applied in this latest Oxford anthology it comes somewhere between folk and pop, begotten by the Stuffed Owl on the Common Muse. It is the poor man's ballad and the naive pastoral, with Thomas and Sally substituting for Strephon and Stella, and vernacular clichés taking the place of original, or at any rate classical, images. And the first thing to be said about it is that a lot of it is quite terrible, from Robin Hood with all those derry derry downs, to the deplorable modern "Lord of the Dance", sung to guitars in the sillier sort of church. The second thing to be said about it is that such verse without the tunes to which it was sung is as jejune as bangers without mash or Marks without Spencer.

All is not lost, however. Nobody should read this as poetry, because there is not a lot of that. But it is quite interesting as social hisory, particularly for those who supposed that traditional verse was all about mollocking in the hay or dancing around the maypole.

As agriculture declines, those dear old Victorian values change the themes of folk songs from rural scenes to mining disasters, machine-breakers, and the growth of the unions. Folk songs about ghastly murders and people being hanged were particularly popular. If this Parliament reintroduces the death penalty, it may do something to revivify folk verse, which is at present a trendy middle class hobby. There are good judges who see nature and artless innocence in such stuff. Give me art and intelligence every time.

Have no fear about the second somewhat daunting title. They write the real stuff in Canada, and it is worth another Oxford anthology 25 years after the first one. Margaret Atwood is one of Canada's best poets and novelists. Maybe it is regional. So was Homer, and so was Shakespeare. Poetry has to have roots. Canadian poetry on the evidence of this anthology is hard, intelligent, spiky, and the genuine thing. Perhaps Canada should give up the term anthology, and find another one that means a collection of rocks, shards, roots, and diamonds.

Philip Howard

Fiction
A passionate sensibility

The Collected Stories
By Dylan Thomas
(Dent, £8.50)

The Art of Living and other stories
By John Gardner
(Secker & Warburg, £8.50)

Open the Door
By Rosemary Manning
(Cape, £7.95)

Pomeroy
By Gordon Williams
(Michael Joseph, £7.95)

The Collected Stories of Dylan Thomas are a rearrangement and a celebration, not a discovery or a revelation. No new material is included. The book begins and ends with Thomas's more complex and surreal early stories, first collected in *The Map of Love* and *A Prospect of the Sea*, also later in Walford Davies's excellent *Early Prose Writings*. *The Portrait of the Artist as a Young Dog* is reprinted, the marvellous reminiscences of Thomas's adolescence. Then *Adventures in the Skin Trade*, although Thomas always thought of it as an unfinished novel. And then, inexplicably, the radio pieces from *Quite Early In Morning*, including "Return Journey", but excluding "Under Milk Wood". These are hardly stories, but scripts for the BBC and plays for voices.

If there is a value in this collection for a new generation of readers, it lies in the convenience of reading most of Dylan Thomas's prose and radio plays in sequence in one volume. The overwrought quality of the early works, drowned deep in love of words, gives way to the control and rich humour of the later works. Here is the growing and refining of a passionate sensibility over 20 years of writing. But there is no clear definition between what was written for reading and for speaking, only a clear view that Thomas's development signified a loosening of tongues.

The Art of Living, eight other stories, and a novella are another memorial, this time to the American novelist, John Gardner. He often worked on the boundaries between myth and life; his novel *Grendel* was particularly fine. The title story examines the premise that artists are allowed to do anything, that art is meant to make people feel even through shock. A cook, guide to a town gang, provokes its members in stealing a black dog for the pot: they eat Imperial Dog and transcend their ordinariness. The novella, "Vlemk the Box-Painter", tells of the disagreeable speaking miniature of a Princess that causes consternation to its creator and to the Court. Three further stories demonstrate Gardner's love and understanding of music and its powers. In all, the stories are a tribute to a writer of prodigious talent who died too soon.

Rosemary Manning has been gone too long from the world of fiction. Her rare grace, her spare plotting, her excellent interweaving of legends and private lives has been missed. In *Open the Door*, she examines five people on an archaeological dig in Wales, whose own loves and despairs and revenges are foretold by passages in the *Mabinogion*. Where Iris Murdoch strains and John Updike exaggerates the distinctions between legends and social relationships, Rosemary Manning is exact. There are infinite riches in this little novel.

John Stockley Pomeroy is the American Flashman, a daredevil black sheep in the clothing of a gentleman wolf. He is better at kicks in the gut than fisticuffs, at palming a deck than playing cards. He gives the great men of history his better lines, asking Teddy Roosevelt, "You walk softly but you carry a big stick?" Pomeroy himself struts and carries a big mouth. Gordon Williams puts his caddish adventurer through Edwardian politics at a brisk, amusing and exciting pace with some *macho* sexual scenes flung down for titillation?

Andrew Sinclair

THE TIMES DIARY

A little learning

Labour MPs, as they argue who should be leader, keep asking each other which candidate is most likely to frighten Margaret Thatcher – Roy or Neil or Eric or Peter. If the Prime Minister *is* frightened at the prospect of facing Neil Kinnock across the despatch box twice weekly, the Labour Party should bear in mind that her fear must be very new. As recently as June 6 she had some trouble remembering who he was. That was the day when a needled Kinnock made his unhappy remark about soldiers in the Falklands having to die in order to prove that Thatcher had guts. When she was told of his words by one of her Downing Street aides, her first response was to hope, for everyone's sake, that the newspapers would not make too much of it. "But who said it?" she inquired. Once told, there was a moment's pause, a puzzled look, them the words: "Oh yes, Mr Kinnock. He's their education spokesman, isn't he?" He is indeed.

Ariel survey?

More problems for the divided Israeli cabinet. Ariel Sharon, the former defence minister, spent last weekend in London for what was described as a private visit; but I am told by the London correspondent of the Israeli daily *Haaretz* that Sharon took the opportunity of meeting some unidentified Lebanese politicians in secret. When his cabinet colleagues found out, they were more than a little surprised, for since Sharon was forced to resign he is now only a minister without portfolio. Now they want to know why he took this initiative and, more importantly, who gave him permission.

Farmer Jim

During his years in high office James Callaghan was noticeably reticent about his alter ego as a Sussex farmer. Now, however, he has been persuaded to contribute a ruminative prelude to a new booklet publicizing the agricultural services provided by the National Westminster Bank. "I now realize the abslolute necessity of working with nature," he writes. "It is no use arrogantly laying down a timetable and expecting nature to conform-... I have had a great education. Farming has taught me patience. I am more philosophical than I was". Words of wisdom, perhaps, for present and future prime ministers.

Fake Pearl

The Sunday Times' recent exposure of those other fake diaries, the newly published memoirs of Cora Pearl, will do nothing to harm the prospects of a dramatization of the life of the Plymouth-born courtesan, to be premiered at the Edinburgh Festival. Its author and director, Julian Sluggett, maintains that he made no use of the spurious memoirs; however, Cora's activities in Second Empire Paris are certainly lurid enough to be presented without embellishment. Intriguingly, the part of Cora will played by Dana Gillespie, who was the first Mary in *Jesus Christ Superstar*.

Bubbly for beer

Michael Jackson, winner of the London Tourist Board's annual award for the best guidebook to London – which, incidentally, is said to have had more books written about it than any city in the world – makes his living primarily as a beer connoisseur; he writes and lectures about the stuff endlessly, here and in the US. Imagine his surprise, then, when Michael Beazley, publishers of his *American Express Pocket Guide to London*, booked him into a temperance hotel during a recent promotional appearance in Birmingham They were making amends, he reflected equably at yesterday morning's awards ceremony, by filling him up with champagne at 11 am.

Stiff diet

The latest delicacy which I bring to your attention comes from "Lungkow area of China", and is "made of pure greenbean starch with scientific method". It describes itself as a kind of vermicelli, "famous at home and abroad for its superior qualitiy... its thread is fine and even flexible, but not muddy when over-boiling". Better still, it is also "an effective stuff for hot-relief". Unfortunately there are no cooking instructions on the packet.



Younger players in the Third International Golden Oldies Rugby Festival in Sydney next month have been told not to crash-tackle members of the team in the purple shorts – they may be over 80. Because of the probable physical condition of some of the contestants, the organizers have drawn up a list of ground rules, including the following: "Before plunging into a tackle, players are advised to glance below the opponent's waist". The festival is attracting more than 4,000 participants, nearly double the number of athletes in the Commonwealth Games in Brisbane last year: the oldest is 83-year-old Cyril "Mac" Adams, making a comeback to the game after a successful career in local government.

PHS

Tough tactics for a fair vote

by Andrew Phillips

Many of the recently defeated Liberals have been fighting parliamentary elections over very many years – in my case five in 13 years. We are deeply attached to democracy. We understand as well as anyone the fragility of the cradle of laws on which it rests. But we also know that a fair voting system is as fundamental to democracy as a fair jury is to justice, and that to debauch that system is to debauch the democratic process itself.

Until now I have been a "long march" proponent in the electoral reform debate. Now I believe that unless change comes within the lifetime of this parliament the Alliance could face a long march into night. Alliance leaders must continue to press for a referendum. The fact that Mrs Thatcher is known to be all but paranoiac about electoral reform more or less forecloses the prospect of that request being granted.

Yet natural justice cries out for the people's choice. For members of Parliament's self-interest is so totally invested in the status quo that they are disqualified from fairly judging the merits of reform.

But neither of these steps will be sufficient of itself. Although repeated opinion polls have shown the public strongly in favour of reform, the bulk of that support may be skin deep. We need to galvanize that. Therefore, we must boycott the European elections next year and consider a massive and continuing campaign of civil disobedience if the request for a referendum is refused.

In the European elections, we know that we have no realistic prospect of winning a single seat. Whatever a committed Liberal team can do over the years to turn a Westminster seat our way (*viz* Yeovil and Leeds, West) there is no such prospect in Euro constituencies comprising six or so Westminster seats.

Whatever arguments can be advanced for retaining the existing electoral system for Westminster, none holds water in relation to the European elections.

There we have no hallowed traditions to preserve. There is no effective personal relationship between a Euro MP and constituents, the vast majority of whom could not even tell you his or her name.

Some will say that if we boycott Europe we will have to boycott Westminster. There is no necessary connexion or logic. The two types of election have different histories, constituencies and consequences. The Euro boycott can and should start now, taking off in earnest after the Liberal and SDP assemblies have sanctioned it in the autumn.

I have never previously so much as contemplated civil disobedience, but the evil we face warrants the means pursued. Obviously such a campaign would have to be carefully planned and executed without danger to the public.

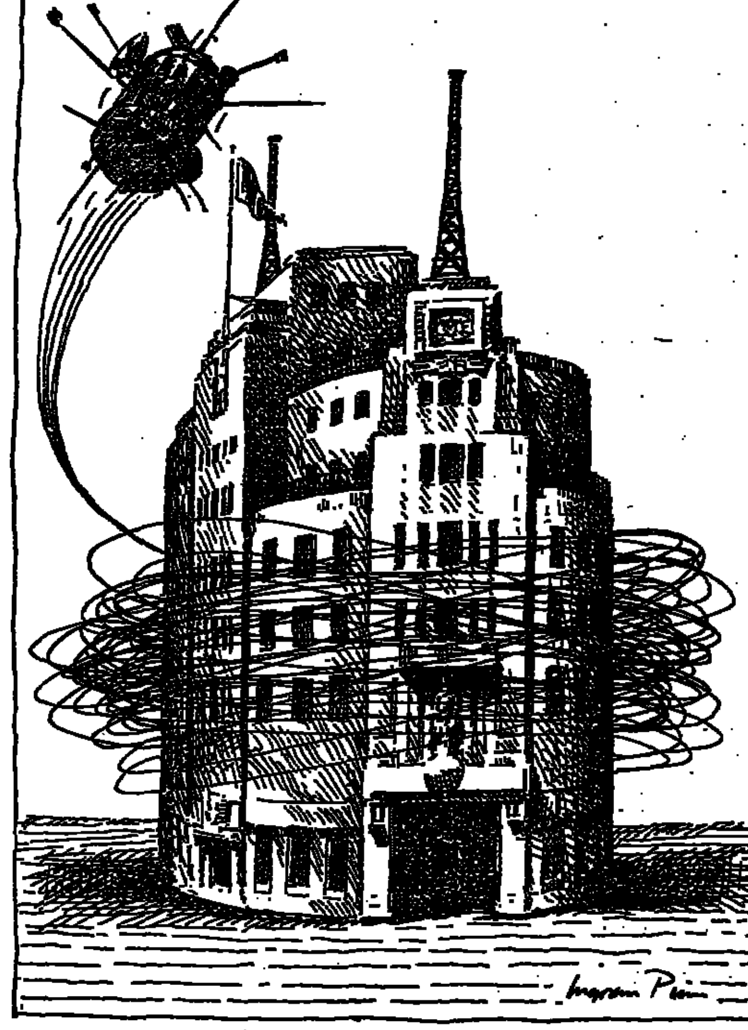
Perhaps the reformists can enlist a watchword from the American Revolution – "Taxation without representation is tyranny" – and refuse to pay their taxes and road fund and television licence fees. People in prominent positions could also play a part, especially if their protest were to inconvenience ministers and MPs.

We should take heart from precedent. It would not be the first time that a great campaign for extension of the franchise has succeeded only by such last-ditch means. Further, I believe that the public at large will understand the fundamentalism of the issue and the depth of our convictions only when sober, responsible citizens are prepared to go to prison in the name of reform.

The author was Liberal/Alliance candidate for Gainsborough and Horncastle.

Millions are being wasted on a new television project, argues Brenda Maddox

Satellite TV: Will the BBC be lost in space?



The BBC is about to borrow at least £250m from the City to pay at least 20 times more than it should for space on a satellite that will be outmoded before launch day. The blame for this curious state of affairs lies mainly in the Government's wish to boost British aerospace industry by having it build a direct-broadcast satellite (DBS) for which there is no need.

But the BBC is no innocent victim. It has been so determined to be first in any new broadcasting service that it accepted the Government's offer of two DBS channels, knowing both that the satellite it would have to use was overpriced, and that it might lose its shirt.

For two channels on Unisat, the first British DBS scheduled to go up in 1986, the BBC has agreed to pay £24m a year for seven years. The price has been set by the consortium of British Aerospace, GEC-Marconi and British Telecom. It forces the BBC to shoulder much of the high development costs of a special order for a very high-powered satellite that can carry only two DBS (or direct-to-home) television channels. It does not begin to cover the programmes, which will cost as much again.

Were it free to shop around, the BBC could buy space on a lower powered American satellite which would do the same job (deliver two channels to home receivers) for about £3m over 10 years. Or it could clamber on to the European Communications Satellite (ECS) launched last week, and deliver its pay-TV service to the larger dishes owned by cable TV companies for £3m a year.

But the BBC is not free. The Government awarded it the first two channels of the DBS television (as yet untried anywhere) on the expectation that it would buy British. The satellite design was determined by rigid and wasteful rules set in 1977 by a world radio conference.

Under those rules, Britain and every country outside the western hemisphere agreed on a plan to give them each at least five channels for direct-broadcasting from satellites. Nobody wanted the DBS even then but they wanted to be sure that there would be enough places in orbit if ever they did and that they would have their own DBS to protect themselves against foreign broadcasts, and advertisements, if DBS ever came about. So they locked themselves into tight specifications for extremely high-powered satellites (about 200 watts) that then seemed necessary to reach into small home dishes.

Once they had these notional five channels Britain, France and West Germany, the countries with aerospace industries, embarked on DBS projects. In none of the three did the big broadcasting organizations need satellite channels. But French and German television companies have not had to worry. Their governments are each building their DBS with outright subsidies. Only Britain has determined that its DBS should be paid for entirely out of private investment, and that its national public-service, non-profit television organization should get the job of recovering the money from pay-television subscribers.

The BBC thought it was being far-sighted. When Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced in 1981 that the BBC was to get the first two of Britain's five channels, the BBC did not haggle. It did not see the gift as a ploy to help the Government campaign to spread cable television. Instead it saw a triumph over the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA had not asked to have permission to engage in DBS written into the 1979 legislation which extended its life. The BBC had. (The IBA now is breathlessly asking for a change of law so that it may get some of the three remaining DBS channels.)

But the BBC may have been too clever by half. It is stuck with a very expensive satellite (Americans boggle at the price), when advances in technology mean that you no longer need a direct-broadcast satellite to broadcast into people's homes. By this time next year, the United States will have three services offering television straight from a satellite into home dishes as small as two feet across. The device they are using is a more conventional "fixed" or telecommunications satellite. As "quasi-DBS", it is not governed by the 1977 five-channels-per-country rules. Nor does it use such high power or cost so much.

Even when they come to do fully-fledged direct-broadcasting, the United States and Canada plan to use satellites far less powerful – about 58 watts – than the BBC's Unisat. These countries and 28 others are taking part in a six-week conference of the International Telecommunication Union in Geneva to write their own version of the 1977 rules.

The fact is that the BBC has bought itself a Concorde of a satellite, whose chief result will be to force up the price of the pay-TV film service which the BBC intends for one channel. It does not know what to do with the other. Most British viewers will receive the pay-TV service over a cable system and won't use a DBS dish at all. Being overpriced will hurt the BBC's ability to compete with rivals' lower-powered satellites. Only last week Goldcrest Films announced its plans to use such a satellite, in cooperation with America's Home Box Office, to distribute pay-television around Britain. Mr Rupert Murdoch is hoping to take over Satellite Television Ltd, which can do the same using an ECS satellite.

True, the Government's White Paper on cable last promised the BBC that British cable systems would be obliged to carry the BBC's direct-broadcast services on their many channels. But it did not say at what price. All the services will be offering the same thing – fairly new films for a monthly fee. The BBC may be able to put its DBS pay-TV channel together with some special gloss and cement of its own, but it will be hard put to meet Goldcrest's estimate of £8 a month. The customer will be looking most of all at the price. American experience suggests that viewers are finding even two pay-TV services is one too many.

The BBC knows it is being overcharged, but shrugs off the cost as the price of entry to an important new market. If it can sign up half a million homes at about £10 a month, it can cover its costs and the rest will be gravy. Besides, it hopes to use the satellite's overspill (one of the unintended consequences of the 1977 miscalculation on dish size) to sell its pay-TV service to English-speakers across Europe.

By that time, however, lower-priced satellites will be beaming all sorts of wares to all sizes of dishes and antennae. The erosion of the difference between telecommunications and direct-broadcast satellites has made nonsense of the Government's, and the BBC's, satellite policy.

Mr Leon Brittan, the new Home Secretary, should take four steps: declare an open-skies policy so that other British companies can put up satellites to compete with the take-it-or-leave it deal offered by the Unisat consortium; let the IBA or independent television companies shop around for their own best buy in satellite channels; announce that Britain will not try to fill the three DBS channels remaining under the outmoded 1977 rules; remember that it owes the BBC a favour. Next time round it should give the BBC a generous hike in the licence fee – a measured degree above the rise in the retail price index.

The BBC should wake up to the dangers of DBS. The need for vast borrowing already has compelled it to set up a special subsidiary, BBC Ltd. If the money pours in, the Government might tell the corporation to start thinking of self-support altogether and forget about the licence fee. If the BBC loses its borrowed millions, it will be accused of dipping into its licence-fee income (which it has sworn not to do), which will only increase the resentment of the majority of licence fee payers who will not have been able to afford the BBC's pay-TV service.

The best move for the BBC would be to back out of DBS. There are far cheaper ways to deliver films to the home than the method it is being obliged to use.

The author is home affairs editor of The Economist, *specializing in communications policy.*

Setting fire to Pinochet's 'straw tail'

The small earthquake joke has reached Chile: a cartoon in a recent issue of the magazine *Hoy* shows a television news reader: "A slight civic movement was registered today, which although low on the scale caused alarm in some sectors of the population". The civic movement referred to was General Pinochet's belated attempt to form an organization to support his beleaguered government; alarm in the population was diminished by numbers of eminent lawyers who declared that this was probably unconstitutional, and the lack of any energetic steps to put it into effect.

The opposition has been achieving altogether more impressive records on the seismic scale of Chilean politics, which can be felt, despite censorship, even at this distance. The unions have declared a general strike tomorrow, following the imprisonment of leaders in the wake of the "day of protest" last week. The sound of empty saucepans being beaten may now be followed by another repeat from the days before Salvador Allende fell in 1973, a transport strike.

How united and decisive is this union opposition likely to be? The first strikes in the current wave have been in the copper mines. Chile's dependence on copper exports is obvious, and has been accentuated in the last couple of years by a fall in the non-traditional and non-mineral exports that had some success in the late 1970s. The copper workers are the elite of the Chilean working class.

All the same, the mines are scattered about the country and distant from the capital. In the short term they can be controlled and isolated. It is already unclear what is happening in the mines. The government says it has dismissed strikers and is recruiting replacements, and that the strikes are not effective. The union spokesmen who are still free take a different line.

But in any case the dangerous classes may be elsewhere. The truckers are not a classically proletarian organization at all – they form a confederation of owners of the means of production. Their leadership is in no sense left-wing: Leon Vilarin, now in jail, is an independent moderate right-winger. How united his following is will soon be put to the test, but if it is united it can have an immediate impact on the life of the country that would take the copper miners months to achieve. The government will do its best to divide the movement, and may have some initial success, but transport remains vulnerable to simple sabotage, and the lorry owners' confederation is not alone.

The largest union in Chile is the Union of Public Employees, ANES. It is not extreme, but it has been alienated from the government, not least by the murder 18 months ago of one of its leaders, Tucupel Jimenez, who was inclining towards collaboration with the organization that hoped to coordinate opposition to government policies. The murder has remained unsolved.

Coordination of tactics has become more of a reality among the different sets of initials that make up the Chilean union movement, official and unofficial, with the "official" unions moving into opposition.

The present confrontation is overtly and necessarily political. Chile has 700,000 unemployed out of a workforce of 3,500,000 and a further 500,000 on programmes of minimum employment that carry low wages and less conviction. Normal trade union activity in Chilean circumstances is impossible and often illegal. The demands the union leaders put forward are for an end to the state of emergency, the return of exiles, an end to censorship, a return to "transparency" with a function in Congress, university democracy, new electoral registers ... in short, democracy. Much of their leadership is unconnected with any specific political party.

Though it is the unions and the transport *gremio* that are in the forefront, and their leaders who are bearing the brunt of repression, there is a general revival of political activity. Politicians of many colours pay visits to the aged former president, Jorge Alessandri, who has become the symbolic focus of constitutional revival.

The president of the Supreme Court, Rafael Retamal, has declared in favour of specific protests – saucepans and motor horns, for example: "There are different sorts of noise. If noises are made that disturb the peace, then you may end up in the local police station. But a lesser noise ... it's all absolutely relative."

President Pinochet might have maintained his authority better by making genuine constitutional concessions some time ago. The opposition might then have divided. He is now attempting a "left and right": prominent exiles are to be allowed back, books and magazines are no longer to be censored, but strike and demonstration leaders are to be jailed and the daily press is being censored heavily.

The more passive and individual defiances of the "days of protest" will not be stopped even by widespread harassment. Accusations of nepotism and corruption have also weakened the government's moral standing, and are all the more damaging in the present austere and critical climate. A straw tail, in the Spanish saying, is inconvenient when things catch fire.

Malcolm Deas

The author is lecturer in Latin American politics at St Anthony's College, Oxford.

Ronald Butt

The big question for David Owen

Now that the political decks have been cleared of a lot of rhetorical rubbish by the election result, Dr David Owen and his party have no time to lose before determining what social democracy means and communicating their conclusions to the public. This is different from telling the voters in manifesto terms during an election campaign what the party would do if it were in power in the next parliament. What we need now is to be able to understand much more clearly the kind of society towards which the Social Democrats would edge us.

For the moment, the clearest thing to be said about the Social Democratic Party's members is what they are not. They are not socialists. They came into politics when it was almost automatic for progressive, middle-class people whose concern was for what they called social justice to join the Labour Party. They believed that the well-being of the people, which they associated particularly with the idea of equality could be achieved only by state action and that Labour was the party of maximum intervention by the state.

On the other hand, they did not adhere to socialism in the classic meaning of the term. They knew about Clause IV of Labour's constitution which commits the party to ideological socialism by "the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange." But they did not take it literally because they saw Labour as a pragmatic party of government which accepted in practice that the mixed economy would exist for a very long time – and "perhaps permanently" as Roy Jenkins daringly ventured to put it in 1953.

So when the commitment seemed to get in the way of electoral success they sought to expunge it – thus unleashing the Gaitskellite controversy from which the idea of Social Democracy in Britain was born. The social democrats within the Labour Party had reached the conclusion – in part through seeing how nationalization worked and how the nation responded to it; in part from the evidence elsewhere of the cost of socialism in terms of liberty and efficiency – that it would not benefit the underdogs whose condition they had entered politics to improve.

Yet they still believed that the underdog's condition could be improved only by pervasive state action throughout society. Thus the welfare state was to become bigger, better and eventually all-embracing. Its excellence, together with redistributionist taxation, would eventually kill off all forms of self-help such as independent schools or private medical services. When excellence was in the hands of a state governed by platonic ideals of social justice, who would pay through the nose for rival services?

How was this magnificant state provision to be financed? The answer was by efficient state planning for economic growth, incomes control and the planned distribution of pay. All this (said these middle-class social democrats) would achieve a classless society. This would require anti-elitist comprehensive schools; bureaucratic means to secure the "equality" of men with women, and state agencies to impose racial equality and to deal with the "racist" problems for which social democratic and left-wing opinion generally had been largely responsible by refusing to listen to popular opinion and stop immigration at a point when the existing immigrants could have easily been absorbed.

In all these ways, the state would prescribe the moral rules of society. There would, it is true be new areas of unfettered choice. The pornographer would be free to peddle his pornography; Mr Jenkins's legislation provided for that. The abortionist (by courtesy of David Steel's Act and Mr Jenkins's help as Home Secretary) would be free to help with some of the consequences. But in general terms, social democracy meant a society in which the state was the fount of social as well as legal justice according to social democratic principles.

The social democrats left the Labour Party because they could not stomach the naked aggression of the party machine against parliamentary control, and because they doubted its commitment to a free society under the extreme socialism to which it was increasingly committed. It was an honourable decision. Yet instinctively they are, or have been, pro-state people who measure the well-being of people in terms of state intervention. They are socialists who have lost their faith in socialism without, yet, finding a clear alternative.

They are pathfinders for a realignment of the left whose path has yet to be found. During the Falklands crisis Dr Owen found a voice that matched public sentiment. On foreign policy, and in adherence to the Western Alliance, the SDP has been solid and coherent. The same cannot be said of domestic affairs. The question that Dr. Owen and his party still have to answer here is what its attitude really is to the now grossly over-extended rule of the state.

If the SDP is to succeed in replacing Labour, it must explain what form its popular democracy will take. Talking about PR is no solution. Breaking down vested professional and union priviliges, the promotion of industrial democracy: the election of a (minority) of worker representatives to private company and public corporation boards and spreading wealth more evenly could all be part of the answer. But behind all this the key question remains: has the SDP really shed the belief that the state should provide for and govern the better part of human life and happiness which was the view of the social democrats when they were still Labour? As Dr Owen tries to build a new party outside Parliament to send to Westminster (where little remains of the old one), that is what he must tell us.

Paul Pickering

Poor Neil Kinnock, losing by a head

Few of the union leaders wielding massive block votes and declaring fealty to Neil Kinnock as the next leader of the Labour Party seem to have considered that he will be as bald as a coot in five years' time. Roy Hattersley, say the experts, will still have his greying locks intact.

Mr Kinnock's increasingly gleaming pate in many ways reflects the receding fortunes of the Labour Party and the refusal of its "warts and all" activists to dress up their politicians in any way, even with a cloth cap.

"Whichever way you look at it, it's a personal tragedy for Mr Kinnock", said Terry Smith, from Hairforever, a London establishment sought after by quite a few hair-today-gone-tomorrow politicians. "Yes, in a few years' time Mr Kinnock will be completely bald. But you can tell that miners' leader Arthur Scargill is much more upset about his hair. He is doing far more of a cover up job" – which is usually the accusation he makes against the Coal Board.

"It is very unfortunate for Mr Kinnock because he does look an old man at 41 while hair would make him look at least 40 again. I think it's too late for a transplant both for him and Mr Scargill – a hairpiece would be the thing."

One can imagine the peevish glee of Sir Robin Day seeing what looked like a large red mole slithering across Mr Kinnock's head under the hot TV lights.

But a potential prime minister should not be embarrassed about glueing on a toupee. It is a common thing for toupees to be worn in the third world, especially among the powerful market ladies of Nigeria and Ghana, who tend to go bald from keeping bundles of hard currency in their head-dresses. Top wig makers are inundated with requests for: "Undetectable black ladies toupees."

Red hair, as required by Mr Kinnock, would be harder to acquire, as most locks come from Italian nuns who tend not to be redheads. Some politicians must wish they invested in the Vatican hair bank years ago.

"Roy Jenkins is bald and that is probably why he is not as popular as David Steele or David Owen", said Peter Hutton of Mori, the polling organization. "Denis Healey, Hattersley and even Michael Foot all have their hair. Fiery Mr Kinnock is a bit unique."

Such personal oddities as Cyril Smith's enormous girth, can add public recognition according to Mr Hutton, whose poll this week puts Mr Kinnock ahead. But bald Mr Gerald Kaufman did not think so when he plucked his hat out of the deputy leadership ring, presumably to keep his head warm. Or could he have realized that several generations brought up on Dan Dare and his adversary, the egg-headed intergalactic tyrant The Mekon, distrust baldness in politicians.

Dave Trott, of the advertising firm Gold, Greenlees, Trott, was more positive. "I think Kinnock could have a hairpiece", he said. "Mrs Thatcher used to sound like a cork on a wet bottle before she had voice lessons. Now she sounds fine. We have had a squeaky woman so why not a bald man?

"He could go totally bald and suck a lolly like Kojak, though he is Welsh and one would want to push the ethnic thing. Of course, one can look too good as a politician. It affects credibility. Michael Heseltine is much too pretty."

Vin Miller, president of the National Federation of Hairdressers, was not so pleased with Mr Hattersley: "He could take a lot more care with his grooming. He's a bit podgy and would look more balanced physically if he had his hair shaped.

"Image is so important these days. If she had looked better, Shirley Williams would have got those extra votes; what she could do with is a home grooming course. Baldness in the case of Mr Kinnock is such a disadvantage. I would like to get him into my salon for a toupee; no one would notice. It probably would make him a gentler person.

"But it's a touchy subject with the average male. I tried to get Bobby Charlton to have one for years but he wouldn't because of his sporty image. I think the worry about his baldness makes Neil Kinnock belligerent."

Indeed, if something isn't done another scalp, hairy or just leathery, will be hanging from the Tory totem pole. The Victorians recommended rubbing raw onion on the pate but that might reduce poor Mr Kinnock to tears again, and sometimes toupees can tighten to give a look of permanent shock and surprise not considered apt for a would be prime minister.

So it looks like it must be Mr Hattersley, by a hair's breadth, of course.





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HER MAJESTY'S BUSINESS

There was no hidden manifesto. That must be the initial reaction to the Government's first legislative programme of the new Parliament announced yesterday in the Queen's speech. In terms of the Government's ultimate capacity to withstand the corrosive effect of another four to five years holding office that may come to be seen as more the pity; but as an indication of its honesty in the election – albeit an opaque one – and its determination to carry on doggedly with the same policies of the last parliament, it is to be welcomed.

The hallmark of the Government's approach seems to be to consolidate the gains in economic management and to continue with the gradualist dismemberment of that part of the state apparatus which threatens those gains. That must mean legislating to reduce financial, industrial, social or administrative rigidities which will prevent Britain breaking out of the slough of its past disappointments. However there is no evidence of a radical edge to this programme. As before, the radical edge may be more evident in ministerial utterances than in their actions.

Within the management of the economy the conquest of inflation will continue to be paramount. It should not be seen as an alternative to the conquest of unemployment, but as complimentary to the creation of more employment. That is where the dismantling of rigidities must feature prominently in every legislative programme produced by the Government during this Parliament.

If Britain's economic performance is to take advantage of the next two or three years' growth in world output it needs to be reinvigorated by legislation to break down rigidities and monopolies wherever they exist – in the public sector, in trade union practices, in housing, in taxation and in administration. There are no grand schemes here, because there are no panaceas; but it would be unwise of the Government to hope that the long-heralded upturn in the economy will do most of the dirty work. It will not. The persistence shown in the first Parliament must be repeated in the second, without the loss of the first eighteen months through inexperience, and without the inertia of the last eight months through pre-election discretion.

Modern government is now so much to do with resource allocation, rather than with ideas, that this Parliament is bound to be concerned fundamentally with questions of finance – both as to raising revenue and controlling expenditure. The Conservative programme each year should seek to facilitate the creation of wealth in the private sector, while attempting to prevent the public sector spending all the extra wealth created.

The health of British democracy requires that the Government's priorities on these questions should be challenged and tested in argument. Inside every taxpayer there is a borrower as well as a lender. It is one and the same citizen who gives and receives, and this duality should be reflected in the public debate about resources. Where is the opposition to represent that side of the British character which may resent high rates while valuing the services they provide, and is appalled at the abuses of parochial dictatorships while revering a system of local autonomy which has hitherto been a necessary and reassuring part of our constitutional arrangements?

Opposition to the Government can sometimes focus effectively on isolated political measures. But this Parliament will only be faithfully served by its members if it can witness the emergence of a consistent and sustained challenge to the Government on all the issues of the day. From that the whole country would benefit. To be fully effective the opposition side of the argument must amount to a coherent alternative view of the whole conduct of government. It will not be enough for this Government to be kept on its toes by constructive criticism from its own backbenchers. The country waits for an Opposition. It needs one, with a broad alternative vision and the credibility to sustain it. Yesterday the Queen announced a programme for Her Majesty's ministers, which was satisfactory as far it goes. Would that she could have announced a programme for Her Majesty's Opposition as well.

A SWITCH IN TIME

Talking seriously about the content of popular television or radio can seem like crushing a butterfly on a wheel: being sententious about what is ephemeral. Yet we know – as the advertisers obviously do – that the messages leave a trace. And the very continuousness of television's output, the fact that for most viewers it is an irresistible flow on which hours of precious existence are spent makes it occasionally vital to stop, to tease out some significance from the flicker.

The report by a group of teachers, *Popular Television and Schoolchildren*, is not a survey of viewing habits nor an account of the medium's effects on behaviour. It is a commentary informed by classroom conversations, some of which betray the embarrassment caused within families by shoddy material broadcast too early or insufficiently well labelled as "adult". As a commentary its judgments on individual programmes are naturally controversial: to the teachers the character played by Mr Denis Waterman in *Minder* is the ambiguous carrier of "spontaneous common morality", to the majority of his viewers he is, simply, a hero. But the value of the report (and let us hope there will be others following it) lies in its judgments.

The adult, political world was taken aback by the appearance before the election of the television clown Kenny Everett at a Conservative rally. The teachers say Mr Everett's scatalogical humour (with or without political overtones) has 14-year-olds rolling in the aisles; if, when Mr Everett next appears, more parents sit down with their offspring and make their own judgments about his brand of juvenile vulgarity and its suitableness for young viewers, then a purpose will have been served.

This kind of commentary on popular broadcasting commands the attention of three groups. One is other teachers. There is an admirable if discontinuous tradition of teachers' engagement with popular culture going back, in recent times, to an influential seminar organized by the National Union of Teachers in the early 1960s. More could be done in the classroom to promote reflection on broadcasting; many pupils are well aware of the values embodied in television fiction and well-armoured against them.

The report deserves the respect of the broadcasters, too. Cultural criticism of this sort often is left to Mrs Mary Whitehouse and her viewers' association and is derided as a result. But broadcasters' responsibilities towards children do not stop when the schools' programmes are over. Mr Alasdair Milne is not being asked to turn into some latter-day Reith blowing Scottish puritanism over the network; it would be sufficient if just a few more BBC executives sat down and registered how many times they winced during a Kenny Everett half hour at the paltriness of it all. Most of all this report is directed to parents: watch more with your children and think about what is on the screen. There are, in most parts of the country, five buttons on the television set, and the first of them turns the machine off.

UNCLE SAM'S BOTTOMLESS PURSE

Three articles by our Jerusalem correspondent this week have shown that Israel seems to be able to defy all the received laws about a political economy. The conventional response to such legerdemain is that of the former deputy governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr Eliezer Shefer: "At some point, the economy of illusions will have to be replaced by something more realistic. We cannot assume that the world will be willing to finance any deficit we choose to create." But what is "realistic" in this context? The assumption that Mr Shefer asserts cannot be made is, indeed being made by ordinary Israelis, like the post office clerk who told our correspondent, "luckily, we know the Americans will always pay in the end". It is an assumption based on sound inductive reasoning, since up to now the Americans always have paid. The unreality of the Israeli economy, the suspension of the ordinary copybook laws of economics in that country, is explicable by this one simple fact. Israel does not have to pay its way in the world, because Uncle Sam picks up the tab.

According to the *Washington Post* Israel has received more than half of all the aid dispersed throughout the world by the United States since 1951: fifteen billion dollars out of twenty-eight billion. In the current year Israel is getting \$2.5 billion of direct, official US aid, but that figure by no means represents the full extent of Israel's dependence on the United States.

This dependence takes various additional forms. Short-term Israeli borrowings from commercial banks domiciled in the United States amount to at least two billion dollars and may be much greater. These loans or lines of credit are extended on commercial terms, but without US aid (and the expectation that it will continue) Israel would be most unlikely to obtain them, because she would be quite unable to service the debt. Her effective foreign exchange reserves are very close to zero, because the official reserves are almost completely offset by the short-term foreign exchange debts of Israeli commercial banks.

In addition to this there are private transfers from American Jewish charities, which are exempt from US tax – irrespective of the use to which the money is put in Israel or the occupied territories. There is a subsidy of about \$25m per year for Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. And there is exemption from duties on over 95 per cent of Israeli exports to the US – civil and military alike, Israel being treated as a "developing country" in spite of its relatively high per capita income.

The American people seem quite happy with this state of affairs. They are willing to subsidize in Israel a degree of financial irresponsibility which they would not dream of tolerating at home, even on the part of New York City. Evidently they feel that Israel is entitled to live like this, because of the state of insecurity in which Israelis live – a consequence at once of the Jewish past and of the Middle Eastern present. But they should be quite clear about the nature of the policy they are paying for. As Israel's finance minister, Mr Yoram Aridor, recently put it: "When inflation and the cost of living index are just historical memories, Judea and Samaria will be ours." American money is being used to make impossible the territorial compromise envisaged in the Reagan plan.

Rampant rape

From Dr H. R. C Riches

Sir, The suggestion by Mrs Stella Herbert (June 17) that increased cultivation of oil seed rape could precipitate a decline of beekeeping in the UK is untenable. On the contrary, the introduction of this new crop has brought valuable bee forage to many areas of arable farming where modern agricultural practices had made beekeeping unprofitable.

In 1982, 174,500 hectares of oil seed rape were grown in the UK. A conservative estimate is that one hectare of rape will yield 50kg of honey. From this source alone the potential honey crop last year was therefore 8,725 tonnes, which is about three times our total annual production of all honey. The estimated wholesale value of that available rape honey crop if harvested would have been between £13m and £17m.

Clearly, a significant contribution to domestic food production will be achieved if the honey producing capacity of oil seed rape is fully exploited.

Yours faithfully,
H. R. C. RICHES, Vice-Chairman,
British Bee-Keepers Association,
2, South Approach,
Moor Park,
Northwood,
Middlesex.
June 17.

Orchid protection

From Dr Kenneth Marsh

Sir, I would suggest that whenever nature conservationists are in France or Italy and they find an abundant collection of seed, especially of *O. militaris*, which is fairly common and widespread, they should send it to the Nature Conservancy Council for distribution to sites of special scientific interest. New colonies would be started and old ones rejuvenated.

Plants of *Cypripedium calceolus* (lady's slipper orchid) can be obtained from the trade and should be planted in appropriate conditions, as should bulbs and seeds of *Fritillaria meleagris* (snakeshead fritillary). There must be other species endangered in this country which could be treated in a similar manner.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
KENNETH MARSH,
Old Schoolhouse,
104 Lyndhurst Grove, SE15.
June 21.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Interest rate and mortgage funds

From Mr Michael G. Lewis

Sir, Your editorial columns today (June 16) focus attention on the the plight of the building societies, currently facing an acute shortage of funds.

The reasons for this are not hard to find and, had you employed a definition of real interest rate more meaningful to the housing market, would have been apparent.

At the beginning of this year building society mortgage lending rate stood at 10 per cent, or 7 per cent nett of standard rate income tax. The financial pages of the national newspapers (your own included) and the professional interest groups concerned (including the societies themselves) confidently predicted house price rises in at least some regions well into double-figures percentages.

The potential home buyer (first-time or trading-up) thus perceived that real interest rates had become negative – the RPI does not enter into the crucial calculation – and rushed to the building society to take advantage of this bargain and to pre-empt the expected price increases. The result has been the recent unprecedented level of mortgage demand.

If this demand were to be immediately satisfied in full there would, no doubt, be a beneficial impact on new housing starts, but there would also be a substantial upward pressure on second-hand house prices which could ultimately threaten to undermine the Government's resolute anti-inflation strategy.

First-time buyers would be no better placed than now and why should existing owners not pay more to borrow against a more rapidly appreciating asset?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL G. LEWIS,
50 Thomas More House,
Barbican, EC2.
June 16.

Tactics at Geneva

From Mr Arthur Champion

Sir, Multilateral talks of the kind advocated in your editorial of June 18 have produced only mutilateral escalation of the chemical, germ and nuclear weaponry. It's all too easy for us to blame the arms race on the intransigence of the Soviet Union, but at a deeper level both East and West are suffering from a fatal delusion.

Each side trusts in the idea of "negotiating from a position of strength". Ever since 1945 this concept has caused competition for military superiority in the vain hope that the weaker power will agree to become even weaker still! "Negotiating from a position of strength" increasingly appears to be merely a way of paying lip service to disarmament whilst busily preparing for war.

Russia and America should take note of Britain's example in having already – unilaterally – destroyed her stocks of chemical weapons. *The Times* would do well to call for an immediate freeze at the existing levels of overkill. East and West must soon begin looking for ways of promoting trust so that each side can move towards a minimum deterrent force.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR CHAMPION,
142 Greenhow Street,
Walkley,
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire.
June 19.

Locked churches

From Mrs Hazel Cockrill

Sir, I sympathise with Miss Wiggins (June 10) in her distress at finding a locked church. Here at St. Nicholas's, Kenilworth, we have a rota of church members who sit-in for an hour or two, chiefly to give a lived-in feeling to the place between services, but this has also the added bonus of discouraging destructive behaviour, from which we have suffered in the past.

Those of us who take part enjoy it and so do visitors for prayer and sightseeing. Start a group in your church, I would say to Miss Wiggins, and maybe the practice will spread so that there will be no locked churches in the country!

The busier the members of your congregation, the more likely they are to volunteer. We have a busy GP and factory workers and teachers as well as housewives and retired and unemployed people, all giving the odd hour and glad of the peace and quiet!

Yours faithfully,
HAZEL COCKRILL,
2 Abbey Hill,
Kenilworth,
Warwickshire.
June 10.

On a clear day

From Captain T. Henderson

Sir, I am indebted to your correspondent, Colonel G. M. L. Claridge (June 10) for explaining the effects of super-refraction. I have many times seen the summit of Mt Blanc from the cockpit of an airliner climbing out of Rome's Fiumicino Airport. The line of sight distance is in excess of 400 miles and crosses both the Po Valley and Gulf of Genoa, noted (according to Colonel Claridge) for their temperature inversions and resultant super-refraction.

I am also indebted to Colonel Claridge for making me feel a little less old. I had assumed my apparent long sight was purely caused by increasing seniority. No longer need I keep my long-range observations a secret from the younger co-pilots.

Yours faithfully,
T. HENDERSON,
Morgans Creek,
Sheffield Park,
Sussex.
June 11.

Fight for the Labour leadership

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, There is an element of farce entering into Labour's leadership elections. Within days of Michael Foot's decision to step down, trade union leaders have been telling the media how their block votes will be used in the electoral college.

The farce associated with these actions stems in part from the fact that the vast majority of individual trade unionists are not being asked how their votes should be cast and that already the different candidates have almost as many votes pledged between them as were cast by real live Labour voters on June 9. And to add insult to injury we now know that only 40 per cent of trade unionists put their cross against Labour candidates a few weeks ago.

Fortunately this deplorable state of affairs need not continue. All unions could follow NUPE's lead and allow members attending specially convened branch meetings to decide upon whom they should support. Union leaders could also agree to split their block votes to reflect their members' preferences.

Similarly, constituency Labour parties need to involve their own local members. During the deputy leadership contest a number of local parties organized postal ballots or invited members to mass meetings or branch meetings where secret ballots took place. After this contest Transport House issued guidelines on how local parties could involve ordinary members. It is not too late to ask local parties to put these guidelines into action.

Action along these lines by the National Executive Committee and the trade unions is essential if the leadership contest is to begin the rebuilding of Labour's support, rather than driving yet another nail into the coffin which has already seen too much action from a hammer over the past few years.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons.

PR as a principle of elections

From Dr Michael Gallagher

Sir, Since the result of the recent election inevitably raises again the question of whether some form of proportional representation should be introduced for future contests, it may be worth dealing at the outset with one red herring which seems to have crept into the debate.

This is the suggestion that PR severs the territorial connexion between electors and their parliamentary representatives and, into the bargain, prevents an MP appealing directly to his constituents for re-election if he happens to have incurred the displeasure of his head office, a claim made just before the election by Mr Michael Foot.

These ideas seem to result from a mistaken belief that PR is a *method* of election. In fact it is a *principle*, which may be achieved by any one of a large number of different methods, many of them enshrined in the wide variety of electoral systems in use in the world today.

The one Mr Foot and some of your correspondents seem to be thinking of is the national list system, currently used only in Israel. Under this system it is indeed true that no MP is formally associated with any particular part of the country and that an MP's prospects of re-election depend largely upon how high on the party list his head office places him.

The Israeli system is very much the exception, however. All other systems based on PR use sub-national constituencies and most allow the voter some means of expressing a preference for individual candidates. The system which most fully meets the objections of Mr Foot and others is the single transferable vote, used for general elections in the Republic of Ireland and for the recent Northern Ireland Assembly election.

It, like the almost identical system used in Tasmania, positively forces deputies to develop a very close connexion with a clearly defined territory and to provide a comprehensive constituency service. Irish deputies, each representing on average about 14,000 voters, can expect to be presented with about 140 constituency problems per week, a number far higher than the average British MP's workload.

While there are other reasons for this volume of constituency work in Ireland, and while the amount of deputies' time taken up by such work is probably unhealthily high, the important point is that the electoral system compels each deputy to provide an adequate constituency service for fear of being overtaken in the electorate's esteem by a rival, either outside or within the party, who will provide it.

This system, by allowing voters complete freedom of choice as between candidates, also enables them to express a preference for strands of opinion within parties. If used in Britain it would enable Conservative voters to choose between "dry" and "wet" candidates, Alliance voters to discriminate as between Liberal and SDP candidates, and Labour voters to make clear their feelings about the direction the party should take. Because the system allows for the transfer of votes it also permits voters to express their true preferences by removing any need for tactical voting.

Discussion of the electoral system should be conducted on the basis of a dispassionate assessment of the wide variety of PR systems employed in the world today rather than their blanket dismissal on the basis of inaccurate generalisations.

Yours etc,
MICHAEL GALLAGHER,
University of Dublin,
Department of Political Science,
Trinity College,
Dublin.

From Lord Avebury

Sir, Sir Anthony Kershaw (June 21) may have been active in promoting electoral reform as he claims, but he has overlooked one crucial aspect of it.

With the single transferable vote the people themselves will be able to determine what kinds of coalition, if any, the parties shall form. By giving higher preferences to candidates who favour alliance with party A rather than party B the elector can steer his party in that direction. This, of course, applies to Conservative and Labour voters as much as to Liberals.

If David Steel plays Kerensky in Sir Anthony's fantasy then Mrs Thatcher must be Czar. How tactless of a Tory to emphasize the autocratic tendencies of the Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,
AVEBURY,
House of Lords.
June 21.

Cheviots on Exmoor

From Mr R. J. Sellick

Sir, Your photograph (June 17) of Mr Aza Pinney and his ewe hoggs on their long journey from Hawick to Simonsbath is an interesting reminder of the introduction of Scottish breeds (both Cheviot sheep and Galloway cattle) to Exmoor.

John Knight, the Worcestershire ironmaster who enclosed and reclaimed the Forest of Exmoor, brought the first Cheviots to the district in about 1839 but, "on account of being stolen, killed by dogs and disease and lost by bad shepherds", the project was soon abandoned.

Later, in 1852, the breed was reintroduced by Gerard Spooner, tenant of Wintershead, and although he and his sheep stayed but six years, his Scots shepherd, John Scott, settled on the forest.

These sheep, and their shepherds – Davidsons, Johnsons, Grahams, McDougals, Littles, Murrays and Gourdies – were finally settled on Exmoor by John Knight's son, Frederic, from 1868, and both took root and thrived. They came by boat to Lynmouth and by train to Williton, so Mr Pinney's ancestors presumably walked from Scotland in one of the earlier migrations.

The arrival of his Cheviots after their three months' trek will be awaited with interest.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. SELLICK,
Kingsbridge Cottage,
Luxborough,
Somerset

Saving parish records

From Mr Martin Lawrence

Sir, May I commend Commander Knocker (June 6) for his transcription of parish registers and suggest to readers an extension of that process.

In the village of Harlington, Bedfordshire, a heritage trust has been formed as a registered charity to organize and financially support a village archive office in which copies of parish records are made available for research.

Most of the material is stored on microfiche and includes registers, churchwardens' accounts, workhouse accounts, business directories, etc. Census statistics for 1801-1881 have been transcribed from the County Record Office as well as deeds, wills and maps.

The parochial church council and parish council have jointly appointed a village archivist and with the assistance of the 130 members of the trust a small part of Britain's heritage is being preserved. The trust received a National Village Venture Award this year.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN LAWRENCE, Chairman and Archivist,
Harlington Heritage Trust,
53 Lincoln Way,
Harlington, Bedfordshire.

Work for unemployed

From Dr Helen Rosenau

Sir, In a period of lasting and structural unemployment, would it not be a good idea to compile a list of socially urgent and neglected activities, which could be subsidised by the state instead of paying out dole money? Participants should be *selected on a voluntary basis*.

This seems more honest than expressing pious hopes that unemployment will come down "automatically". The work to do is there. No shortage of that. The need is there. Why not respond to it?

It would pay dividends in satisfaction and open a new field for local activities. Why not try?

Yours etc,
H. ROSENAU,
84a Ridgmount Gardens, WC1.
June 16.

Colour conscious

From Mr Richard Need

Sir, On recent journeys, ranging from the New Forest to Perthshire, I was struck once again by the antisocial colours of the thousands of caravans that pepper the place. A caravan in white, cream, custard-yellow, powder-blue or knicker-pink *makes a visual impact on the* countryside like that of a blancmange on a billiard-table.

Does any owner ever think of browns, russets, dark greens or even camouflage patterns? Perhaps so; and his, bless him, is the one we never notice.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD NEED,
49 Bonner Hill Road,
Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey.
June 15.

Plight of Iraqi Kurd families

From Mr Kenneth Lee

Sir, Unless urgent action is taken a tragedy is about to happen to 30,000 people, mainly women and children who are trapped between two ferocious armies, one Turkish, the other Iraqi, which share one interest in eliminating a troublesome people. They are the families of Iraqi Kurds who are in revolt against the repression of the Iraqi Baathist Government.

These people are without food and shelter and lack medical supplies. They are afraid to return to their homes in the towns and villages of northern Iraq from which they had originally fled – many Kurds, including women and children, have been imprisoned by the Iraqi authorities because their male relatives have gone to fight with the guerrillas in the mountains.

Your paper reported (May 28, 31, June 7) that the Turkish Army had crossed into Iraq in pursuit of Kurdish guerrillas who have been fighting the Iraqi Government for a number of years. The situation, as we can reconstitute it from private and official Kurdish sources in Iraqi Kurdistan and elsewhere in the Middle East, is this:

The first Turkish crossing into Iraqi Kurdistan led to serious fighting between the Turkish Army and the partisan forces of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) and there were heavy casualties on both sides. Some 300 Kurdish guerrillas were killed and wounded. The Turks penetrated up to 30 miles into Iraq and, contrary to claims by the Turkish Foreign Minister, they have not withdrawn from the region – quite the opposite; they have sent substantial reinforcements up to and across the border.

This operation has been carefully coordinated with the Iraqis, who have also dispatched forces to the north to entrap the Kurdish guerrillas. Latest reports suggest that the Turks and the Iraqis are on the point of launching a final assault on the Kurds.

We appeal to the International Red Cross, the United Nations and all governments and individual organizations to intervene. Unless the Turks and the Iraqis are stopped, their action could have genocidal consequences for tens of thousands of defenceless Kurdish civilians.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH LEE, Chairman,
British-Kurdish Friendship Society,
16 Ponsonby Place, SW1.
June 8.

Hereditary peers

From Sir Ronald Lindsay

Sir, You deprecate the creation of hereditary peers (leader, June 14) on the grounds that their subsequent holders have the right to participate in the nation's legislative processes, under the present constitution of the Lords.

You do not mention the baronets, whose inheritable titles do not confer this privilege, further creations of which could thus be considered more in keeping with today's tendencies. We now number about 1,227.

An added advantage is that there are some precedences for baronetcies to be held by ladies. One is today so held (Dunbar of Hempriggs) being inheritable through either male or female descent; although only one of the 3,457 total creations since 1611 was granted in the first place to a lady, Dame Helen Bolles, in 1635.

Yours faithfully,
RONALD LINDSAY,
Courtleigh,
Colley Lane,
Reigate,
Surrey.
June 21.

Reform of the Lords

From Mrs Joan Langrognat

Sir, Re Mr John Stokes's letter (June 16) on the reform of the Lords: while some may see the merits of letting sleeping dogs lie, is it necessary to create poodles?

Yours faithfully,
JOAN LANGROGNAT,
8 Beaumont Court,
Sutton Lane, W4.
June 16.

From Lord Boothby

Sir, In the argument about the British Constitution which now seems inevitable it might clarify the issues and even shorten the time it takes if one maxim was accepted at the outset as true.

The House of Commons will never tolerate an elected second Chamber. Nor should they try.

Your obedient servant,
BOOTHBY,
House of Lords,
June 20.

Sound and fury

From Dr Charles Cruickshank

Sir, May I plead for the inclusion in the rules of lawn tennis of the grunt fault?

The grunt "psychs up" the grunter, giving him an advantage which bears no relation to his tennis skill. It "psychs down", or intimidates his opponent. It is more unfair than a deliberate foot fault.

True, the TV spectator can protect himself by turning down the sound (with the added bonus that it silences the commentator) but short of ear plugs there is no protection at the Centre Court.

To make matters worse, this year the squeak fault has made its appearance among the ladies. Surely something must be done before it is too late?

Yours faithfully
CHARLES CRUICKSHANK,
15 McKay Road,
Wimbledon Common, SW20.
June 21.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 22: The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, went in State to the Palace of Westminster today to open the Session of Parliament.

The Royal Procession was formed in the following order:

THE IRISH STATE COACH
(with Four Grey Horses)
THE QUEEN
THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
SECOND CARRIAGE
(Glass Coach with Two Grey Horses)
The Duchess of Grafton
(Mistress of the Robes)
The Countess of Cromer
(Lady in Waiting)
The Hon Mary Morrison
(Lady in Waiting)
THIRD CARRIAGE
(State Landau with two Bay Horses)
The Duke of Northumberland
(Lord Steward)
The Earl of Westmoreland
(Master of the Horse)
General Sir Desmond Fitzpatrick
(Gold Stick in Waiting)
FOURTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Admiral Sir John Bush
(Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom)
The Lord Somerleyton
(Lord in Waiting)
The Right Hon Sir Philip Moore
(Private Secretary to The Queen)
Mr Peter Miles
(Keeper of the Privy Purse)
FIFTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Mr John Cope, MP
(Treasurer of the Household)
Mr Carol Mather, MP
(Comptroller of the Household)
Mr Richard Davies
(Treasurer to The Duke of Edinbrugh)
SIXTH CARRIAGE
(State Landau with Two Bay Horses)
Colonel James Hamilton-Russell
(Silver Stick in Waiting)
Colonel Andrew Duncan
(Field Officer in Brigade Waiting)
Squadron Leader Adam Wise
(Equerry in Waiting)
MOTOR CAR
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller
(Crown Equerry)

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Master of the Horse and left Buckingham Palace at 11 o'clock, escorted by a Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Major Simon Falkner, The Life Guards.

The Queen's Guard, found by the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards with The Queen's Colour, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Nicholas Emson, was mounted in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace.

The route of the Procession was lined by troops of the Guards Division.

A Guard of Honour of the 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards with The Queen's Company Colour, the Royal Standard of the Regiment, the Band of the Regiment and the Corps of Drums of the Battalion, under the command of Major Evelyn Webb-Carter, was mounted at the Palace of Westminster. A dismounted party of non-commissioned officers and men of the Household Cavalry, under the command of Captain Harry Scott, The Life Guards, was stationed at Victoria Tower, House of Lords.

A Salute of 41 guns was fired in Hyde Park by The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Captain Peter Griffith, upon the arrival of Her Majesty at the Houses of Parliament, and from the Tower of London Saluting Battery at 12 noon by the Honourable Artillery Company under the command of Major Antony O'Hagan.

The Imperial State Crown, the Sword of State and the Cap of Maintenance were conveyed previously to the House of Lords in a Carriage Procession formed in the following order, and escorted by a Regalia Escort of the Household Cavalry:

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S STATE COACH
(Four Bay Horses)
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Johnston
(Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)
Lieutenant-Colonel George West
(Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office)
Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough
(Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State)

SECOND CARRIAGE
(Town Coach with two Bay Horses)
Mr George Harris
Mr John Titman
(Serjeants-at-Arms to The Queen)

Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson (Equerry to The Queen) with Mr James Basset, Marquess of Lorne Mr Guy Russell and Marquess of Hamilton (Pages of Honour to The Queen), were in attendance at the Palace of Westminster.

Her Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms under the command of the Lord Denham (Captain) was on duty in the Prince's Chamber.

Colonel Richard Crichton (Lieutenant), Major Derek Allhusen (Standard Bearer), Major David Jamieson (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant) and Lieutenant-Colonel James Eagles (Harbinger) were on duty with the Corps.

Her Majesty's Bodyguard of the Yeoman of the Guard, under the command of the Earl of Swinton (Captain), was on duty in the House of Lords.

Colonel Hugh Brassey (Lieutentant), Colonel Alan Pemberton (Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant), Major Bruce Shand (Ensign) and Colonel Greville Tufnell (Exon) were also on duty.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness returned to Buckingham Palace at 12.15 p.m. and were received by the Lord Maclean (Lord Chamberlain) and the Hon Robert Boscawen, MP (Vice-Chamberlain of the Household).

The Queen held a Council at 2.30 pm.

There were present: the Lord Cockfield (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), the Right Hon George Younger, MP (Secretary of State for Scotland, acting for the Lord President), the Right Hon Alick Buchanan-Smith, MP (Minister of State, Department of Energy) and the Right Hon Timothy Raison, MP (Minister for Overseas Development).

Mr Peter Blaker, MP, Sir Frank Cooper, Sir Michael Palliser and Mr Peter Rees, MP (Chief Secretary, Treasury) were sworn in Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon George Younger, MP had an audience of Her Majesty before the Council.

Mr Robert Fellowes had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the Insignia of a Member of the Royal Victorian Order (Fourth Class).

The Queen, Patron, this evening attended a Reception at St James's Palace given by the National Art-Collections Fund to mark its 80th Anniversary.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Chairman of the Fund (the Marquess of Normanby) and the Director (Sir Peter Wakefield).

The Hon Mary Morrison, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Chancellor of the University of London, this afternoon visited St Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, W2 and was received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor Mrs Phoebette Sitwell).

Her Royal Highness laid the Foundation Stone of the Student Centre and afterwards toured the Medical School, escorted by the Dean (Professor P. Richards).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips this evening attended the Vincent's Dinner at the Savoy Hotel, London, WC2, where Her Royal Highness was received by the Lord Home of the Hirsel.

Mrs Malcolm Innes was in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE

June 22: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Concert given at the Mansion House in aid of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal.

Her Majesty was received on arrival by the Right Hon the Lord Mayor (Sir Anthony Jolliffe).

Lady Elizabeth Basset and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE

June 22: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were present at the State Opening of Parliament this morning.

YORK HOUSE,
ST JAMES'S PALACE

June 22: The Duke of Kent today visited the Proof and Experimental Establishment at Eskmeals in Cumbria.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Captain John Stewart.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE

June 22: Prince Naruhito of Japan visited Princess Alexandra this evening.

A memorial service for Sir Gordon Willmer will be held in the Temple Church today at 4.45.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr C. F. G. Ackerley and Miss N. J. Francis

The engagement is announced between Francis, stepson and son of Mr and Mrs Hugh Pond, of Weybridge, Surrey, and Nikki, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. J. Francis, of Heswall, Wirral.

Dr M. Birkinshaw and Dr D. M. Worrall

The engagement is announced between Mark, elder son of Mr and Mrs E. Birkinshaw, of Hayling Island, Hampshire, and Diana Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Worrall of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr G. N. Bishopp and Miss M. L. Spencer-Payne

The engagement is announced between Gerald, second son of Mr and Mrs W. Bishopp, of St Neots, Cambridgeshire, and Miranda, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E Spencer-Payne, of London.

Mr J. D. Boyling and Miss E. J. deBurgh Sidley

The engagement is announced between Jeffrey David, only son of Mr and Mrs K. A. Boyling, of Brisbane, Australia, and Elizabeth Joy, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs B. deBurgh Sidley, of Brill, Buckinghamshire.

Mr A. H. Cole and Miss N. Begg

The engagement is announced between Adam Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs R. T. Cole, Dragons, Winchester, Hampshire, and Nicola, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs A. H. Begg, Manor Farm, Charlton, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr G. H. A. de Courcy-Wheeler and Miss S. M. Cerboni

The engagement is announced between George, elder son of Dr and Mrs A. E. B. de Courcy-Wheeler, of Mullingar, co Westmeath, Republic of Ireland, and Sylvia, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Cerboni, of 4 Rue Mme de Stael, 2101, Geneva.

Mr P. R. Evans and Miss M. C. Doran

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr J. Evans, of Harrow, Middlesex, and Mrs S. Evans, of Northolt, Middlesex, and Miranda, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Colin Doran, of Ashtead, Surrey.

Mr J. M. Flaux and Miss M. C. Gabb

The engagement is announced between Julian, only son of Mr and Mrs Michael Flaux, of Great Malvern, Worcestershire, and Matilda, youngest daughter of Mr Michael Gabb, of Canterbury, and Mrs Carolyn Gabb, of Doddington, Kent.

Mr P. McGrail and Miss V. J. Twyman

The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Flight Lieutenant and Mrs R. McGrail, of Highgate, London, and Vicki, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Twyman, of Voorschoten, Holland.

Mr F. S. Peters and Miss J. E. Morris-Jones

The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs F. C. Peters, of Dorchester Court, Reading, and Judith, elder daughter of His Honour Judge Morris-Jones, QC and Mrs Morris-Jones, of Blundellsands, Liverpool.

Mr J. A. Redford and Miss J. C. M. Boston

The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs W. M. Redford, of Kensington Court Gardens, London, W8, and Judi, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. N. N. Boston, of The Meadow, Gayton, Wirral.

Mr H. G. Verney and Miss G. H. Glessing

The engagement is announced between Harry George, son of Major P. Verney, of Skiveralls House, Chalford, Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Mrs Caroline Verney, of The Old Forge, Ewen, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Gundrada Haradolphin, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs John Glessing, of Montague, Hankham, Pevensey, Sussex.

Mr P. P. M. Robin and Miss C. Warren

The engagement is announced between Philip, only son of Dr and Mrs A. A. Robin, of Harcourt Terrace, London, SW10, and Claire, only daughter of the late Mrs D. N. Warren, of Harold Wood, Essex.

Mr A. J. R. Sayer and Miss J. M. Rogers-Coltman

The engagement is announced between Andrew, second son of Commander and Mrs John Sayer, of Easterton House, Easterton, Devizes, Wiltshire and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Rogers-Coltman, of The Home, Bishop's Castle, Shropshire.

Dr A. G. Tyers and Dr R. C. B. de Waard

The engagement is announced between Anthony, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Tyers, of Sunbury on Thames, and Renée, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederik de Waard, of Waalre, The Netherlands. The marriage will take place in Amsterdam in October.

Marriages

Mr R Robinson and Miss L Williams

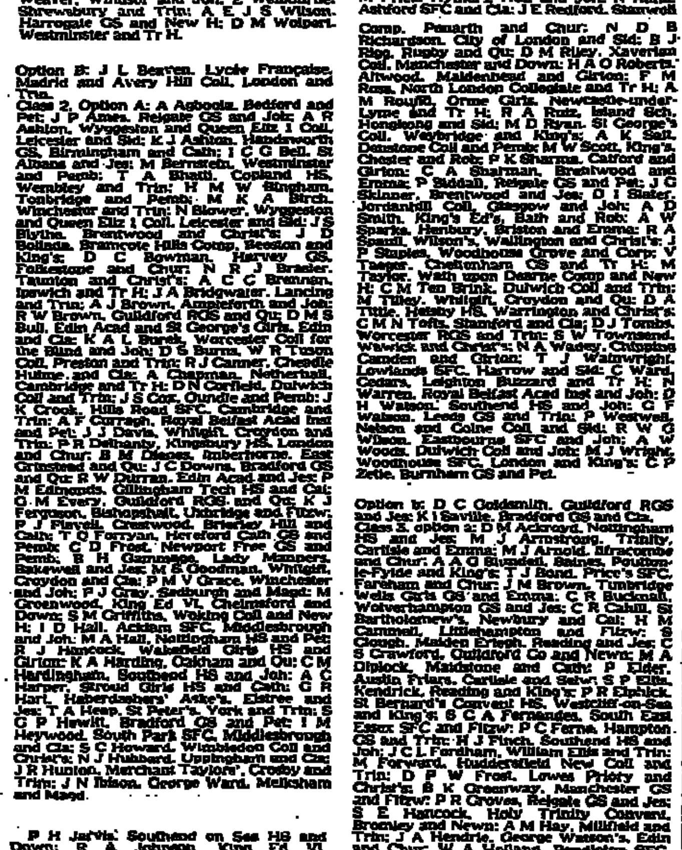
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 18, at St George's Church, Venice, between Mr Richard Robinson and Miss Linda Williams. The Right Rev Felix Arnott, Honary Chaplain, officiated.

The bride was given in marriage by her father, Mr Jack Williams, and Mr James Bettley was best man.

A reception was held at the Hotel Cipriani and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy and the South of France.

Mr R Taylor and Miss A J Shone

The marriage took place on 28th May at the Church of St Nicholas, Kenilworth of Mr Richard Taylor and Miss Anne Jacqualine Shone. Cannon F. S. Bull officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Margaret Phillipson and Miss Eleanor Hicks and Mr Richard Lindsley was best man.



Topol, the Israeli actor, who opens in London next week as Tevye in a revival of *Fiddler on the Roof*, the role that made him an international star in 1967

Birthdays today

M Jean Anouilh, 73; Sir N. Richard Brooke, 73; Lord Bruntisfield, 84; the Rev Professor H. Chadwick, 63; Mr I. O. Chance, 73; the Right Rev Dr J. S. Habgood, 56; Admiral Sir Frank Hopkins, 73; Sir Leonard Hutton, 67; Sir George Ismay, 92; Miss Miriam Karlin, 58; Miss Margaret Lane, 76; Admiral Sir Horace Law, 72; Mrs Patricia McLaughlin, 67; Mr Ian A. D. Maclean, 81; Dr J. E. Meade, 76; Professor Martin Rees, 41; Sir Peter Roberts, 71; Professor Isaac Schapera, 78; Mr Ted Tinling, 73; Admiral Sir Francis Turner, 71; Miss Irene Worth, 67.

Oxford honours former Speaker

The Chancellor of Oxford University, Mr Harold Macmillan, OM, yesterday bestowed an honorary degree on Mr George Thomas, the former Speaker of the House of Commons. Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, the singer, received an honorary degree of doctor of music.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr William Bentley to be Ambassador to Norway.
Mr Colin McLean to be High Commissioner to Uganda.

Dinner

Pilgrims

The Pilgrims held a dinner at the Savoy Hotel on Tuesday in honour of Mr Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of Defence of the United States. Lord Shawcross, QC, was in the chair and among those present were:

The American Ambassador and Mrs Louis, the Earl of Bessborough, Viscount and Viscountess Trenchard, the Bishop of Rochester, Marshal of the RAF Lord Cameron of Balhousie, Lord and Lady Chalfont, Sir Michael Palliser, Mr Michael Heseltine, MP, and Mrs Heseltine, General Sir Harry and Lady Tuzo, Admiral Sir John and Lady Fieldhouse, Sir Hugh and Lady Wontner, Sir Hugh and Lady Cubitt, Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly, Mr and Mrs Robert L Sigmon, Mr and Mrs Brian Connell and Mr and Mrs Simon Khmmins.

Luncheon

Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders

The Court of Assistants of the Company of Tobacco Pipe Makers and Tobacco Blenders met at Glaziers' Hall yesterday when the new Master, Mr D. D. Merton, and the Wardens, Mr H. E. P. Spearing, Mr G. E. S. Widdowson, Mr L. A. Chapuis and Mr R. Dunhill were installed. At a luncheon held afterwards the speakers were the Master and Mr Harry Gould, President of the City Livery Club.

Other guests included the Masters of the Glaziers', Scientific Instrument Makers, Launderers, Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' and Framework Knitters' Companies.

Receptions

Speaker

The Speaker and Mrs Weatherill gave a reception in Speaker's House yesterday after the State Opening of Parliament. The Prime Minister, members of the Cabinet and Shadow Cabinet, other members of both Houses of Parliament and ambassadors were among the guests.

Anglo-Venezuelan Society

The Anglo-Venezuelan Society held a reception last night at the Savoy Hotel to commemorate the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bólivar. The guests were received by the Venezuelan Ambassador, president, and Señora de Coll-Blasini and Mr Christopher R. Thompson, chairman, and Mrs Thompson.

Latest wills

Miss Olga Vaux, of Hoylake, Merseyside, left estate valued at £476,106 net. She left personal legacies totalling £28,500, £4,000 to charity and the residue to Liverpool Cathedral.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Maddox, Mr Edmund Theodore, of Findsbury, London, and of Forest Row, East Sussex, solicitor £213,671

Meeting

Council of Christians and Jews

The annual general meeting of the Council of Christians and Jews took place yesterday at St Columba's, Pont Street, under the chairmanship of Canon Douglas Webster. The 1983 Sir Sigmund Sternberg award for the promotion of Jewish/Christian understanding was presented to Mr Moshe Davis, Executive Director of the Office of the Chief Rabbi, by the Right Rev Fraser McLuskey, Moderator of the Church of Scotland and CCJ joint president.

Among those present were Lord Coggan, newly elected chairman of the council, Sir Immanuel Jakobovits, Chief Rabbi and council joint president.

OBITUARY

LORD HINTON OF BANKSIDE

Leading figure in the atomic energy industry

Lord Hinton of Bankside, OM, KBE, FRS, who died yesterday at the age of 82, was a brilliant technologist who had been a leading figure in the development of the atomic energy industry in this country since the war. He had been Deputy Controller Atomic Energy (Production) at the Ministry of Supply from 1946 to 1954; a member of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority from its inception in 1954; and finally chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board from 1957 to 1964, in a period pregnant with decision for the prospects of atomic energy in this country.

Hinton had a combination of abilities which made him an exceptionally influential technologist. He was a fine engineer with a clean grasp of fundamentals; he was a good organizer of large technological organizations; he was farseeing and almost over-persuasive on matters of technical policy, and he always believed in the importance of whatever job he was doing. His main technical contribution to engineering was to inspire and direct the design and construction of the first decade of nuclear plants in this country.

He was a many-sided character, controversial to a degree and perhaps controversial because he enjoyed being in the limelight, rational in his judgments and usually right. Even when he was wrong in his conclusions there was enough thought behind them to make them worth examining. Whatever the assessment which time will place on his work, there is little doubt he was a powerful, perhaps the most powerful, engineering figure in the first 20 postwar years.

Christopher Hinton was born on May 12, 1901, son of the late Frederick Henry Hinton. On leaving Chippenham Grammar School, he became an engineering apprentice at the Great Western Railway works at Swindon. He then went to Trinity College and read Mechanical Sciences. On leaving Cambridge he joined Imperial Chemical Industries in the Alkali Division at Northwich. During the war, he was loaned to the Ministry of Supply and by the end of the war he was Deputy Director General, Filling Factories.

Towards the end of the Second World War the remarkable achievements in the United States in the field of nuclear energy, largely directed towards military purposes, had made it obvious in Britain that a tremendous effort would have to be made in order to enter his new field of technology.

At the end of the war the small British effort on the military side of Atomic Energy, known as Tube Alloys was removed from the responsibility of the Lord President of the Council, and responsibility for Atomic Energy was placed with Minister of Supply. Viscount Portal of Hungerford was chosen as Controller of Atomic Energy (Production); Professor J. D. Cockcroft was chosen as the Director of the Research Centre (Harwell) and Hinton was chosen as the Deputy Controller for Production. Hinton selected Risley as his headquarters, taking over one of the Ministry of Supply Ordnance factories, and also chose two of the main sites. At Springfields a factory was to be built for refining uranium and manufacturing fuel elements, and at Windscale were to be built the first production reactors and the plutonium chemical separation plant.

Within six years the rapid growth in the nuclear energy field made necessary a new administrative arrangement and the Atomic Energy Authority was created in July, 1954. Sir Edwin Plowden was chosen as chairman, Sir John Cockroft, Hinton, and Sir William Penney were chosen as the technical members, and Sir Donald Perrott was chosen as the Member for finance.

In the early Ministry of Supply days there were many handicaps to quick progress, and Hinton's drive did a lot to encourage the provision of essential elaborate (and expensive) new plant, and the recruitment of large numbers of able scientists and engineers. That much of the design work lacked the full backing of fundamental research was shown when there was an accident in one of the two Windscale piles (used for producing plutonium from uranium) in 1957. The safety precautions kept the escape of dangerous materials down to a low level, but Hinton was often to refer to the piles as "monuments of ignorance". Nevertheless, they did their production job, and taught us a lot about reactor design and technology. As the nuclear programme expanded, the decision was made in 1950 to build a diffusion plant at Capenhurst for the separation of U235 from natural uranium. While the requirement was mainly for weapons, it was foreseen from the start that U235 would have many other uses both civil and military. Once again, much of the design had to proceed on the assumption that research would provide essential answers by estimated dates. A tremendous effort was made at Harwell and by the research and development team working with Hinton to solve these problems, many of them of great complexity. The plant was built to time and worked with complete success.

When the weapons programme was expanded again and more plutonium was required it was possible to introduce reactors which in addition to producing the necessary plutonium were able to convert the heat of fission into useful energy in the form of electricity. This concept had existed since the early days of atomic energy in the United Kingdom and it was a great step forward when Hinton was able to take the Harwell design studies of the Pippa scheme into the fully engineered Calder Hall station.

It was about the same time that the first White Paper on the civilian uses of nuclear power was in preparation, leading to a recommendation that the Central Electricity Authority should install 2,000 MW of nuclear generating stations. To provide suitable contracting organizations Hinton recommended the establishment of industrial consortia each sufficently substantial to cover all design and development needs for nuclear power stations and willing to submit comprehensive tenders.

Although this was the beginning of nuclear power for peaceful applications, there remained some doubts on the price and availability of natural uranium. This emphasized the advantages of the fast neutron-breeder reactor which was capable of using the plutonium produced from thermal neutron reactors of the Calder Hall type and in addition would produce additional plutonium for further reactors of the same type. In spite of his recognition of the immensely more difficult engineering problems of this type of reactor, Hinton pressed for its inclusion in the programme. This led to the establishment of the Dounreay programme which placed British work in this field on a par with any in the world and which was only matched by the Studies in the United States and Russia.

The Government decided in 1956 to split the responsibilities of the Central Electricity Authority into two, one part being responsible for generation and the other for distribution and sales. Hinton was the obvious choice as chairman of the Generating Board, and while it is impossible to think of him without thinking of the beginnings of atomic engineering in this country, his years from 1957 to 1964 as chairman of the board were no less important and in some degree more controversal, for it was in this period that he appeared to emerge as the opponent of the rapid exploitation of industrial nuclear power. He attracted to himself a great deal of criticism, much of which was unkind and misinformed, for his views that American and Canadian nuclear systems should be compared with the British reactors before a decision to purchase was made and that the extent of the nuclear programme should be restricted until nuclear power compared favourably economically with other methods of generation.

It is difficult to see how he could have advocated any other policy from his position as the leading figure in the Board, and a study of his publications shows that the views he expressed at this time were consistent with the opinions he held as a member of the Atomic Energy Authority. He had been a supporter of the original Government programme of nuclear power stations, but the extension to 6,000 MW in the second White Paper on the subject was recommended during his absence on sick leave and never received his full support. It was natural enough that he should maintain an attitude consistent with this when he joined the CEGB as Chairman

Possibly it could be said that the argument on the extent and nature of the nuclear programme was sustained in too controversial a fashion, but in the outcome there can be little doubt that the reduction in the programme and the suggestion that United States water-cooled reactors might be preferred both led to substantial economies in the CEGB programme. Hinton was undoubtedly the man responsible.

In his retirement from the chairmanship of the CEGB Hinton remained active in a large number of spheres. From 1966 to 1980 he was Chancellor of the University of Bath and in 1966 also he became President of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. These, as his presidency of the Fellowship of Engineering (1976-81) had his presidency of the Council of Engineering Institutions, were not posts he considered in the light of their being of a retirement and honorific nature and he brought an enormous amount of enthusiasm and energy to them as he did to his House of Lords committees.

He had been elected to Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1954 having already been knighted in 1951. His KBE followed in 1957 and he was created a Life Peer in 1965. His OM came in 1976.

He married, in 1931, Lilian, daughter of Thomas Boyer. She died in 1973. There was a daughter of the marriage.

Cambridge University Tripos examination results

The following Tripos examination results from Cambridge University are announced:

*denotes Distinction

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES TRIPOS, PART 1A

Class 1: A M Hollis, St George's, Montreal and Selw; D M Matson, Skinners' Company's, Tunbridge Wells and Emma; L J P Woodhead, Richard Huish, Taunton and Emma.

Class 2, division 1: C E Abrahams, Arthur Terry, Sutton Coldfield and Emma; A T Black, Abingdon and Joh; M P Blair, Marlborough and Jes; C A Collins, Netherhall, Cambridge and Rob; L M Hamilton, Marlborough and Cla; L N Janner, South Hampstead HS and Tr H; K E C Morris, Marlborough and Rob; L B Shaw, Eastbourne, Duffield and Corp; K M Stacey, Guilford and Selw; S Whitehorn, Sir John Deane's GS, Northwich and Tr H.

Class 2, division 2: L Burgess, Stand SFC, Manchester and Newn; J J A Hewlett, Bryanston and Selw; A M King, Notre Dame HS, Belfast and Fitzw; H Stent, St Bede's Comp, Redhill and Sid

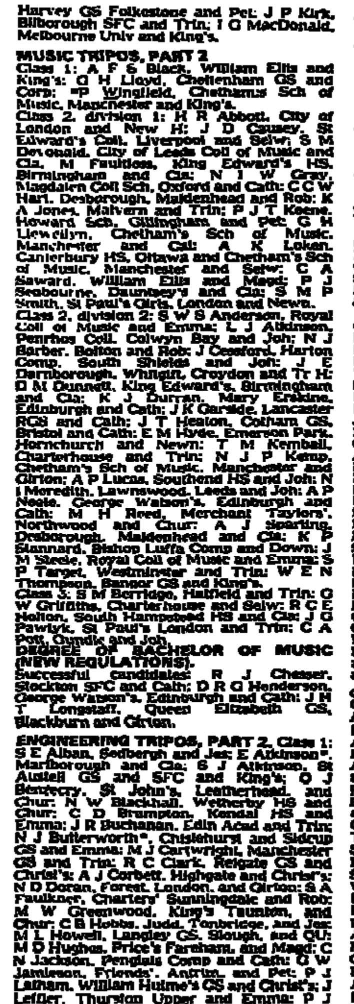
Class 3: M C W Shenton, Albany Tut Coll, London and Corp

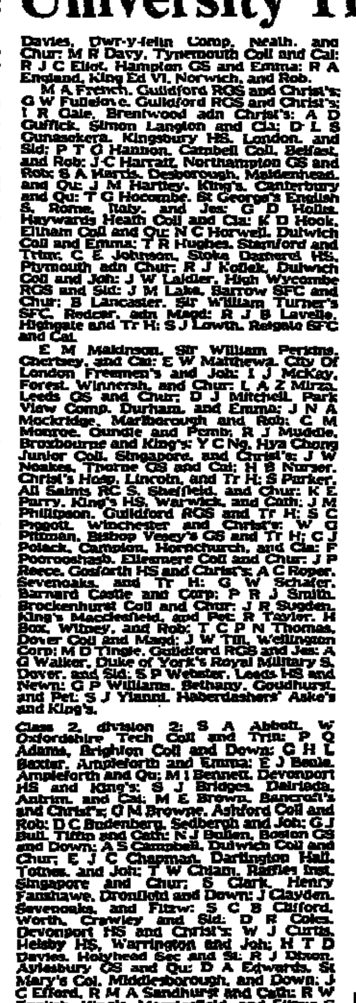
MUSIC TRIPOS PART 1A

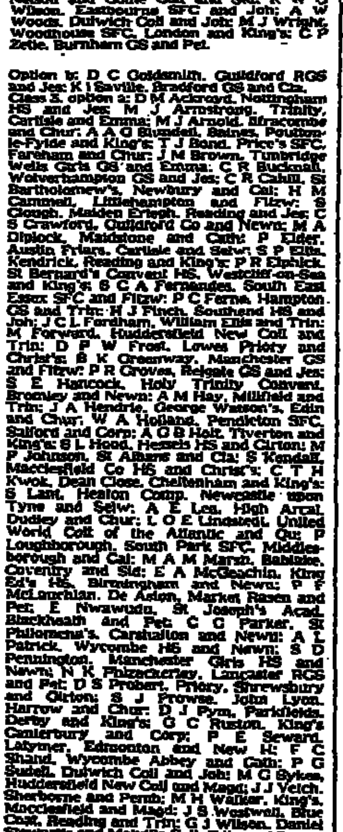
Class 1: None

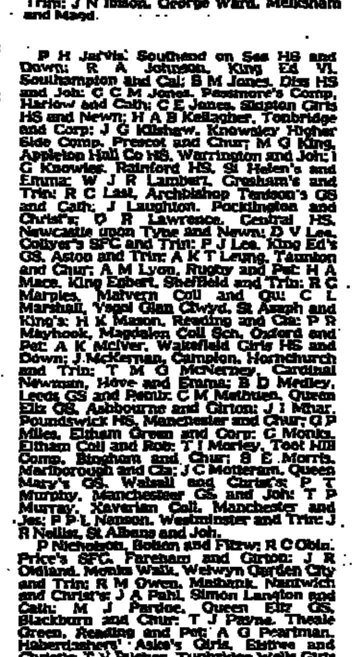
Class 2, division 1: J P Davies, King Edward's, Birmingham and King's; J F Dean, Douai and Girton; R A Egerr, Chetham's Sch of Music, Manchester and Cla; M Z Gordon, King's, Wimbledon and King's; P W Grillon, Reigate GS and Cla; R S J Hamilton, Sullivan Upper, Holywood and Cla; L C Hatfield, Maidstone Girls' GS and Cla; S M H Johns, St Teilo's Church in Wales HS, Cardiff and Trin; N J Pierce, King's Manor, Shoreham by Sea and Girton; S P Rees, Amman Valley Comp and Selw; R P Robertson, Dover GS and King's; J T Thomas, Magdalen Coll Sch, Brackley and Cal.

Class 2, division 2: G J Ansdell, Hampton GS and Cla; C W Beale, Marlborough and Tr H; P W R Blackburn, Abingdon and Cla; M J Chappell, South Hampstead HS and New H; G R Chaundy, Tonbridge and Cal; E Cowham, Highsted Girls and Newn; R J Dickinson, Queen Mary's GS, Walsall and Cal; J S Gibbons, Lancing and Qu; V J C Henderson, George Watson's, Edinburgh and Cath; C A King, Alice Ottley, Worcester and Trin; A C Lovell, Haberdashers' Aske's Elstree and Magd; C J T Lyon, Charterhouse and Trin; K Makepeace-Lott, Southend Girls HS and Selw; C N Portbury, Haileybury and Girton; D J Rye, Henry [illegible]









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Small businesses

Six million people are employed by Britain's $1\frac{1}{4}$ million small firms. We look at the incentives available to encourage new enterprises and opportunities for more jobs.

In pursuit of a new climate of success

The years after the Second World War marked the time in Britain and overseas when the *multinational corporation* emerged as an industrial force. Some had existed before but they were largely confined to oil and chemicals. It was the stability in the post-war period, the political breakthroughs symbolised in agreements like the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the aid-induced recovery and then rapid expansion of European economies from the destruction of war which provided the opportunity for medium firms to become large, and for large firms to become international.

There were many advantages in this movement, but in the 1970s some of the disadvantages began to show through too. *The expansion of multinationals* had created an emphasis on size for its own sake. It had led to a period of rapid takeovers. It had created the feeling among large businesses that it was cheaper to buy a small competitor with a new product rather than to invest in new areas of opportunity. On the other side of the fence, among the smaller companies there was a feeling – particularly after the boom of the 1960s – that it was important to concentrate on short-term earnings and profits, because pouring resources into long-term developments would leave the group vulnerable to takeover.

In effect the economy had become *unbalanced and the* priorities of those in business had become distorted by the quest for size. In this climate it was not surprising that the 1971 Bolton *report on* the problems of small firms – a detailed investigation into their role, their importance and their needs, by Sir Nicholas Bolton, should highlight the fact that the relative importance of small firms had declined drastically in the preceding few years. It was not that there were conspicuously fewer small firms: but rather that they had been overshadowed by the giants.

What failed to emerge, though Bolton did his best to highlight it, was the crucial importance of small firms as the engine of growth. With very few exceptions like De Lorean or Inmos firms start small. If they succeed they grow, capital *shortages permitting, and* become the medium-sized firms of tomorrow. Even those which do not grow – perhaps because the market cannot support a large-scale *operation – perform* an inestimable service to the economy simply by being innovative and efficient in their chosen areas.

The biggest disappointment of the post-Bolton years was that although governments made pious noises in favour of the small firm sector, they failed to understand its real problems. For example, the 1970s were a period when the accounting and disclosure rules were drastically overhauled in an attempt to provide fuller and more accu*rate reporting of companies'* financial affairs. The need for the changes was, however, largely confined to those companies with a stock market quote, but the new rules tended to fall equally on quoted and unquoted alike. They imposed reporting burdens on small companies which were quite inappropriate for a one-man business, whose main problem is keeping the bank manager and the tax collector happy.

The burden of paperwork is a continuing and justified com*plaint. The need to regulate big*

Helping people to set up on their own

business in the public interest has led to the stifling of small businesses, *many of which* believe that time spent on form filling is time wasted. There remains an urgent need for even greater recognition in Britain's company law and tax policies that the regulations which apply to ICI or GEC can be harmful when forcibly applied to businesses for which they are not designed.

The Conservative government of the last four years moved some way to redress the balance, faced as it was by the sudden collapse of industries which had provided millions of jobs. It was realized that even with economic recovery the large firms could not take on significantly more labour, and if unemployment was to be curbed it would have to come by a further expansion of the one million-plus small businesses which already count for one quarter of the jobs in this country and the creation of new ones.

The result in recent years was a battery of aid and benefits to help people to set up on their own, to start their own firms. The measures are generous – some might say too generous in that they encourage and finance many ventures which are *hopeless, but if the policy is to* be criticized at all it is perhaps fairest to say that the balance is still not quite right. Too much effort seems to be spent on creating new *firms* and not enough on helping, guiding and developing existing firms which lack the knowledge, the awareness, or the resources to make the most of the opportunities in the market.

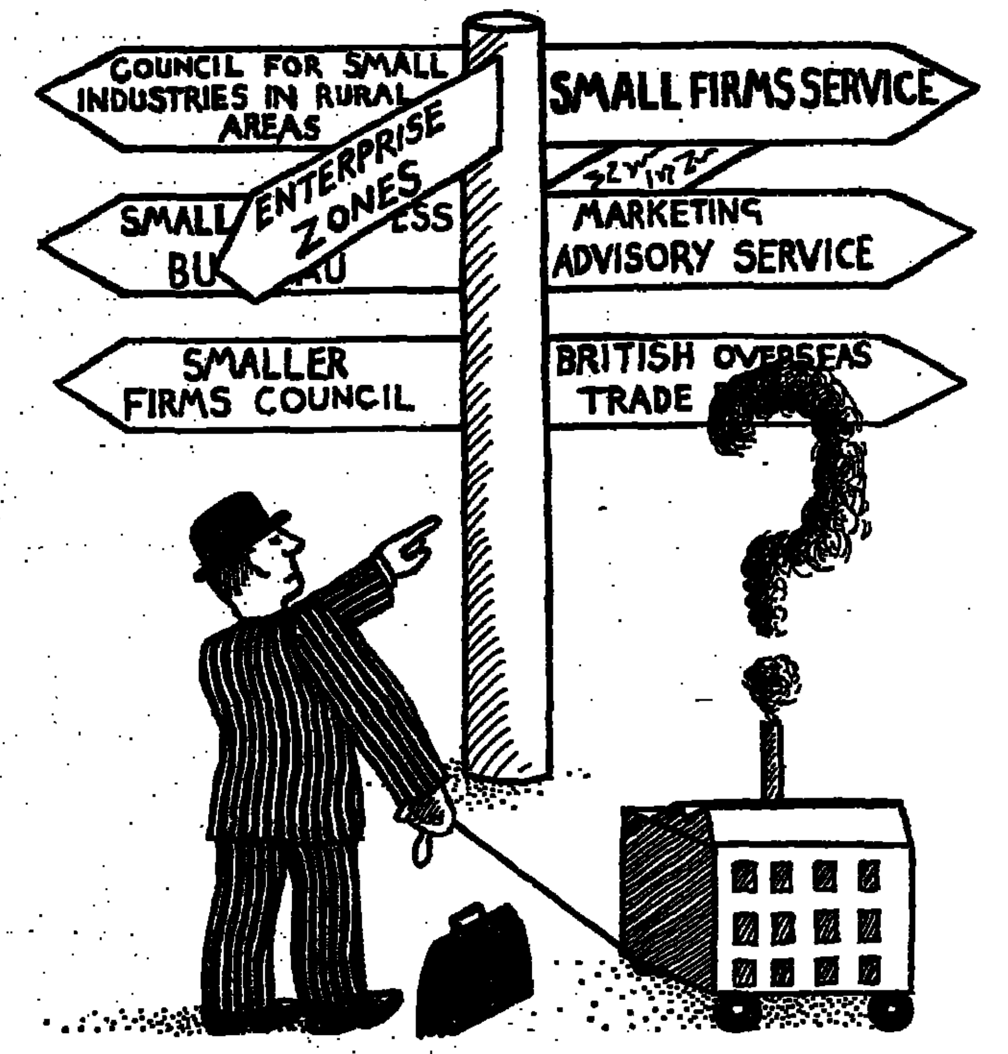
The second failure of this government, though it is probably fairer to blame the governments of the past 50 years, is that it has still to create a climate in which it is the automatic ambition of most people to have a stab at running their own business. One of the great strengths of the small business sector in the United States is that if a middle manager in a company has an idea that his company refuses to exploit, then the venture capital markets and professional guidance in accountancy and marketing exist in abundance to enable him to develop the idea himself.

Similarly, particularly in the entrepreneurial heartlands of California there is almost something "macho" about starting a business. In contrast, *this country perhaps because of* its history and educational system, still tends to produce administrators rather than entrepreneurs.

Perhaps the most helpful change of recent years has been the recognition by the power blocks in the economy that the small firms sector needs special treatment and special services. The large accountancy firms have created small-firm advisory centres while others are more aggressive in selling their services to the clients. The banks, too, have moved towards *greater professionalism* not just in lending but in monitoring the performance of the firms after the money has gone in. And the government *has invested heavily in advice* centres and aid schemes.

An objective observer looking at the battery of support now in place would think there is no more that needs to be done. Perhaps there is no need for additional measures, but there is certainly a need to spread the word about the aid already available, to foster the natural optimism of small businessmen, and to make them realise that the rest of the country knows they are important.

Anthony Hilton
City Editor



Perks for self-employed

Those of us who are salaried wage slaves look with envy – not to say amazement – at what the self employed businessman can do to minimize or even reduce to zero his tax bill.

Many of the everyday expenses everyone takes for granted like running a car or a house can be put against the self employed's tax assessment. Indeed so much relief is available that in its first few years of operation a small business may pay no tax at all. But the diversity and complexity of what reliefs are available – more than a hundred at the last count – makes professional advice essential: you need an accountant. Ideally you should write to the *Institute of Chartered Accountants* (Moorgate Place, London EC2) for its booklet *Why you need a Chartered Accountant* and a list of firms in your area. In practice most people ask their bank manager when they are asking for money to start the business in the first place, from a Citizens Advice Bureau or one of the Government's Small Firms Service Centres run by the Department of Trade and Industry. What the budding small entrepreneur will find out from his accountant is that he is faced with three main taxes on his trading profits: Income tax if you are a "sole trader" or partner; Corporation tax if you set your business up as a limited liability company; and National Insurance contributions.

On top of this you could be liable for Capital Gains Tax if you sell up or Capital Transfer Tax on what you leave or pass on as gifts though there are plenty of reliefs available.

As a sole trader you pay income tax on the profits of your business. You will probably need an accountant to work out exactly what these profits are. But you will certainly get tax relief on any money you borrow to invest in *your business (also true if it is a* limited company). A sole trader's losses can also be set against any other income you or your spouse has and any tax *already paid on that income* could be refunded. And if you are starting a new business – and one the Inland Revenue considers to be genuinely new – you can also set the first four years of losses against your income for the preceding three years. Some relief may also be available if you turn your sole trader or partnership status into a limited company at a later stage.

TAXATION BENEFITS

If you have set up a limited company it will be liable for Corporation Tax. Small businesses pay a special rate of 38 per cent on profits up to £100,000 and then on a sliding scale up to the full rate of 52 per cent.

Should you set your business up as a company or stick to a simple sole trader or partnership agreement? It depends.

A company is a fairly complicated legal entity which has to provide properly audited accounts but some tax considerations – like use of company cars – can be more favourable.

Whatever you opt for capital allowances exist which can offset your capital expenditure against income tax or corpor*ation tax.* Plant and machinery qualifies for a 100 per cent allowance whether new or second hand in the year you buy it. Small premises of less than 1,250 sq ft also get a 100 per cent allowance in the year bought, a concession until March 1985. Sole traders can carry some allowances forward for use in following years.

They are put against income tax rather than the firm's profits. Companies put their allowances as an expense against profits. This means a profit *can be turned into a loss* so far as the tax man is concerned. Stock relief is also available but not for the first £2,000 worth – quite a big threshold for some small firms.

National insurance contributions are different for sole

Capital gains liabilities may be offset

traders and company directors: sole traders pay as self-employed while a director is an employee and the company pays his contributions. Self *employed means* you only get the basic state pension but tax efficient private schemes are available.

There are snags in putting some of the expenses of running your house if you run a business from home against tax. You can claim a proportion of bills like heating, lighting electricity and so on. But you could become liable for some capital gains tax when you sell your house, though this may be offset if you are buying another business immediately afterwards. Capital gains "rollover" reliefs are also available which can reduce your liability to CGT to nothing but could eventually mean a higher tax bill for whoever you have given your business to.

Capital gains on assets you have owned for more than a year are reduced to take account of inflation. Gains of less than £5,300 are exempt. Under the new rules Capital Transfer Tax now ignores gifts made previously provided it was more than ten years ago.

In the last Budget the old Business Start-Up Scheme was expanded into the Business Expansion Scheme. This gives tax relief to an outside investor in a small business. This means that if his top rate of tax is say 75 per cent, the Government is effectively paying 75 per cent of *the investment. Up to £40,000* can be invested and you can now take up over 50 per cent of the shares. One minor snag is that the Business Expansion Scheme does not start until August but the Inland Revenue appears to have stopped the Start-Up Scheme in April.

It is too early to tell yet how successful the new scheme will be. But it will certainly help small firms find capital more easily – perhaps at the expense of the traditional financial institutions. It is much less *restrictive than the old start-up* scheme.

If tax relief cannot be claimed under the Business Expansion scheme the Venture Capital Scheme *may be an alternative.* Investment companies can claim under this (but not the expansion scheme) and can set the loss on any shares taken in a business against income or profits. Several funds have taken advantage of this. Pensions make an apt conclusion. Contributions to a self employed pension fund are wholly allowable against your income tax provided they do not constitute more than 17.5 per cent of your income. A pensions scheme is probably the most efficient way of investing any spare cash, but don't forget you cannot get hold of it until you retire. Companies can either "contract in" or "contract out" of the state scheme which is earnings related. As a businessman you must ask for your company to be contracted out or you will be automatically contracted in.

Jonathan Clare

SMALL BUSINESSES

How to obtain the funds to start that special project

Listen to the Government and you would be excused for thinking that there is nothing easier than raising money to start a business. Talk to a small business man who is trying to raise cash and you will hear a different story. But the Government's political support for the private sector means the small business lobby did better than it could have reasonably expected in the last Budget.

Undoubtedly the Loan Guarantee Scheme is the most innovative in the sense that the Government has given it a lot of financial muscle – another £300m in the Budget. Before that, 9,000 small firms had already taken advantage of the scheme to borrow £300m.

Under the scheme, the Government guarantees 80 per

Interest premium is a bone of contention

cent of a loan, from a list of approved financial institutions including the high street banks, of up to £75,000. But there is a three per cent premium on the interest to cover the losses from the firms that go bust.

The premium is a big bone of contention because it makes the loans comparatively expensive. But the Government wants the scheme to be self financing. Last year the cost of paying up under the guarantee for the failures outweighed premium income by £8m. The scheme's supporters, especially Mr Michael Grylls the outspoken Conservative small business lobyist, believe the £75,000 ceiling is too low and wanted one of £250,000 to be introduced in the Budget. However, the Government sees the scheme as an experiment and few changes are likely until the first three years are up. The first 48 failures divided into 11 "start-ups", five buy-outs, 14 expansions (where presumably some sound advice was needed even more than the money) and 18 that needed extra loans to meet financial difficulties.

Regional development grants are available for manufacturers in the Development and Special Development Areas. You can get a grant towards the cost of buildings, plant and equipment of 15 per cent and 22 per cent respectively.

Selective financial assistance is also available in any Assisted Areas, which constitute the Intermediate, Development and Special Development areas, but conditions are stricter. The grant must create jobs, bring some national benefit like exports and you must show you have the personal commitment to see it through. Selective assistance is only available to

RAISING MONEY

manufacturers and a few service areas.

Loans from Europe are available both inside and outside the development areas. There are two main sources: The European Investment Bank and the European Coal and Steel Community. EIB loans are now available throughout the UK following agreements with the Midland Bank and the National Westminster Bank, together with the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation. The EIB loans are generally for seven or eight years and at a fixed rate of interest which is one or two per cent below the rate charged on conventional loans from UK banks. They can be used to pay for up to half the costs of capital expenditure in a manufacturing firm, some consumer services and tourism.

The Midland and Natwest agreements with the EIB make loans between £15,000 and £250,000 available to small firms with fewer than 500 employees. The repayment period is over eight years but it is possible to negotiate a two year repayment "holiday". The current rate is 11 per cent for companies within the Assisted Areas or 11.5 per cent for those elsewhere in the UK. Other institutions like ICFC, the Scottish Development Agency, the Welsh Development Agency and the Department of Industry within the assisted areas can give similar loans.

The ECSC loans are broadly similar but even cheaper at about three per cent below the EIB rates. But they are available only within the traditional coal and steel areas of high unemployment.

The bank or institution making the loan investigates the viability of the project. The loans are in sterling wth the Department of Industry providing exchange risk cover on those loans which come from the EIB.

Limited companies can raise cash by issuing shares to outsiders who invest in it. This is obviously cheaper than paying interest on loans.

Share buy-back legislation now means that you can sell shares to outside investors who agree to sell them back after a certain time. This means owners now do not have the old worries about losing control of their business if they issue shares.

The new Business Expansion scheme gives tax incentives to outsiders who invest in small businesses (details under the section on taxation). One problem – which has piqued the Stock Exchange – is that the scheme applies to shares which are traded "over-the-counter" by certain institutions but not those which are officially quoted. This applies even if the quote is only on the new Unlisted Securities Market.

Special grants are also available towards your research and development costs if you are planning to develop a new process. The rules are not hard and fast but you do need Department of Trade and Industry approval before you go ahead. And from the beginning of June grants have been available for the cost of market assessments, pre-production tooling and capital expenditure.

The Small Engineering Firms Investment Scheme has also been reintroduced.

The scheme gives grants to firms employing up to 500 workers to invest in advanced equipment. If you are unemployed and thinking of starting your own business you may be eligible for an Enterprise Allowance (details elsewhere in this special report). The scheme not only gives you £40 a week but also much needed advice on starting and running your business.

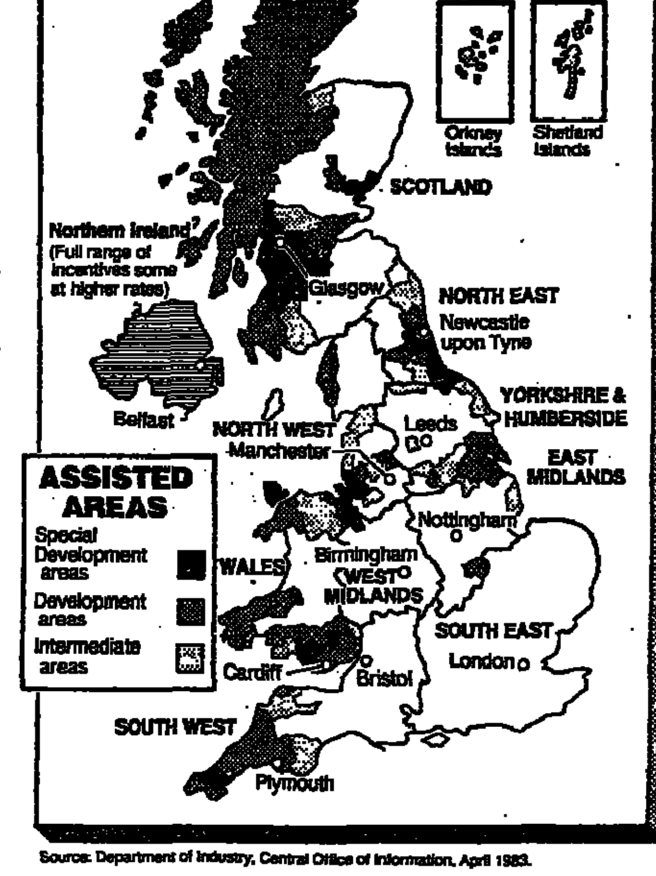
You may also be eligible for local authority help. Usually this applies if you are a special case. For instance, West Midlands County Council has proposed making £200,000 available to help black businessmen although the plan is being rethought.

You may qualify for local authority aid

If you operate or plan to operate in a rural area you may get help from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. It has limited funds to help to buy buildings or plant, but its contribution will not exceed £50,000 and it expects most help to come from the private sector. Almost as important, its management accountants will prepare loan applications and business plans for presentation to your bank.

If you live in the North-East you may be able to get a loan through the experimental Acorn Scheme. The British Technology Group and the English Industrial Estates Corporation – which builds industrial premises – are offering five-year unsecured loans with a total fund of £500,000 available. But the scheme is very much an experiment. Companies applying are expected to have a good track record and it is unclear whether it will be expanded into other areas or whether the total available will be increased.

JC



Source: Department of Industry, Central Office of Information, April 1983.

The key to your first factory

FINDING PREMISES

The cheapest premises to run your business from is your own home. You have only got one lot of overheads and you do not waste time travelling to work. The problem is that in the eyes of the planners – and possibly the rest of the family – homes are domestic buildings and not for working in; space is restricted and you are unlikely to have much room for expansion when J Smith, Potter becomes Smith's International Consolidated Ceramics Industries Ltd. Starting at home is a good way to begin though and the planners may turn a blind eye provided you are not creating a nuisance – noise, smells and visitors calling – so the neighbours complain.

Once you are ready to expand into commercial premises you will find both the private and public sector will fall over backwards to help you. It is so difficult to get industrial premises to shift off their books that some estate agents offer a car to the negotiator who clinches a deal. But that sort of property is bigger than the small businessman just starting in is likely to need.

Easily the most publicized scheme which helps businesses find the right property is the Government's programme to establish Enterprise Zones. The scheme was first mooted by Mrs Thatcher in July 1980. There are now 11 zones operating and 12 in the pipeline with many local authorities still bidding at the Department of the Environment for Enterprise Zone status. In the zones, which will cover the country from Invergordon to North-west Kent to Swansea, there are no rates, few planning restrictions, 100 per cent tax relief on new buildings and no development land tax. The benefits are guaranteed to last for at least ten years.

However, the second report on Enterprise Zones prepared for the Government by outside consultants (which reported in April) show that most firms have been attracted by the absence of rates rather than any of the other benefits. And contrary to Government's hopes the zones have attracted little new investment and have not brought firms from other areas in the country. This means they have created few extra jobs in the areas hard hit by recession, which should have been one of the main spin-offs.

The zones are an experiment and they do seem to have created just the distortions that the property world claimed. According to the report, which covers only the first few months, 297 firms took advantage of the zones. Of these 157 were new enterprises while 127 moved in from other locations. But only 17 had moved in from farther afield than the immediate neighbourhood or the county in which the zone was located. Nor is there much evidence that productivity is any higher than elsewhere.

Much of the evidence was garnered at Swansea, the first zone to get under way and where the local authority monitored its performance closely. There are some signs that the third report due next year will paint a brighter picture for the Government.

The idea of the Assisted Areas where business is given positive assistance to encourage development is a lot older than the Enterprise Zones. All types of industrial and commercial property is available in these areas.

Industrial units can be built to your particular needs – or existing ones altered to suit. There is a big trend towards the small end of the spectrum with a lot of demand for small workshops of as little as 500 sq ft and plenty which are less than 1,250 sq ft. Leases can also be adapted to particular requirements and some areas will offer rent free periods of about two years. You can find out more from the English Industrial Estates Corporation in Newcastle or in country areas from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas. Cosira acts for the EIE and will also provide support and help with planning applications.

The EIE has also been building craft workshops for people like potters or printers in certain rural areas. They are both a home and place of work with a 500 sq ft workshop attached – about the size of a double garage. A lease could be yours for about £45,000.

Rather less permanent – certainly no time to get honeysuckle growing up the wall – are the new portable workshops started by a company called Instant Workspace with the backing of the Greater London Council. Their big advantage is that they can use temporarily land which is waiting for development or which is blighted. The units range from a tiny 270 sq ft to 1,500 sq ft and are strong enough to take machinery but can be erected almost anywhere.

Irrespective of who provides you with your premises, planning constraints have been eased by the Government to help the private sector show what it can do. Planning controls are now simpler and all local authorities have been told to speed up planning applications.

For example you do not now need to get planning permission to change from light industrial to warehouse use if the building is of less than 2,350 sq ft. Planning applications are not needed for the expansion of your premises by up to 20 per cent provided the increase does not make the total floorspace over 8,073 sq ft.

JC

Rosemary Unsworth on where to go for advice

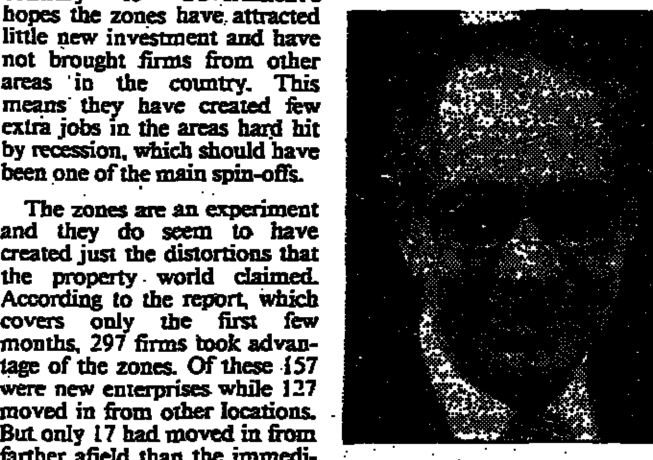
Government heads the queue of helpers

One of the biggest headaches for anyone contemplating running their own small business is finding out where to go for help and finance. For although there are numerous sources of information and organizations around to help the fledgling entrepreneur, the overall impression is that to find the right vehicle for assistance is often more trouble than battling through a sea of troubles unassisted.

The problem of finding the right source of help lies partly with the nature of the beast. For as the Bolton Committee Report of 1971, which looked at small firms following the decline of the sector during the 1960s when larger groups expanded rapidly, said: "The apparent indifference and certainly the ignorance of successive governments about small firms is, in large part, the fault of businessmen themselves who in spite of their numbers have been extremely ineffective as a pressure group."

Since then, Government interest in the development of small companies, now seen by some as the key to economic recovery and the seedbed for new industries as well as a part solution to high unemployment, has acted as a spur to organizations to provide national and local advice and financial services. Some of these groups have now found a political niche and are vociferous in championing the cause of the small businessman, while others are influenced by more practical considerations such as learning from each others' experience.

The single biggest source of help remains the Government which, through the Department of Trade and Industry, has



Lord Lever: fighting for longer-established businesses

developed a regional network of offices. In one of its publications, *How to make your business grow*, it explains where to seek outside help such as from bank managers, accountants and Jobcentres. Under the Department's umbrella are the Small Firms Service, the Marketing Advisory Service, the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA), the Scottish Development Agency, the Highlands and Islands Development Board, the Welsh Development Agency, Mid-Wales Development and the

INFORMATION SOURCES

Local Enterprise Development Unit in Northern Ireland.

Local authorities are also becoming increasingly involved. The Government also points out that technical advice can be found at the Production Engineering Research Association at Melton Mowbray, and Salford University Industrial Centre provides a manufacturing advisory service. Enterprise zones are also the places to consider when expanding or developing a small business and planning authorities have been asked to speed up permissions. Existing zones include Clydebank, Hartlepool, Tyneside, Speke, Salford, Wakefield, Dudley, Corby, Swansea, Isle of Dogs and Belfast. And there are plans for 12 more.

On the export front, The British Overseas Trade Board in London and the Export Credit Guarantee Department office, which can be found in the local telephone book, are useful contacts.

Outside Government, the Confederation of British Industry has 300,000 member companies and says that more than 50 per cent of these employ less than 200 people and that around 25 per cent have fewer than 50 employees, thus qualifying it to act on behalf of the small business with authority. Since the CBI's public persona is more usually associated with big business and so-called captains of industry, however, it is easy to understand why some small businessmen do not feel entirely at ease with its performance. Its Smaller Firms Council is designed to take smaller companies' problems into account and it boasts that with its wide range of contacts nationally and internationally, it is well placed to advise.

The Union of Independent Companies is a lobby group in the true sense, as one of its objects is to influence MPs. It consists of around 200 member companies, restricted to manufacturing business with at least 20 employees.

The Association of Independent Businesses, which used to be called the Smaller Businesses Association, has as its president Lord Lever of Manchester, which gives it less political bias than some of the other groups. It has been in existence for about 15 years and is keen on representing the interests of longer-established small businesses. In its comments on the 1983 Budget, it stressed that more help was needed to relieve burdens on the smaller firms. "All the measures were of mainly long-term significance and few will help the immediate problems facing independent firms this summer. The AIB also has strong links with trade organizations and operates 11 regional councils run by businessmen.

At the other end of the spectrum is the Conservative Party's Small Business Bureau whose leading light is the energetic Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey North West. It has helped to examine the efficiency of small business schemes from some of the professionals like accountants, who operate them.

Another vociferous group is the National Federation of Self-Employed and Small Businesses, with its 350 branches and 50,000 members, whose main attack has been on the role played in small business by Government departments such as Custom and Excise and the Inland Revenue. One of its



Michael Grylls: examining the efficiency of schemes

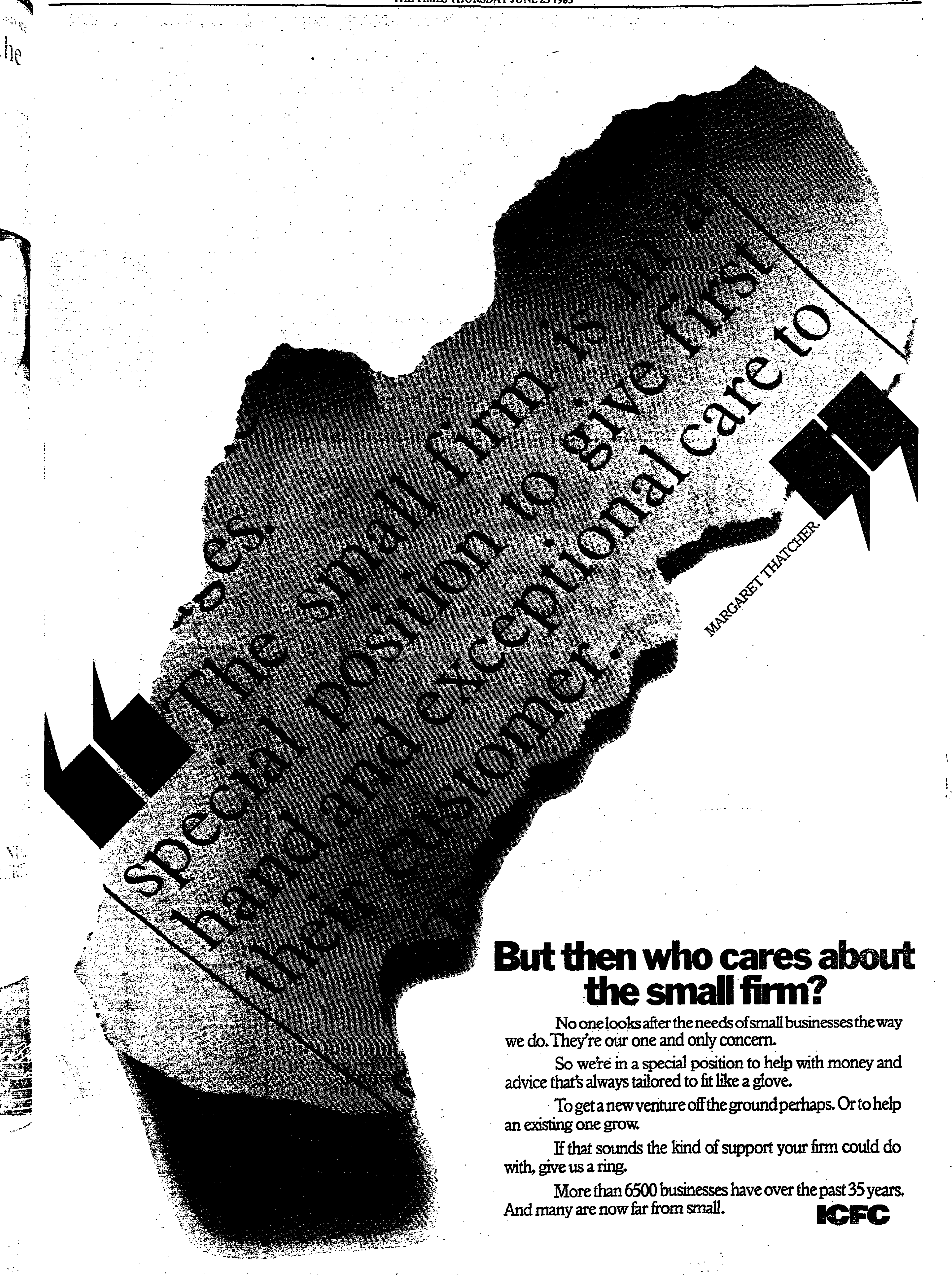
biggest campaigns has been against National Insurance costs and another is scrutiny by the tax authorities. Its members are now automatically insured against professional costs incurred as a result of a revenue investigation up to a maximum of £1,500. Membership of the federation costs £18 a year, with an initial £10 joining fee. The cover, however, only applies if the revenue agrees that in the end the tax shortfall is less than 15 per cent, to prevent the scheme paying out for people who deliberately set out to defraud the revenue.

One old established group to look out for small businesses is the Industrial Society, a charity formed in 1919 by an Anglican clergyman to provide proper food and sanitation facilities for workers. It now looks after both sides of industry, from the health and safety standpoint to providing financial advice, and has 15,000 member companies and 50 trade unions attached to it.

The Institute of Directors, with its 30,000 members represents people rather than firms and is a keen Government supporter, while the Alliance of Small Firms and Self Employed People is a smaller group providing booklets with advice for dealing with legislation affecting employment.

Chambers of Commerce, which are locally based, provide varying standards of assistance, but increasingly those members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce are trying to attract the small businessman and they have the advantage of a national voice and links with local enterprise agencies.

The association has recently started a small firms panel to pass views on to the Department of Industry.


"The small firm is in a special position to give first hand and exceptional care to their customer."
MARGARET THATCHER.
But then who cares about the small firm?
No one looks after the needs of small businesses the way we do. They're our one and only concern.
So we're in a special position to help with money and advice that's always tailored to fit like a glove.
To get a new venture off the ground perhaps. Or to help an existing one grow.
If that sounds the kind of support your firm could do with, give us a ring.
More than 6500 businesses have over the past 35 years. And many are now far from small.
ICFC

Helping hands for beginners in technology

Anyone starting or running a small business today can call on a wider range of technical and financial help than ever before. This article focuses on Government-sponsored schemes, but would-be entrepreneurs should also remember the assistance available from private sources such as the high street banks.

The Department of Trade and Industry concentrates on grants to technically-oriented firms. Its most generous programme at the moment is the second version of the Small Engineering Firm Investment Scheme, known as SEFIS 2, to which the Government has allocated £100m this year.

The original scheme, SEFIS 1, was heavily oversubscribed last year. Although the Government hastily added £10m to the £20m allocation announced originally, SEFIS 1 closed after just two months and many later applicants were disappointed. The deadline for SEFIS 2 applications is September 30, 1983, and the Department of Trade and Industry advises firms to apply as soon as possible, in case the money runs out again. SEFIS 2 was announced on March 28 and by the end of May, 1,500 firms had already applied for one third of the £100m worth of grants available.

Engineering firms employing up to 500 full-time staff are

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

eligible for SEFIS. The scheme offers capital grants of one third of the purchase and installation costs of certain capital equipment; machine tools controlled by computer or microprocessor; advanced technology welding or metrology equipment; or equipment incorporating laser or plasma technology.

The DTI also encourages small firms to apply for grants under its general support for innovation programme. The Government will pay up to one third of research and development costs (with no minimum figure) for projects leading to new or significantly improved products, or processes in any field of manufacturing industry.

Then there are more specific schemes to encourage the application of new technologies: CADCAM – Computer Aided Design and Computer Aided Manufacture in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries; CADMAT – Computer Aided Design, Manufacture And Testing in the electronics sector; FMS – Flexible Manufacturing Systems for computer-controlled batch production; FOS – the Fibre Optics and Opto-Electronics Industries Scheme; MAP – the



One company that has benefited from Government schemes. A grant from the Department of Trade and Industry enabled Exel Manufacturing and Engraving Co., of Wembley, north London, to buy a Dahlgren computer-based engraving system. Mr Ray Pethard has operated the machine since its arrival three months ago.

Microelectronics Application Project to encourage the use of microelectronics in products and processes in any manufacturing sector; MISP – the Microelectronics Industry Support Programme; Robotics – to encourage the application of robots and the manufacture of British machines; and SPS – the Software Products Scheme to promote computer software products and packages.

The Department of Trade and Industry regional offices will give details of all these schemes.

The Technical Enquiry Service, launched a year ago, is intended to help small firms in any manufacturing business deal with technical problems. It is financed by the DTI and operated by the Production Engineering Research Association (PERA) in Melton Mowbray.

PERA will answer up to four technical inquiries and provide a consultant for up to five days without charge to the firm. Some problems are tackled by PERA's own staff. If more expertise is needed, the work may be contracted out to other research laboratories, universities or private organizations. All advice is confidential.

The Technical Enquiry Service is prepared to deal with any technical question, but it cannot get involved in general management or financial problems; those should be directed at the DTI's Small Firms Service.

Although firms employing up to 200 people may use the Technical Enquiry Service, the DTI encourages those with more than 60 employees to turn to its Manufacturing Advisory Service, which is also run by PERA. This offers 15 days free production or planning consultancy, followed by 15 more days at half price.

The Manpower Services Commission provides assistance of a quite different nature to the manufacturing-oriented DTI. The MSC's most imaginative effort is the Enterprise Allowance Scheme, which helps unemployed people start up their own businessess. The scheme has run on a pilot scale in five areas for the past year. It begins nationwide in August, with a Government allocation of £50m.

An allowance of £40 a week for up to a year will be provided by the MSC to people who might otherwise be deterred

Projects must be suitable for public support

from starting a business by the fact that they would lose their unemployment or supplementary benefit. The Government hopes that 25,000 will take advantage of the offer. Applicants must show the ability and intention to invest at least £1,000 and the MSC has to approve the nature of the business as "suitable for public support". No one planning to open a nightclub need apply.

The MSC does not assess the proposed business's prospects of success before approving the enterprise allowance. But Jobcentre staff (who administer the scheme) do try to give applicants a good chance by arranging interviews with counsellors from the DTI's Small Firms Service; they are local businessmen with personal experience of starting new enterprises.

In the pilot areas, about one quarter of the new businesses are being established in the construction industry, mainly in general building repairs and maintenance such as plumbing, painting, joinery and electrical contracting. Retail distribution, light engineering, furniture making, motor repairs, catering and hairdressing are other popular fields.

Training for people launching new businesses is also sponsored by the MSC. The New Enterprise Programme is designed for entrepreneurs who are determined to set up a firm that will grow quickly into a sizeable venture. The Small Business Course is for people who wish to start on a more modest scale, but will employ others (self employment courses are also being introduced for people who are just interested in one person businesses).

The New Enterprise Programme runs for 16 weeks. The first month or so is spent undergoing tuition at a major business school (London, Warwick, Manchester, Durham or Glasgow). Participants spend 10 to 12 weeks in the field, doing market research, finding premises, seeking funds, identifying suppliers and refining their business plans; the school staff and independent consultants are available throughout to give advice.

The Small Business Course follows a similar pattern over a shorter period of time, usually six to ten weeks. The Government bears the full costs of both programmes, including an allowance to give the trainee financial support. The MSC hopes to sponsor 2,000 people on the New Enterprise Programme and the Small Business Course during the coming year. Short of a full business degree, it is hard to imagine a better preparation for a career as an independent entrepreneur.

Clive Cookson
Technology Correspondent

Teaching skills to the young

The old adage "there's nothing like experience" certainly applies to training for the running of small businesses. But with unemployment at record levels and the need to try and help school leavers to learn some skills and find a job small firms have come into the mainstream of further education.

Research in the 1970s showed that about two thirds of small new business founders were craftsmen, and the emphasis in the last few years has changed towards the smaller firms.

The Conservative Political Centre in its recent publication *Moving Forward: Smaller businessess and the economy*, said that there is evidence that those who have worked in small businesses are 12 times more likely to establish their own small firms than those who have been employed in large companies.

Government and researchers have noted the West German training experience where more than 80 per cent of the apprenticeships offered are in the artisan sector with the result that there is double the number of small firms in the West German metal working industry as there are businesses of all sizes in Britain's manufacturing industries. The result is that the West Germans have twice as many craftsmen as Britain with a constant supply of entrepreneurs.

The Youth Training Scheme, which has developed from the Youth Opportunities Programme, should help to provide 16-year-olds with 12 months' work experience and instruction with the total costs rising to £4,000m in the next three years.

The Conservative Political Centre has also called the establishment of an independent institute within the university system to monitor the development of the small

Owners should train for management

business sector, and a strengthening of the small firms division of the Department of Trade and Industry. On training the young, it suggests that a vocational course in the last year of schooling should be established with business represented on school governing bodies. Further, a management programme and financial training for small founders and owners should be set up and the polytechnics should increase their emphasis studies, management training and the development of industrial technology.

The point about training in this field is that since many small firms are set up by people with craft or trade experience, the problems of producing the goods or marketing their services are less onerous since they have had some experience. But that leaves other difficulties like bookeeping and cash-flow organization, usually the straw that breaks the camel's back of a small business – which in turn reduces the time left to train new recruits in the basic skills.

According to the Bolton committee on small business most managers of small firms lack higher education qualifications although in areas like construction and some manufacturing industry a fair number hold degrees or management diplomas.

At present the main sources of help come from the Manpower Services Commission which trains people who wish to become self-employed as well as those who want to set up a small business to employ others as well as themselves and those who want to start up more sophisticated ventures under the New Enterprise Programme scheme. The MSC also runs a management extension programme for people already in business which provides an experienced businessman with skills matched to the needs of the individual business for between six months and a year.

Other help for training is available from business schools,

Television and radio urged to help more

regional management centres and regular conferences and seminars, held by voluntary bodies like the London Enterprise Agency. But these alone are insufficient to cater for all the needs of small firms and for the varying standards of skills needed by the new businesses. There have been calls for more retired businessmen to help the training programme and greater use of television and radio to promote what help is around. Recently the BBC and independent radio have made some inroads in this way.

One example of such assistance is the "Head Start in Business" campaign set up by the Industrial Society with Capital Radio, which has used money from the Prince of Wales's Jubilee Trust, of which he is president, to help young people in London set up and run their own businesses. The Abbey National Building Society also supported this scheme by offering premises above some of their branch offices.

The Abbey and the Industrial Society plan several more similar schemes and the idea is to link the young trainees with more experienced entrepreneurs so that they receive some training and practical help at the same time. Capital Radio's role is to announce the plans and monitor the progress of the participants.

Another source of help for small firms who need particular help with marketing their product once work is under way is the Design Council, which runs a free advisory service to help improve the standard of product design. Rural-based trades and skills are also taught and training is available from the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (CoSIRA) where thatching and forgework as well as more general engineering skills are on offer. But the increased use of new technology throughout industry will probably mean that in future the efforts of organizations like the London Enterprise Agency will be much more in demand because it can fall back on its members' own experience of newer working methods.

The LEA was formed by nine British companies – BP, Barclays Bank, BOC, GEC, IBM UK, ICFC, Marks and Spencer, Midland Bank and Shell UK – with the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, to help small firms and at the same time promote urban regeneration in the metropolitan area.

Only with the marriage of skills and expertise that similar groups could provide will the challenge of setting up a new industry receive the attention and seriousness it deserves.

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Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.1 down 10.3
FT Gilts: *82.15 up 0.13*
Bargains: 24.026
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 98.45 down 0.19
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index 8826.88 up 28.26
Hongkong: Hang Seng index 957.62 down 1.00
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1245.09 down 2.31

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.5295 up 30 pts
Index 83.7 down 0.6
DM 3.86 down 0.0350
FrF 11.5950 down0.1100
Yen 363.25 down 2.85
Dollar
Index 124.2 down 0.9
DM 2.5205 down 305 pts
Gold
$420.50 up $6.75
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $420.50
Sterling $1.5285

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 9½
3 month interbank 9⅞-9¾
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¾-9⅞
3 month DM 5⅜-5¼
3 month Fr F 14⅝-14½
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period May 4 to June 7, 1983 inclusive: 10.334 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Rennies975 + 400p
Turner & Newall57 + 9p
Global Nat Res£4.00 + 50p
Pentos17p + 2p
Cornell140p + 15p
Benlox28p + 3p
P & O Dfd.195p - 23p
Hambros Ord105p - 8p
Atlantic Met.114p - 8p
E Jones75p - 5p
Kwik Fit46p - 3p

TODAY

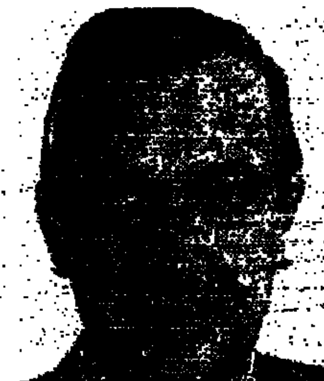
Interims: Arbuthnot Sterling Fund, Castlefield (Klang) Estate, Granger, Arthur Lee, Killinghall (Rubbr) Development Syndicate, Minet, Superdrug Stores (1st qtr), Trusthouse Forte, Whatlings. **Finals:** Baker Perkins, Bararoora Tea, Benzol Carbonising, Burnett & Hallesmere, Centrovincial Estates, Crosby Woodfield, Dominion & General, Electrocomponents, Ferranti, Hambros, Hergreaes, Petbow, Redland. **Economic statistics;** New vehicle registration (May), UK banking sector statistics (1st qtr), money stock (1st qtr), financing of the central government borrowing requirement (1st qtr).

NOTEBOOK

Racal shares crashed by 48p yesterday to close at 511p. Racal announced pretax profits of £114m, for the year ending March 31 against £102m the previous year. Analysts are concerned about problems Racal has encountered with important radio contracts with OPEC'S member countries.

City firms are vigorously selling their services to South African institutions in the expectation that South African exchange controls will be abolished.

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Mr Martin Jacomb, above, Kleinwort Benson's vice-chairman, is to succeed Sir Alexander Johnston as deputy chairman of both the Council for the Securities Industry and the Panel on takeovers and mergers in August. Mr Jacomb, who is 53, practiced as a barrister before joining the merchant bank in 1968. He is chairman of the City Capital Markets Committee.

● **DOLLAR FALLS:** The dollar fell sharply in thin currency trading in the wake of lower American market interest rates and worries about the ballonning trade deficit. The switch-out of dollars into European currencies hit the pound, which touched a two-month low on its currency basket index at one stage, finally closing down 0.6 at 83.7 though it gained 30 points on the dollar at $1.5295.

WALL STREET

Market loses its euphoria

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – The Dow Jones Industrial average was fractionally lower at 1,246 yesterday after being down five points earlier in the day.

Mr Ralph Bloch, vice-president for investment stragegy at Moseley Hallgarten Estabrook Weedon, said: "There are no major technical problems in sight at present but it just doesn't look as euphoric as it has recently.

"*Investors have to follow the* bond market very closely as the stock market anticipates a major decline in the basic money supply over the next few weeks. In any case, any uptick in interest rates will be minor and the market should be able to handle it."

Sculumberger was up 2 at 56 3/8; **Halliburton** up 1 3/8 to 41 3/8; **Atlantic Richfield** up 5/8 at 49 3/4; **Standard Oil of Indiana** up 3/8 to 51 1/2; **Getty** up 5/8 at 71 7/8; **Standard Oil of Ohio** up 3/4 to 52 3/8; **Occidental** up 1/4 at 24 3/8; and **Pennzoil** up 5/8 at 40 3/4.

Data General was 60 1/2, up 2 1/8; **General Electric** 56 7/8, down 3/4; **International Business Machines** 123 5/8, up 1/2; **Teledyne** 169 3/4, up 2 3/4; **General Motors** 73 7/8, up 7/8.

The Queen's Speech: privatization plans outlined

13 Royal Ordnance factories added to state sell-off list

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Government progress towards privatization of the nationalized industries – one of the cornerstones of its policy of cutting back public expenditure – is to be concentrated in the new Parliamentary session on telecommunications, the oil assets of British Gas and arms manufacture.

Hiving off 51 per cent of British Telecom is expected to raise a gross figure of between *£3bn and £5bn and be by far the* largest privatization project. The British Gas sales could add a further £700m to the Government's coffers.

Surpisingly, The Queen's Speech referred to only one other privatization proposal, the Royal Ordnance Factories and made no mention of the other, potentially controversial sales Mrs Thatcher is keen to seen concluded in the next few years – Rolls-Royce, British Airways, and substantial parts of British Steel, British Shipbuilders and BL, as well as many of Britain's airports and the National Bus Company.

The Ordnance factories, of which there are 13 scattered around the country, have been consistently profitable since being taken under the umbrella of the Government Trading Funds Act 1973.

Last year they made a profit after interest of £68m from total sales of £449m and should, with their growing export potential, arouse considerable interest in the City.

The ordnance factories recent profits show a marked rise since 1980-81, when earnings were depressed to £1m following the Iranian revolution and its impact on British arms exports.

Since the formation of the Government Training Fund, ordnance exports have accounted for about half of total turnover, falling to about one third in 1980-91 but recovering to 43 per cent last year with the Middle East, Europe and North America the main markets.

The sale of the Royal Ordnance Factories, which employ a total of 18,588 workers making ammunition, tanks, guns and other advanced weapons, is to be covered by enabling legislation in the new session. It was the subject of a consultative document sent to the the trade unions last October and has since been roundly attacked by the Council of Civil Service Unions.

The Government now plans for the ordnance factories to cease trading under the Funds Act and to operate under the Companies Acts, with the eventual intention to involve private capital, either through direct sale, joint ventures or flotation of shares.

In the three years to 1986, the Government is expecting to reap £3,000m from the sale of assets, including a first tranche of money from the BT sale, a crucial figure in the calculation of public spending totals. And following the uproar that surrounded the sales of Amersham International and Britoil, ministers will be keen to ensure that future disposal provide the best possible return for the state.

The Conservatives' privatization programme has so far resulted in the transfer to private ownership of Cable and Wireless, Associated British Ports, British Aerospace, Britoil, British Rail Hotels, Amersham, International Aeradio and the National Freight Corporation.

Sales in the last financial year totalled £503m of which the Britoil sale accounted for £334m

British Gas sales expected this year

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The sale of oil assets owned by the British Gas Corporation is expected to raise more than £500m. This will account for significantly more than half the £750m which the Treasury is provisionally expecting to raise from privatization in the current financial year.

Preparations for the disposals, which have been vigorously opposed from the outset by the corporation under Sir Denis Rooke, its chairman, were well under way before the election. The Queen's Speech confirmed that the sell-off will be completed in the coming months.

The first sale to be completed will be that of British Gas's 50 per cent interest in the Wytch Farm onshore oil field in Dorset, first announced by the Government nearly two years ago. Negotiations to sell the interest to a consortium of five small British oil companies, led by Tricentrol, are well under way, and are expected to be completed shortly.

The field is eventually expected to raise around £200m, although payments will be spread over a number of years, depending on the field's level of production. British Gas has consistently argued that its share of the field, which it discovered in 1973, is worth £450m to £500m, and that the sale is, therefore, being completed at a "knockdown" price.

The corporation also has a stake in six North Sea oil fields, which are expected to raise between £350m and £500m.

No decisions about the form or timing of these sales have been taken, but Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, is expected to aim for completion before the end of this year.

● **A bill to exempt new North Sea oil discoveries from the payment of 12.5 per cent Crown royalty will be introduced as soon as possible, probably today.**

City Comment

Money in the banks

The annual league tables of the world's top banks (see page 23), published in *The Banker* magazine, are particularly reassuring for British bankers this year. Barclays and National Westminster are, by any standards, among the biggest and most internationally important banking institutions.

***Significantly,* our big four score even better when it comes to capital and reserves (all in the top 13) and profits.**

This demonstrates a healthy degree of strength and prudence at a time when these are the top priorities.

Developing countries' debt problems have brought this to the fore, but as *The Banker* points out, a study of the tables over 14 years shows profitability and capital strength have been in almost continuous decline.

In particular, the ratio of capital to assets has fallen steadily from about 4.4 per cent to 3.3 per cent for the top 100. This enabled them to keep up returns to shareholders until 1980, disguising a steady fall in their margins on lending.

To some extent, it is a sign of skill to be able to lend more and more from a given capital base – a trend that has gone on for decades. But the recent crises will surely put an end to it.

The top 19 banks had to write $4,500 (£2.9m) off loans last year, more than 0.5 per cent of their loan books and provide an extra $5,000m for doubtful business.

The US authorities have already imposed tougher capital requirements and the same pattern, usually self-imposed, is apparent world-wide.

The important economic message is that banks should raise more capital rather than cut back their business when credit is vital for the recovery of trade and industry.

Brengreen issue to raise £5m

By Jeremy Warner

Brengreen (Holdings)
Year to 2.4.83
Pretax profit £1.69m (£862,000)
Stated earnings 4.75p (3.01p)
Turnover £31.13m (£24.65m)
Net final dividend 0.55p making 1p (0.8p)
Share price 77.5p unchanged
Yield 1.9%

Brengreen Holdings, the office cleaning group, will raise £5m from shareholders to fund new business arising out of the privatization of hospital ancillary services and local authority refuge collection and street cleaning.

The company said yesterday it believed that with the Conservatives re-elected, £500m of hospital ancillary service work would eventually be put out to tender.

Mr David Evans, chairman, said: "We think is likely that up to 200 hospitals will put ancillary work out to tender in the next nine months. According to our intelligence about 30 hospitals will do so in September.

"We can save the health service around 30 per cent of the current cost of its ancillary services and we are in a prime position to capture such contracts."

The company also believes that it is in a good position to take advantage of further privatization by local authorities of refuge collection and stree cleaning. It already has eight of the 18 contracts of this type and is about to win another worth £400,000 a year from the Vale of Whitehorse in Oxfordshire. Brengreen also has hopes of winning two other local authority contracts up for tender in the near future.

Justifying the cash call on shareholders, which was announced yesterday together with results which show pretax profits doubled to £1.69m in the year to April 2, Mr Evans said that if the company did reap the benefit of privatization in hospital, college and school services, it would require funds.

The money is being raised by a rights issue of one new share at 63p for every four shares held. According to Mr Evans, when the date for announcing the rights issue was chose about six weeks ago, he was confident that the Conservatives would by then have won a General Election even though no election had at that time been called.

£75m issue, page 23

Hanson (left) and Ronson: the battle continues.

Ronson strengthens his UDS position

By Jonathan Clare

The National Coal Board pension fund is believed to have sold its stake in the UDS retail group, held through the Bassishaw consortium, to Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron company.

The acquisition of this stake would almost certainly be enough to raise Heron's stake in UDS from 7 per cent to more than 10 per cent, the level that Mr Ronson said he controlled on Monday.

By holding more than 10 per cent, Mr Ronson can prevent Hanson Trust, which bid £250m, from using section 209 of the Companies Act to buy compulsorily the minority shareholding.

Even if the addition of the coal board stake left Heron with under 10 per cent, RIT and Northern, another Bassishaw member, has not accepted the offer terms from Hanson and would be likely to make its stake available to Heron if it were required.

Other institutional shareholders in Bassishaw, which was especially formed to bid for the poorly-trading UDS are thought to have either accepted Hanson's share and cash offer or to be about to.

Hanson topped Bassishaw's terms after a bitter battle for control and since Monday has taken its stake in UDS close to 90 per cent. Its offer closes in less than two weeks.

Mr Ronson said on Monday that he did not intend to accept the Hanson terms. He is now the only other player in the game – by holding on to his UDS shares he can bargain with Hanson to buy UDS's Richard Shops and John Collier chains to provide the basis for his own retail chain. The Burton Group also wants to buy the two chains. Over the last few days more than 5 million shares in Hanson have been sold on to the stock market and there is a strong suspicion that someone has sold short in anticipation of accepting the Hanson terms. The short-selling anticipates that the price will drop as more shares come on to the market.

Fraser out to unmask key voters

By Philip Robinson

The House of Fraser stores group is sending out daily demands to unmask mystery shareholders.

In the past week three owners of 3.7 million Fraser shares in total have emerged from the shadows to the share register. A fourth came to light yesterday as West German-based Dr Joern M Kreke, whose 650,000 share purchase was first bought through Dunlaw Nominees Ltd.

The rapid change of share ownership recently coming through to Fraser is being seen as a vital factor in the latest battle with its major shareholder, Lonrho.

The international trading conglomerate headed by Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland is pushing hard for a demerger of Harrods, the store group's flagship.

Shareholders vote on whether to approve the deal at a special meeting on June 30, the same day as the annual meeting in Glasgow.

Mr George Willoughby, Fraser finance director, said: "It may not necessarily be the case that the sellers voted in support of the board last time."

"Support for the directors is coming in just as well as on previous occasions. We do not see any change in our support," he added. Fraser shareholders received another mail shot from the board yesterday, disclosing improved trading.

Professor Roland Smith, Fraser chairman, says sales for the normally dull four months to the end of May have shown a healthy increase and improved profitability has been achieved. In the past six weeks sales have advanced 16 per cent, above the same period last year.

Ellerman brewers may be hived off

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

It is increasingly likely that the troubled Ellerman lines will sell off separately its two brewing subsidiaries–Hartlepool-based J. W. Cameron and East Anglia's Tollomache & Cobbold Breweries.

Until now Ellerman had been refusing to consider separate offers for the brewery interests. This has appeared the best chance of ensuring the sale of the ailing shipping interests.

But talks are now going on with several parties with shipping interests who may be prepared to buy Ellerman's shipping arm only. Ellerman recently made clear that a separate sale of the shipping division could not now be ruled out.

That would immediately *open the prospect of a separate* sale of the breweries.

This could start a scramble for the two involving not only some of the big six and regional brewers but also Arthur Guinness and Sons.

Guinness has been undergoing a big shake up over the past 18 months under Mr Ernest Saunders, the new chairman, with 15 subsidiaries sold off in the past year. With stout sales historically on a downward trend Guinness may well see a move into mainstream beer products as a fruitful strategy to follow.

Because Guinness, except for its involvement in Harp lager, is confined to one section of the beer trade it could stand a better chance than the other big brewers of escaping a monopoly reference if it made a bid for the Ellerman interests.

The Ellerman breweries, with Cameron twice the size of Tolly Cobbold, are the jewels in the group's crown, although a strike badly hit Cameron profits last time. Tolly, on the other hand, raised its profits contribution from £1m to £1.4m.

Change at Woolworth – a new adman

By Our Commerical Editor

F W Woolworth, the store chain which is one of Britains biggest advertisers, has dropped Allen, Brady & Marsh as its advertising agents. Woolworth's advertising spending this year is £8m after a £10m expenditure last year.

ABM has had the Woolworth account for eight years in the period before the takeover of Woolworth by the group headed by Mr John Beckett.

The loss of the account is a blow to ABM, sixth largest advertising agency in Britain last year when its billings were £65.1m. The Woolworth account last year amounted to nearly a sixth of ABM's billings.

ABM's first effort for the group was its "Wonder of Woolworth" campaign. Last year's campaign extolled "The change at Woolworth, you'll love the change."

ABM's latest campaign has been "Everybody's everyday store".

Announcing the termnation fo ABM's contract with six month's notice, thus allowing for the coming Christmas campaign, Mr David Collier, Woolworth director in charge of advertising, said: "Our advertising has been under review for some time and we feel that after such a long association with one agency we should make a change."

Woolworth was at pains to point out that ABM was regarded as a highly dedicated and professional agency and that Woolworth had no complaints at all about the way ABM had handled the company's account.

ABM said it left the B & Q account, acquired last year, because it was becoming unprofitable. ABM also claimed B & Q had been seeking discounts below the 15 per cent standard agency commission.

US float for Sotheby bid

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Marshall Cogan and Stephen Swid are selling shares in one of their private companies to help fund their takeover bid for Sotheby Parke Bernet.

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank advisers, said last night that floating the furniture subsidiary, Knoll International Inc. on Wall Street had always been part of the group's long term strategy.

But a week ago Messers Cogan and Swid said their proposed Sotheby offer would rise by 20 per cent to 630p a share if the finance could be arranged.

After a formal complaint the Takeover Panel gave Knoll a week to state that the money was there. The Panel said last night it was satisfied the higher bid could be funded.

After the flotation about $56m (£36m) will be available to Knoll International Holdings Inc. to help fund its Sotheby bid. Buying 70.1 per cent of Sotheby's it does not already own at 630p a share would cost Knoll £51m.

Study confirms underwriting snags

Investments lift Lloyd's return

By Lorna Bourke and Andrew Cornelius

Lloyd's members look like getting a better return from their investment in the insurance market this year than last, according to provisional figures from the Association of Members of Lloyd's (AML).

Profitability of 110 underwriting syndicates at Lloyd's has been compiled based on the 1980 account. On average, a member can expect a return of around 9 per cent on each £10,000 line written, compared with 6 per cent for the 1979 account.

Only 40 of the 110 syndicates turned in a profit on underwriting, though only 12 made overall losses, investment income again coming to the rescue. The statistics cover an estimated 60 to 80 per cent of the Lloyd's market.

Top syndicate was number 290 which showed a return of £4,543 for each £10,000 invested. In second and third places were syndicates 728 and 177 which turned in performances of £4,284 and £4,237 per £10,000 line respectively.

Worst performer was syndicate 223 whose members will have to pay £3,029 out of their own pockets for each £10,000 line written.

Both the AML and the rival Association of External Members of Lloyd's (AMEL) held meetings yesterday to approve merger terms for the associations.

"Our most important task is to cooperate to the full with the new chief executive of Lloyd's and to assist him in restoring Lloyd's to its former great reputation", Mr Keith Wickenden, chairman of the newly merged Association of Members of Lloyd's, said.

Sir Peter Green, chairman of Lloyd's, gave details yesterday of progress in investigating the alleged malpractices by members which emerged last year.

Investigations by Lloyd's into the affairs of the Alexander Howden Group and PCW Underwriting Agencies are expected to be completed by October.

Sir Peter told the general meeting of Lloyd's members that an additional QL has been appointed to speed the investigations into Howden, which is a subsidiary of Alexander and Alexander Services in the US; and PCW, which is part of the Minet Holding insurance group.

However it was made clear that no details of the investigations world be made public unless charges against members can be proved.

Insurers try to force up rates

Some British insurance majors are refusing to accept certain lines of business in a determine effort to force up premiums.

Mr Peter Sharman, chief general manager of Norwich Union, said yesterday that some companies have lost accounts that they have held for 10 or 20 years rather underwrite business that looked unprofitable. "But we have to prepare ourselves for a rough ride in this year and possibly 1984. I hope that some companies will be putting up premiums."

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices.
Official turnover figures.
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	1111.50–1132.00
Three months	1144.00–1148.50
T/O:	7625
Barely Steady.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	1110.00–1111.00
Three months	1119.00–1120.00
T/O:	300
Quiet.	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8840–8850
Three months	8840–8845
T/O:	765
Easier.	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8840–8850
Three months	8840–8845
T/O:	Nil.
Idle.	
LEAD	
Cash	265.50–268.75
Three months	275.00–276.00
T/O:	4850
Steady.	
ZINC	
Cash	469.50–470.50
Three months	484.25–484.50
T/O:	4875
Steady.	
SILVER	
Cash	797.0–798.0
Three months	816.0–817.0
T/O:	52
Steady.	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	975.00–976.00
Three months	1002.00–1003.00
T/O:	3300
Steady.	
NICKEL	
Cash	3218–3220
Three months	3298–3300
T/O:	552
Steady.	

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Jun	420.00–421.60
Jly	422.00–422.50
Aug	424.50–428.80
Oct	431.00–431.70
Nov	435.30–436.00
Dec	438.50–449.20
Vol:	904.

Fairly steady.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton;
Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

SUGAR	
Aug	177.25–77.00
Oct	184.25–84.10
Dec	188.25–87.50
Mch	197.10–97.00
May	200.00–99.00
Vol:	5.253.
Very steady.	
RUBBER day's close	
July	801–90
Aug	790–81
JlySep	790–81
OctDec	789–88
JanMch	808–07
AplJne	827–24
JlySep	846–40
OctDec	862–55
JanMch	879–70
Vol:	426
Very steady.	
COCOA	
July	1604–03
Sep	1625–24
Dec	1647–46
Mar	1638–36
May	1641–35
July	1645–37
Sep	1640–35
Vol:	6.808
Steady.	

Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Sept	69	4239
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Quiet.		
STERLING		
Sept	499	1.5315
Dec	106	1.5325
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Featureless.		
SWISS FRANC		
Sept	42	4847
Dec	–	–
Mar'84	–	–
Comment: Thin.		
EURODOLLARS		
Sept	1563	8991
Dec	143	8975
Mar'84	31	8965
June'84		8960
Comment: Uncertain.		
SHORT STERLING		
Sept	361	9025
Dec	64	9016
Mar'84	11	9006
June'84	10	8986
Sept'84	–	8972
Comment: Mixed.		
GILTS:		
June	320	10526
Sept	3267	10515
Dec	30	10716
Mar'84	–	10707
June'84	–	–
Sept'84	–	
Comment: Active.		

● **Espley-Tyas – M. J. Gleeson:** The agreements for the purchase by Espley-Tyas Property Group of 700,000 ordinary shares of M. J. Gleeson Group (representing 7 per cent of Gleeson's issued ordinary capital), which were announced on June 7 and were conditional on receipt by Espley-Tyas of a report in accordance with section 24 of the Companies Act 1981, and on the directors being empowered to issue the shares and loan stock referred to below, have now become unconditional, and have been completed.

The aggregate consideration of £1.46m has been satisfied by the issue of 836,000 new Espley-Tyas ordinary shares of 25p each and £750,257 nominal of additional Espley-Tyas 11½ per cent convertible unsecured loan stock, 1988.

Both the new shares and the additional loan stock have been admitted to the official list of the Stock Exchange.

The new shares rank for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing issued ordinary shares of Espley-Tyas and the additional loan stock ranks for interest (from May 1, 1983) and in all other respects pari passu with existing issued loan stock.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

City bearish over high-flying Racal

Racal Electronics
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £114m (£102m)
Stated earnings 26.57p (28.16p)
Turnover £763m (£643m)
Net final dividend 4.114p
Share price 511p down 480 (3.74p)
Dividend payable 16.8.83.

Sir Ernest Harrison's high-flying Racal Electronics group has again managed sigificant increases in pretax profits and turnover in the year ending March 31.

But this time the results have not been greeted with any glee in the City. Instead, an 11 per cent rise in pretax profits to £114m, on a turnover which was up by 18 per cent to £763m, pushed the Racal share price down 48p to 511p.

Despite a performance which would have pleased most financial directors, much more is expected of Racal. Traditionally bullish tones were marred this time by a failure to signal the end of two problem areas indentified to analysts at a specially convened briefing this year.

There, Sir Ernest gave a warning that there would be a £60m shortfall in orders for radios previously won from customers in Opec countries which have run into financial problems.

He also said that a serious problem had been identified at the Racal data communications plant in Miami, where accounting practices had not been sufficiently keen to keep pace with rapid growth.

Pretax profit forecasts for the year were subsequently downgraded from the £130m originally anticipated to nearer the £114m actually achieved yesterday.

Generally, however, the group appears to be prospering under Sir Ernest's expansive eye. The company finished the year with nil net debt and any funds generated by its communications, marine, defence, energy and other business activities are earmarked for the acquisition of businesses in growth areas in Britain and the United States.

The company also points to the remarkable potential in its existing businesses. Communications security equipment provides 5 per cent of group profits, and intruder protection and atennae are also performing in true Racal style.

Sir Ernest also magically spotted the potential in the mobile telephone market. Last month Racal won the rights to operate the phones in Britain and by 1990 this could add £300m to turnover.

Assuming that the blips caused by Opec and problems in Miami are temporary, the only question mark which hangs over the Racal group is whether Sir Ernest can maintain his spectacular year-on-year growth record.

At the moment there is every sign he can and it could prove wise to ignore yesterday's bearish noises from a cautious City.

South Africa

While the rest of the world debates the desirability of investing in South Africa, the City has become preoccupied with investment *from* the Republic.

Convinced that exchange controls will soon be relaxed further, planeloads of stockbrokers, bankers, and other investment advisers have been hurrying to the Cape. They hope to cash in on what could be one of the biggest changes in the international investment scene for several years.

Whatever else may be said about South Africa, it is a rich country. It also has a highly concentrated financial system. These facts are reflected in a cash flow of R12m (£7.2m) passing each day through the hands of the ten biggest institutions.

But pension funds and insurance companies are not the only object of the City's attention. South African whites enjoy one of the world's highest per capita disposable incomes and many would be willing investors overseas.

It was the flood of money, much of it from individuals leaving South Africa after Sharpeville in 1961, which led to full exchange controls. The unpredictable behaviour of private citizens, for whom exporting their capital might be only one step removed from exporting themselves, has been a continuing problem for the authorities.

On one hand, they are embarrassed by exchange controls being the stigma of Sharpevill; on the other, the economic and political effects of allowing free movement of personal wealth could be worse.

For that reason, the City's assumption is that exchange controls will be lifted gradually and individuals will be well down the queue. It is widely felt by brokers who have done the rounds of South African investors that the next stage will be to allow institutions to place say 10 per cent of their new cash, overseas. Such an approach would enable the Reserve Bank to monitor the impact on the rand. It would also minimize the risk of having to impose controls again.

When this will happen is equally a mystery. Some brokers believe the authorities might have gone further in February than simply abolishing the financial rand if it had not been for the collapse in the gold price.

If so, any important development is unlikely before gold is at $500 and apparently staying there. That seems improbable before the end of the year.

It is possible, moreover, that South Africans will find their own market attractive despite inflation caused by exchange controls damming the cash flow.

Whatever course the South Africans take, the City is licking its lips. True, competition from the United States, Switzerland and elsewhere to sell their investment expertise is tough.

The City, however, has the advantage of long-standing links with the Cape and an unrivalled network. It has great experience in offshore management and in the dollar, and of course the pound, the currencies in which South Africans are most interested.

It would be ironic, indeed, if the South African investment debate became one about accepting funds from the Republic.

Chubb

Chubb
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £14.1m (£9.37m)
Stated earnings 12.04p (6.65p)
Turnover £315m (£277m)
Net final dividend 4.0934p
Share price 184p Yield 4.6
Dividend payable 26.8.83

Patient shareholders in Chubb are rewarded doubly this year. In celebration of the centenary of the company's incorporation, they will get a voucher entitling them to a 10 per cent refund on purchase of locks from a Chubb centre. They also get a 50 per cent increase in pretax profits and 15 per cent increase in dividend.

After the difficulties of the past few years the latter will no doubt be the more influential. The interesting feature of the change, apart from eliminating the worst loss-makers, is that exports from Britain performed better than the overseas subsidiaries proper.

Exports now account for 25 per cent of the company's operating profits of £21.5m, up from £16m. At the same time, sterling earnings from foreign subsidiaries slipped by 16 per cent despite an exchange gain of £960,000.

But it was the other way round in Britain. Locks, bolts, and other mudane devices bring in more than half of Chubb's profits and are probably the most bouyant part of the business.

Short of these ill-fated attempts at diversifation, Chubb was bound to do better. It is unlikely, therefore, that the same rate of improvement can be managed this year. Despite the solid yield, shareholders should remember that this is the first dividend increase since 1979.

Higher pork sales lift Northern Foods

By Jonathan Clare

Northern Foods
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £23.7m (£20.6m)
Stated earnings 8.89p (8.13p)
Turnover £634.1m (£409.9m)
Interim dividend 2.25p (2p)
Share price 206p, up 4p

Northern Food's pig farm division has made a rapid recovery from the doldrums of 1981-82 to become the company's star performer in the first half of this year and there is a strong likelihood that the trend will continue.

But it will begin to deteriorate in the new year, according to Mr Nicholas Horsley, Northern chairman. Much of the produce of the division goes to Marks & Spencer – Northern is one of its biggest food suppliers. Volume on pork increased by 15 per cent in the first half.

Keystone, the American acquisition which supplies MacDonald in the United States with 45 per cent of its burgers and 75 per cent of its chicken, was well on target for its first full six-month contribution. But the United States Bluebird business was caught up in the United States "hog cycle" (which dictates pork prices) and its contribution was more than halved although it remained profitable.

Milk in the United Kingdom has also improved after profits fell last year but more business is coming from the supermarkets where margins are low. But Mr Horsley says the threat of cheap imports of UHT milk has been overdone. Brewing improved slightly but like milk it has been affected badly by the recession.

The profits breakdown for the first half was: milk and dairy products £9.9m against £9.1m; meat products £10.5m against £8.1m; milling and baking £4.7m against £4m; and brewing £1m against £900,000.

The Unitied Kingdom contributed £20.1m against £16.8m and the US £6.6m against £5.4m.

£13m profit at Powell Duffryn

By Andrew Cornelius

Powell Duffryn, the specialist engineering and shipping group, yesterday produced 1982 results in line with City expectations.

Pretax profits of £12.9m compare with £12.5m last time, on a turnover which rose from £586m to £595m. The board is recommending a final dividend of 9.55p per share, making an unchanged 14.25p for the year.

The company's biggest problems again emerged in the engineering division, dominated by Hamworthy Engineering at Poole, Dorset. Restructuring there led to extraordinary charges of £2.6m out of a total extraordinary charge of £3.1m.

During the year 248 redundancies at Hamworthy brought the workforce to 2,200. The extraordinary charges include a provision for restructuring Hamworthy in the current year.

Further problems stemmed from the weak market for agricultural equipment in the US where Powell Duffryn has a manufacturing facility.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Bisichi Tin
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit, £178,000 (£207,000).
Stated earnings, 1.61p(1.67p).
Net dividend, 0.65p(0.65p).

Property Partnerships
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax profit, £850,000 (£711,000).
Stated earnings, 11.2p(9.4).
Net dividend, 6.25p(5.6p).

Turnbull Scott Holdings
Year to 31.3.83.
Pretax loss, £2.33 (£1.8m loss).
Stated earnings, (loss) £2.37 (loss, £1.85).
Turnover, £17.13m (£16.37m).
Net dividend, 6.0p (5.0p).

Anglia Television
Half-year to 30.4.83.
Pretax loss, £1.52m(£2.81m).
Stated earnings, 5.77p(10.15p).
Turnover, £24.17m(£20.45m).
Net dividend, 2.5p (2.5p).

Edward Jones Group
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax loss, £164,000 (£148,000 loss).
Stated earnings, (loss), 3.7p (loss of, 3.4p on a net basis).
Turnover, £3.26m (£3.65m).
Net dividend, nil (nil).

● **London and Scottish Marine Oil** propose creating 30m cumulative redeemable preference shares of £1.00 each to enable the group to lengthen the average life of its funding.

Lasmo proposes to make an issue, in due course, of some or all of the new shares if the new shares are approved at an extraordinary general meeting.

● **Merger of Ago Holding and Ennia NV in sight:** Ago Holding NV of Amsterdam and Ennia NV of The Hague are exploring the feasibility of a merger of the two insurance groups. Discussions have now reached the stage where there is every expectation that agreement can be reached. A merger of Ago and Ennia will lead to the creation of the second largest insurance group in the Netherlands.

Shaw Carpets
Year to 29.4.83.
Pretax profit, £962,000 (2.26m Loss).
Stated earnings, 2.6p (loss, 9.7p).
Turnover, £36.5m(£33,44m).
Net dividend, 1.5p(0.1p).

Muirhead
Half-year to 26.3.83.
Pretax profit, £605,000 (759,000).
Turnover, £16.24m (£15.1m).
Net interim dividend, 2.0p (2.0p).

Lloyd's insurance brokers cash in on political risks

By Andrew Cornelius

International tension brought about by crises such as the Falklands. Afghanistan and Middle East conflicts has led to booming demand for insurance against political risks within the Lloyd's of London insurance market.

Hogg Robinson. Willis Faber. Sedgwick Group and Adam Brothers are among Lloyd's brokers who are cashing in on a boom which has seen a 400 per cent increase in business over the past two years. The demand stems from increasing concern by companies dealing in sensitive parts of the world about the risks posed by the confiscation of assets by foreign governments, the cancellation of deals and also more subtle frustration of contracts.

Mr Allan Oscroft, managing director of Investment Insurance International (Managers), a specialist subsidiary of Hogg Robinson set up to deal in political risk business, says that companies weakened by the recession have been particularly nervous about doing business in tricky foreign markets.

I. I. International pioneered the new-style insurance in the early 1970s. The company's contribution to invisible earnings and balance of payments was recognized yesterday with the presentation of a Queen's Award for Exports at a ceremony in the City. During three years of bumper trading from 1980 to the end of 1982 which brought the company to the award panel's attention, premium income for direct and non-oil business grew from £16m a year to £70m. This year the company which still claims 50 per cent of the market is hoping to win £100m of business.

Mr Oscroft says that business has taken off after a succession of international incidents which have caused heavy losses to companies with export contracts or subisidiaries in foreign contries. The overthrow of the Shah of Iran, the invasion of Afghanistan, the Falklands crisis and the debt problems of Poland, Mexico and Brazil have all contributed to the unease. Lloyd's brokers have also been helped by the increasingly tough line adopted by the national export credit guarantee agencies – ECGD equivalent – on insuring risks in these areas.



The Shah: his overthrow brought business risks

British companies, for instance, are finding it increasingly difficult to insure overseas contracts with the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

They can now turn to Lloyd's brokers for protection. It could cost them up to 12 per cent of the risk insured, though the charge on low risk countries may be only 0.125 per cent.

The biggest users of the market are multinational companies dealing in a variety of international markets.

Apart from the classic cases of missed payments by countries like Poland, Mexico and Brazil, I. I. International's experts are finding an increasingly more subtle approach by governments which are unwilling to pay. "Many governments are conscious that they will end up with a poor reputation if they just refuse to pay", Mr Oscroft says.

To get round this, governments use more subtle tactics. One common ploy is for a government to impose import embargoes on goods vital for a company's manufacturing

Another tactic against which companies are able to insure is the withdrawal of residential certificates for personnel vital to the operation of a foreign subsidiary.

The sums insured range from £500,000 to £50m, depending on the risk.

But Mr Oscroft warns that even Lloyd's brokers find it impossible to insure any client against cetain countries which are on Lloyd's own blacklist.

Allied Lyons in £75m bond issue

By Jeremy Warmer

Allied Lyons, the brewing and foods group, yesterday became the latest big company to tap the recently revived market in corporate loan stock.

It is planning to issue £75m worth of debenture stock 2009. Only £25 of each £100 of stock will be payable on subscription. The rest will be called by November.

The stock is being offered on exactly the same coupon terms as the £50m issue by another brewer, Watney Mann, less than a month ago. The gross redemption yield will be at a margin of 1.25 per cent above the gross redemption yield of 13.5 per cent on Treasury stock 2004/08.

One stockbroking analyst said: "It is exactly the sort of issue the institutions are looking for. Provided gilts remain steady, I would expect to see a steady stream of similar issues from industrial companies over the months ahead."

BOC began the revival in the debenture market just under a year ago with a £100m issue. It was the first of its kind in more than a decade. The corporate bond market had effectively been killed by high interest rates.

Allied Lyons said yesterday it was its established policy to strengthen capital structure by lengthening the maturity of borrowings and in particular by *fixing* the interst rates on a significant proportion of debt over a long period.

The issue, being placed by stockbrokers Cazenove, has been underwritten by merchant bankers Baring Brothers. The stock will rank alongside existing debentures which are secured by first floating charges on the assets of the group and a number of its subsidiaries.

The Government has deliberately avoided funding at the long end of the market over the last two to three years in order to encourage companies to issue long-dated debt. Since the revival in the market, there have been several loan issues from banks and property companies, but only three from industrial companies.

Yesterday's issue brings to £722m the amount raised in the United Kingsom corporate bond market since BOC's fund-raising exercise. The hope is that the market in new issues will from now on be concentrated among industrial companies. However, some of these will have to offer more than 1.5 per cent over a comparable gilt in order to tap the market.

US banks top the table

Rank	Bank	Pretax earnings $m
1	Citicorp	1,296
2	Banco do Brasil	1,180
3	Barclays Bank	799
4	Rafidain Bank	737
5	National Westminster	709
6	J. P. Morgan	677
7	Deutsche Bank	555
8	Royal Bank of Canada	539
9	Bank American Corp	514
10	Lloyds Bank	510
11	Banco Brasileiro de Descontos	490
12	Fuji Bank	477
13	Sumitomo Bank	451
14	Manufacturers Hanover Corp	445
15	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino	442
16	Midland Bank	405
17	Chemical New York Corp	392
18	Standard Chartered Bank	391
19	Chase Manhattan Corp	385
20	Credit Lyonnais	383
21	Westpac Banking Corp	381
22	Banque Nationale de Paris	371
23	Mitsubishi Bank	361
24	Bankers Trust New York Corp	354
25	Security Pacific Corp	351

Rank	Bank	Capital & reserves $bn
1	Citicorp	4.8
2	Credit Agricole	4.7
3	Banco do Brazil	4.6
4	Bank American Corp	4.6
5	Barclays Group	4.6
6	National Westminster	4.1
7	Chase Manhattan Corp	3.3
8	Lloyds Bank	3.2
9	Union Bank of Switzerland	2.7
10	Deutsche Bank	2.7
11	J. P. Morgan	2.7
12	Swiss Bank Corp	2.5
13	Midland Bank	2.5
14	Fuji Bank	2.5
15	Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank	2.5
16	Manufacturers Hanover	
17	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp	2.4
18	Credit Suisse	2.4
19	Sumitomo Bank	2.4
20	Mitsubishi Bank	2.4
21	Royal Bank of Canada	2.3
22	Banques Paribas	2.2
23	Standard Chartered Bank	2.1
24	Sanwa Bank	2.1
25	Rabobank (Utrecht)	2.0

Rank	Bank and Head Office	Assets less contra accounts $000m
1	Citicorp, New York	121
2	Bank American Corp San Francisco	115
3	Banque Nationale De Paris Paris	110
4	Credit Agricola Paris	99
5	Credit Lyonnais Paris	97
6	Barclays Group London	95
7	National Westminster Bank London	88
8	Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Tokyo	81
9	Societe Generale Paris	86
10	Fuji Bank Tokyo	84
11	Deutsche Bank Frankfurt	83
12	Mitsubishi Bank Tokyo	81
13	Sumitomo Bank Osaka	81
14	Midland Bank London	77
15	Chase Manhattan Corp New York	77
16	Sanwa Bank Osaka	75
17	Royal Bank of Canada Montreal	69
18	Bank of Tokyo Tokyo	65
19	Banco do Brasil Brazilia	62
20	Manufacturers Hanover Corp New York	2.0
21	Industrial Bank of Japan Tokyo	65
22	Dresdner Bank Frankfurt	58
23	Mitsui Bank Tokyo	57
24	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp Hongkong	56
25	Norinchukin Bank Tokyo	56

The strong dollar has helped American banks to become even more prominent in the league table of the world's top 25 banks, compiled by the specialist magazine *The Banker*.

The full list of the top 500 banks appears in the June issue.

Citicorp, parent of the New York-based Citibank, has regained top spot from California's Bank of America.

Japanese banks grew strongly enough for Fuji to replace Deutsche Bank in the top ten, though the strong dollar reduced their impact.

Britain's top four banks feature more prominently in the rankings by profits and shareholders' funds, due to the traditionally greater balance sheet strength and higher banking profits in Britain.

W German recovery 'gaining momentum'

Frankfurt (Reuter) – The economic recovery which began in West Germany late last year is gathering momentum according to figures published yesterday by the Bundesbank, the coutry's central bank.

The country's Gross National Product was up 0.5 per cent in the first three months of this year compared with the final quarter of 1982, after adjustment for seasonal factors and a different number of working days.

GNP, which measures all the goods and services produced, had fallen 0.5 per cent during *the 1982 fourth quarter and 1* per cent in the third quarter.

"Since the beginning of the year, the forces propelling the economy upwards have gained the upper hand," the Bundesbank said in its monthly report for June.

Economic data suggested the higher levels of production had continued since the first quarter, it said.

While unemployment remained high, the falling number of workers on short-time pointed to an improvement in the labour market. The winter months saw record post-war unemployment of 2.5 million or 10.2 per cent in West Germany, and last month 2.1 million workers were still without a job, a jobless rate of 8.8 per cent.

The Bundesbank also said West Germany looked set for a surplus on its current account balance of payments this year of 13-14bn marks (£3,200m-£3,480m), well up on 1982's 8.1bn marks.

In the previous three years West Germany ran large current account deficits, as high prices for imported oil offset its traditionally strong exports.

The Bundesbank said exports this year were unlikely to grow very much, and the current economic recovery was being led by rising demand at home. The principal driving force was construction of new housing, helped by special government interest rate subsidies.

Consumers saved less and spent more on such things as cars, electronic appliances and furniture.

WALL STREET

Texas trading inquiry

Dallas (AP-Dow Jones) – The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) is looking into trading of Texas Instruments options in Lubbock, Texas, just before the company said it expected a second quarter loss of as much as $100m (£65m).

A SEC spokesman in Washington declined to confirm or deny the commission is investigating the matter. However, two brokerage houses in Lubbock, where Texas Instruments' consumer products group is based, said the agency questioned them about customer purchases of options to sell Texas Instruments stock during the two days before the company's announcement on June 10.

A Texas Instruments spokesman said the company began its own inquiry into the possibility of insider trading before the announcement, but that the inquiry has not been completed.

Meanwhile, there are unconfirmed reports that Texas Instruments is preparing to cut its price on its lowest terminal, the 99/4A, to as low as $50 a unit, from around $100.

Speculation about a price cut presents problems for Texas Instruments because it might damage current sales of the 99/4A as consumers wait for a better price.

	June 21	June 20
AMF Inc	16¾	16½
AMR	34⅜	34½
Allied Chem	51⅛	50⅝
Allied Stores	51¼	51½
Allis Chalmers	17⅝	17⅞
Alcoa	39⅞	39¾
Amax Inc	27⅛	26⅞
Amerada Hess	30	29⅝
Am Brands	60¼	59⅞
Am Broadcast	65¾	65⅝
Am Can	44½	44⅛
Am Cyanamid	49	48⅝
Am Elec Power	18¾	18⅞
Am Home	45¼	45½
Am Motors	9	9
Am Nat Res	38⅜	38¼
Am Standard	33⅝	33
Am Telephone	64¼	64½
Armco Steel	18⅝	18½
Asarco	39¼	39½
Ashland Oil	35½	34⅞
Atlantic Richfield	48⅝	48⅜
Avco	33⅜	33½
Avon Products	36⅝	36⅞
Bankers Tst NY	45⅝	45¼
Bank of America	23⅝	23½
Bank of Boston	43	43⅝
Bank of NY	60⅝	60⅝
Beatrice Foods	28⅜	27¼
Bethlehem Steel	23⅝	23⅜
Boeing	47½	47⅛
Boise Cascade	42⅝	42½
Borden	57½	57½
Borg Warner	52⅛	51⅞
Bristol Myers	38⅝	38⅝
BP	26⅝	26¼
Burlington Ind	36⅝	36⅝
Burlington Nthn	87⅝	88⅝
Burroughs	55⅝	55⅜
Campbell Soup	53⅜	52⅞
Canadian Pacific	37½	37⅜
Caterpillar	47⅜	47½
Celanese	66⅝	66⅝
Central Soya	16	15⅝
Chase Manhat	53⅜	54½
Chem Bank NY	50	50
Chrysler	31¼	30
Citicorp	41¼	40⅝
Clark Equip	34½	35
Coca Cola	51⅝	51¼
Colgate	22⅛	21⅞
CBS	70	70¼
Columbia Gas	32	30¼
Combustion Eng	37	36
Comwlth Edison	25⅝	25⅝
Cons Edison	22¼	22⅛
Cons Foods	42⅝	42⅝
Cons Power	20⅝	20½
Continental Grp	44¼	43⅝
Control Data	58⅝	60⅝
Corning Glass	85⅝	83
CPC Intnl	38½	38½
Crane	32½	33⅝
Crocker Int	32⅝	33⅝
Crown Zeller	31¼	31¼
Dart & Kraft	68½	69
Deere	36⅝	36
Delta Air	42⅝	43⅛
Detroit Edison	14⅛	14
Disney	68⅝	67⅞
Dow Chemical	35	34⅝
Dresser Ind	21⅛	20⅝
Duke Power	22⅝	22⅝
Du Pont	50⅛	49⅝
Eastern Air	10⅛	9⅝
Eastman Kodak	70	70⅛
Eaton Corp	44½	44½
El Paso Nat Gas	18⅛	17
Esmark	74½	74⅜
Evans P. D.	13⅝	14
Exxon Corp	35⅝	34⅞
Fed Dept Stores	67½	68⅜
Firestone	20⅛	20
Fst Chicago	25½	24⅛

	June 21	June 20
Fst Intrst Bncp	43	43¼
Fst Penn Corp	7¼	6⅝
Ford	58	58⅝
GAF Corp	16½	16⅝
GTE Corp	43⅛	43
Gen Dynamics	58⅛	58⅛
Gen Electric	57½	56⅝
Gen Foods	45	44
Gen Mills	56½	56⅛
Gen Motors	73	72
Gen Pub Util NY	9	9⅛
Gen Tire	35⅝	35½
Genesco	9⅛	9⅛
Georgia Pacific	29⅜	29½
Getty Oil	71¼	69⅝
Gillette	44⅛	44⅛
Goodrich	40⅝	40
Goodyear	33⅝	33¼
Gould Inc	43⅝	42½
Grace	50	50
Gt Atlic & Pacific	12⅛	12⅛
Greyhound	25⅛	25⅛
Grumman Corp	62½	62¼
Gulf Oil	37⅝	37⅝
Gulf & West	28⅝	28⅝
Heinz H. J.	45⅛	45
Hercules	40	40
Honeywell	117	114¼
IC Inds	47⅛	46⅝
Ingersoll	51¼	52
Inland Steel	31	30⅝
IBM	123⅛	122⅛
Int Harvester	9	9¼
INCO	15⅛	14½
Int Paper	55⅝	55⅛
Int Tel Tel	39	39
Irving Bank	48½	48
Jewel Co	51⅝	51¼
Jim Walter	41¼	41¼
Johnson & John	45⅜	47¼
Kaiser Alumin	20	20⅛
Kerr McGee	37¼	34¼
Kimberly Clark	85⅝	88⅛
K Mart	35⅝	35⅝
Kroger	42⅝	42¼
L.T.V. Corp	16⅛	16⅝
Litton	71¼	71⅛
Lockheed	125½	123
Lucky Stores	23⅝	23⅝
Manuf Hanover	46½	46⅝
Manville Cp	15¼	14⅝
Mapco	27⅝	27
Marine Midland	27⅝	27¼
Martin Marietta	62	60½
McDonnell	58⅛	56⅝
Mead	33⅝	32⅝
Merck	87⅛	85⅝
Minnesota Mng	88	86⅝
Mobil Oil	33	31⅛
Monsanto	87¼	86¼
Morgan J. P.	74⅛	74⅛
Motorola	133	132
NCR Corp	121½	122⅞
NL Industries	16⅛	18⅝
Nabisco	39⅝	39
Nat Distillers	30⅛	30⅛
Nat Med Ent	30⅛	30⅞
Nat Steel	26⅝	26⅛
Norfolk South	56	55⅝
NW Bancorp	34⅛	34⅛
Norton Simon	34⅛	33⅝
Occidental Pet	24½	23⅝
Ogden	31	31
Olin Corp	32	33
Owens-Illinois	35½	38⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	36⅛	30½
Pan Am	8⅝	8½
Penney J. C.	62⅝	63
Pennzoil	40⅛	39
Pepsico	35⅝	35½
Pfizer	80⅛	79⅝
Phelps Dodge	30½	30
Philip Morris	60⅝	61
Phillips Petrol	35⅛	34¼

	June 21	June 20
Polaroid	27⅞	27⅝
PPG Ind	65⅝	[illegible]
Procter Gamble	54⅝	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	22⅝	[illegible]
Raytheon	53⅝	[illegible]
RCA Corp	31⅜	30⅝
Republic Steel	22⅝	22⅛
Reynolds Ind	53⅜	53
Reynolds Metal	34½	34
Rockwell Int	33⅝	32⅝p
Royal Dutch	45⅝	43½
Safeways	26⅝	26⅝
St Regis Paper	32⅛	34⅛
Santa Fe Ind	28⅜	27¼
SCM	37	37
Schlumberger	54⅝	52½
Scott Paper	24⅝	25⅝
Seagram	31¼	31¼
Sears Roebuck	43⅛	42⅜
Shell Oil	47⅝	46½
Shell Trans	38	38⅛
Signal Co	34⅛	34⅛
Singer	30½	30⅝
Sony	15⅛	14⅝
Sth Cal Edison	38	38⅛
Southern Pacific	73½	72
Sperry Corp	37⅛	37⅛
Std Oil Califnia	39⅛	38⅞
Std Oil Indiana	51	49⅝
Std Oil Ohio	51½	49½
Sterling Drug	26⅝	26⅛
Stevens J. P	23	23
Sun Comp	42⅝	41¼
Teledyne	169½	166⅝
Tenneco	41½	41⅛
Texaco	35⅝	35⅝
Texas East Corp	61⅛	60⅝
Texas Inst	117⅝	114
Texas Utilities	24⅛	24⅝
Textron	33⅝	33⅝
TWA	32⅝	32½
Travelers Corp	32⅛	31⅝
TRW Inc	76⅜	77½
UAL Inc	37½	37⅝
Union Carbide	73⅝	74⅛
Union Oil Calif	35⅝	35⅝
Un Pacific Corp	61	59
Uniroyal	15⅛	14⅛
United Brands	19⅛	19
US Industries	17¼	16⅝
US Steel	26⅛	26⅛
Utd Technol	75⅝	74⅝
Wachovia	42⅛	42½
Warner Comms	26⅝	28⅛
Warner Lambert	30	29½
Wells Fargo	38⅝	38⅛
Westnghse Elec	51½	50⅝
Weyerhauser	39⅛	40⅝
Whirlpool	53⅛	53⅝
Woolworth	34½	34⅝
Xerox Corp	49½	49½
Zenith	27¼	27¼
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	34¼	24⅛
Alcan Alumin	42⅝	42⅝
Algoma Steel	32⅝	32⅝
Bell Telephone	29½	29½
Cominco	53⅛	53⅝
Cons Bathurst	22⅝	22⅝
Gulf Oil	16½	16⅛
Hawker/Sid Can	16	16
Hudson Bay Mm	16⅛	16⅛
Imasco	35⅝	34
Imperial Oil	34⅛	34½
Int Pipe	29½	29½
Mass.-Fergsn	6⅛	6⅛
Royal Trust	14⅛	14⅛
Seagram	33⅛	30⅛
Steel Co	27⅛	27⅛
Thomson N 'A'	36	30
Walker Hiram	25	25
WCT	14	14

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Crest Nicholson profits collapse by 90 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Crest Nicholson, the industrial holding company, yesterday reported that profits for its first half year had collapsed by 90 per cent. It earns most of its profits from property development.

Traditionally, the first six months from October to April are always the worst for Crest, but pretax profits in recent years have not dropped below £1.9m.

For the six months to the end of April, Crest profits dropped from £2.5m to £202,000 on a turnover down from £25.5m to £23.3m.

The board has maintained the interim dividend unchanged at 1.25p a share. The shares eased 3p to 113p.

Mr David Donne, Crest's chairman, said yesterday that profits in the second half were invariably greater than in the first, because of the seasonal nature of much of the company's business.

"The imbalance has been greater than usual in the present year because of factors affecting completion of both housing estates and commercial properties", he said.

The company expected to show an improvement over the figures last year by October 31, even though this might be small, Mr Donne said.

For the year to October 1982, Crest's profits were a record £6.7m.

GKN and Costain in link

By Our Financial Staff

Guest Keen and Nettlefolds and Costain Group are planning to merge their scaffolding sale and hire business into a group that will have about the same share of the United Kingdom market as SGB, the largest company in the sector at present.

The merger will go ahead early next month, barring Government interference which neither company expects. GKN is putting its Mills Building Services offshoot into the new company in which it will have a 60 per cent interest.

In return for a 40 per cent interest in the merged group – which will have annual sales of about £60m and assets of £40m – Costain will contribute its Kwikform subsidiary.

In a joint statement yesterday, GKN and Costain said the two companies are largely complementary. Mills Building Services is mainly in contract servicing for large site projects while Kwikform's strengths are in its specialized type of scaffolding product.

The scaffolding trade has been going through an exceptionally difficult period and most companies in the field have been either losing money or breaking even.

A spokesman for GKN said: "The logic of the market place is that there should be fewer organizations, splitting operating costs over volume. The amalgamation will result in a more efficient trading organization, offering national coverage *in* system scaffolding and in the hire and fix scaffolding market."

Troubled Tricentrol changes again

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Further management changes were announced yesterday at Tricentrol, the troubled British oil company which the market has been tipping for several weeks as a likely candidate for a takeover.

The most notable change is the departure from the company of Mr Peter Longcroft, brother of Mr James Longcroft, the chairman, and a member of the family which has run and developed Tricentrol from its early days.

Mr Longcroft, who has lived in Canada for the last eight years and ran the company's North American operations before becoming deputy chairman, is leaving to concentrate on his private business interests, Tricentrol said.

The company will now be run by an executive committee of six, headed by Mr James Longcroft.

The changes follow the abrupt resignation in March of Mr Graham Hearne, the former chief executive, and the death last month of Mr Tony Fox, the managing director for exploration.

it was looking for two managing directors, to be responsible for finance and exploration, but now says that it will rely on internal appointments.

The changes are unlikely to lead to any immediate renewal of confidence in Tricentrol's prospects in the City. Analysts and institutions have expressed concern that the company seems to have lost direction after the unexpected departure of Mr Hearne.

Mr James Longcroft has returned to run the company on a day-to-day basis, but his absence for a large part of the year as a tax exile based in Switzerland has raised doubts about the management effort.

The members of the executive committee are Mr James Longcroft (chairman and chief executive), Mr Arnold Brackenridge (North American operations), Mr Roger Smith (deputy chairman), Mr John Raitt (United Kingdom and rest of the world oil operations), Miss Meg Annersley (oil trading) and Mr Nigel Turnbull (finance).

Japan Eurobonds 'peak'

Tokyo (AP–Dow Jones) A spate of Eurobond issues by Japanese companies, which started late last year, is peaking out with almost all potential issues already floated, bond issue managers at securities houses said.

The Swiss franc market was flooded by Japanese issues during the first and second quarter of this year due to low interest rates there, but issues in the July/September quarter will be down to half the level of the current quarter, a Daiwa Securities manager said.

Japanese companies, excluding financial institutions, will float 58 bonds equivalent to $1.64bn in the current April/June quarter on the Swiss market, after 61 bonds equivalent to $2.04bn in the previous quarter, a Nomura Securities manager said.

About 20 bonds are planned for the July/September quarter

Chloride

The accumulated arrears on Chloride's 7.5 per cent Cumulative Preference Stock is £2.6m, not £14.2m as reported on Saturday.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½ %
Barclays	9½ %
BCCI	9½ %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	*9½ %
Lloyds Bank	9½ %
Midland Bank	9½ %
Nat Westminster	9½ %
TSB	9½ %
Williams & Glyn's	9½ %

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%; £50,000 and over, 8%.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Adam Leisure 10p Ord (38a)	96
Castle (GB) 25p Ord (80a)	82
Chemical Methods Ass NPV (115a)	113
Cifer 10p Ord (*a)	146–2
Cobra Emerald NPV (63a)	112
Framlington Grp 25p Ord (400a)	712
Godwin Warren 25p Ord (57a)	68
Gould Laurence 25p Ord (120a)	128
Juliana's Hldgs 2p Ord (*)	323
MMT Computing 5p Ord (60a)	76+3
Mellerware 10p Ord (70a)	86+2
Micro Focus 10p Ord (*a)	348+7
Murray Electronics 25p Ord	100
Octopus Publishing 20p Ord	383+2
Renishaw 5p Ord (*a)	168–2
Stakes Rests 10p Ord (47a)	65
Stainless Metal 25p Ord (120a)	113
Stonleigh Electronics 10p Ord (a)	18½

Issue price in parentheses a Unlisted Securities, * by tender.

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Surge tonic for T & N

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, June 20. Dealings end, July 1. Contango Day, July 4. Settlement Day, July 11.

Shares of Turner & Newall surged 9p to a new high of 57p yesterday amid further evidence that the ailing asbestos group was back on the road to recovery.

The company met this week broker Laurie Millbank, which has been bullish of the shares for some months. Dealers estimated last night that between 3 million and 4 million shares changed hands in the market yesterday and there may still be profits to be had.

Laurie Millbank said the meeting merely confirmed its view, taken in March when the shares stood at 31p. At the time, it thought the risk/reward ratio was positive and the shares were recommended as a buy. LM says there is still an element of risk in the price, but the group was capable of a strong recovery.

It also sees losses in the first half giving way to pretax profits of £6m for the current year against a loss of £4.5m. Next year T & N could be capable of profits nearer £20m.

Shares of Turner & Newall hit a low of 25p last year on fears of claims from asbestosis sufferers. Mounting debts of £170m also forced the new management to sell the group's stake in Hunt Chemicals for £55m and turn to the banks for assistance.

The rest of the equity market received the news of a larger than expected 1.25 per cent rise in the mortgage rate like a blow to the head. Nervous selling developed with the *FT* Index closing 10.3 down at 721.1.

Despite lingering doubts by many leading brokers, the equity market remains buoyant. The position was underlined yesterday when more than 1 million shares, in British Petroleum were snapped up at around the 330p level. The shares closed 6p lower at 430p.

But dealers thought the undertone remained firm, although there were fears that the increase in the mortgage rate could lead to a reduction in consumer spending. As a result, stores and builders were all marked sharply lower. In stores falls were seen in **Debenhams** 3p to 121p, **House of Fraser** 6p to 212p and **MFI Furniture** 8p to 150p, while in builders **Barratt Developments** lost 8p to 242p and **Costain** 6p to 220p.

Gilts held on to small improvements of up to 25p in longs helped by the pound's rally on the foreign exchange, where it rose 0.6 cents to $1.5310.

Among leading equities, ICI enjoyed a late run, rising 18p to a high of 514p helped by renewed US support. Broker Grenfell & Colegrave is recommending the shares as a long term buy and reckons the current year will prove to be the first step in ICI's road to a substantial recovery – a point still not fully recognized in the market.

Analsysts were busily downgrading their long term view of **Racal** last night after disappointing profits. After hours, the shares tumbled 48p to 511p when the analysts returned from a seminar with the company. Their mood was described as gloomy.

Shares of **Carlton Communications**, the computer to share tipping group, were suspended at 268p ahead of details of a large acquisition. The directors requested the suspension after the recent flurry of activity in the price, which jumped 13p to 268p on Tuesday. The directors hope to ake an announcement shortly. Carlton applied for a full Stock Exchange listing this year after its reverse takeover of the Fleet St Newletter quoted on the the Unlisted Securities Market.

Strange goings on at Tozer Kemsley & Millbourn yesterday as the price raced up 3p to 29p amid reports that a Far Eastern buyer was trying to build up a stake. Tozer says it has heard nothing. The shares ended the day unchanged at 26p.

Also suspended yesterday were shares in VW, the sheet metal worker and supplier of aerospace and electronic equipment. The price was frozen at 70p after the company announced it had been in talks with a private tenchnology based company which could lead to a bid. At this level the group is valued at £3.8m.

VW joined the USM in November, 1981, when broker Hoare Govett placed the 5.5 million shares, amounting to around 51 per cent of the equity, while Stillbury, a privately owned company and publisher of the USM Investor speaks for another 25 per cent.

Meanwhile, shares of **Ennia NV** and **Ennia Finance**, the Sutch financial group, were requoted at FL 1.35 (31p) following the restoration of dealings on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. Word is the group is considering plans to merge with AGO, Holland's biggest insurance group. If the merger takes place, the combined value of the new group would be in excess of FL 7,000m (£1,600m).

BRITISH FUNDS

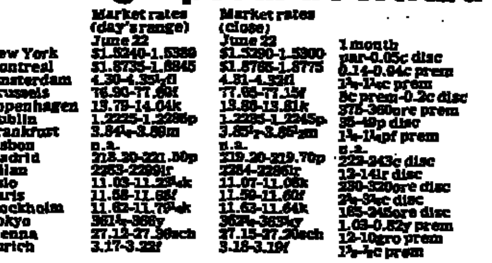
1982-83 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
104¾	96⅜	Exch	13½%	1983	101¼	–1/16	13.333	10.095
101⅞	91¼	Exch	10%	1983	100	..	10.000	9.938
99	87¼	Fund	5½%	1982-84	97⅝	● ..	5.634	9.908
103¾	91½	Exch	11¼%	1984	100⅝	..	11.180	10.205
107¼	96⅜	Exch	14%	1984	102⅝	..	13.576	10.249

[illegible]

A—B … T—Z (COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, partial)

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
184	128	Ass Brit Food	162	+2	6.7	4.1	6.7
76	59	Ass Fisheries	65	● –1	3.2	4.9	7.1
146	76	Ass Leisure	144	..	8.9	6.2	10.9
348	136	Ass News	348	+7	14.9	4.3	16.4
89	43	Ass Paper	89	+2	5.7	6.4	6.7
75	54	Atkins Bros	69	● ..	7.1	10.3	27.3
160	77	Attwoods PLC	147	● ..	2.9	1.9	26.5
40	25	Ault & Wiborg	34	+8	1.8	5.3	11.4
59	20	Automotive Pd	39	..	2.1	5.5	..
298	105	Habitat	284	–4	7.6	2.7	18.8
293	173	Haden	273	+2	12.3	4.5	8.9
166	116	Hall Eng	158	..	10.9	6.9	6.4
244	178	Hall M.	240	..	8.8	3.7	11.6
132	83	Halma PLC	132	..	2.3	1.7	25.6
12½	8¼	Hampson Ind	12	..	1.1b	8.9	12.2
61	21	Hanimex Corp	33	+2	..e	..	4.6
163	37	Hanover Inv	133	..	2.6	2.0	49.4
214	91½	Hanson Trust	207	● –3	6.9b	3.3	16.4
166	78	Marshalls Hlx	163	–3	8.6	5.3	9.5
256	125	Martin News	171	● +3	8.6	5.0	7.6
289	213	Martonair	273	..	11.4	4.2	16.3
169	90	Matthews B.	167	..	7.5	4.5	5.9
68	53	Medminster	55	..	5.9	10.7	9.9
368	215	Menzies J.	318	+5	7.1	2.2	11.1
240	140	Metal Box	236	● –4	16.5	7.0	9.4
57	33½	Metalrax	54	–1	3.0	5.5	13.0
158	58	Meyer Int	155	–8	5.4	3.5	..
68	28	Midland Ind	40	..	3.7	9.3	15.2
148	82	Milletts Leis	125	..	9.9	7.9	22.5
137	41	Mining Supplies	49	..	..e	..	..
55	33	Mitchell Cotts	33½	..	5.2	15.4	9.3
56	17	Moben Grp	46	–1	0.3	0.6	13.1
30	17	Modern Eng	26	..	..	..	..
163	119	Molins	142	–2	11.3	8.0	6.1
147	54	Monk A.	143	–2	5.7	4.0	5.8
7	4	Montecatini	6	..	..	..	..
50	18	Montfort Knit	36	..	..	..	..
110½	66	More O'Ferrall	83	..	4.2	5.1	14.2
129	76	Morgan Cruc	112	+3	10.2	9.1	31.6
248	175½	Mowlem J.	228	..	15.0b	6.6	9.6
195	110	Muirhead	152	–6	5.7	3.8	13.6
49	24½	Snia Viscosa	42	..	..	..	..
35	14	Solicitors Law	29	..	..	..	..
625	260	Sotheby P.B.	600	–23	0.1	..	..
215	139½	Spirax-Sarco	206	..	7.1b	3.5	16.3
49	14	Staffs Potts	43	..	0.0	..	..
119	86	Stag Furniture	109	..	7.1	6.6	29.4
82	49	Stakis PLC	79½	..	2.6	3.3	13.7
319	143½	Standard Tel	319	+3	8.6	2.7	24.7
74	37	Stanley A. G.	39	–1	..	..	33.3
570	206	Steel Bros	370	..	16.4	4.4	8.6
222	127	Steetley Co	203	+3	10.0	4.9	31.6
114	25	Steinberg	111	..	0.0e	..	..
40	20	Streeters	30	–1	..	..	10.9
59	21	Strong & Fisher	38	..	2.4	6.3	..
176	91	Sunlight Serv	169	–2	6.3	3.7	9.6
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	22	..	..e	..	..
71	23	Suter Elec	54	..	2.5	4.6	..
137½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	121½	–1½	..	..	..
T—Z							
17¾	13½	TDK	17¾	+¼	9.2	0.5	28.6

[illegible]



Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) June 22	Market rates (close) June 22	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5240-1.5380	$1.5290-1.5300	par-0.05c disc	0.03-0.08c disc
Montreal	$1.8735-1.8845	$1.8765-1.8775	0.14-0.04c prem	0.29-0.19c prem
Amsterdam	4.30-4.35¼fl	4.31-4.32fl	1⅛-1⅛c prem	4⅝-4⅛c prem
Brussels	76.90-77.60f	77.05-77.15f	8c prem-0.2c disc	11-1c prem
Copenhagen	13.79-14.04k	13.80-13.81k	378-360ore prem	610-490ore prem
Dublin	1.2225-1.2285p	1.2235-1.2245p	35-49p disc	109-129p disc
Frankfurt	3.84¼-3.89m	3.85½-3.86½m	1⅞-1⅛pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Madrid	218.30-221.00p	219.20-219.70p	222-243c disc	725-780c disc
Milan	2263-2290lr	2284-2286lr	12-14lr disc	38-42lr disc
Oslo	11.03-11.23¼k	11.07-11.08k	230-320ore disc	785-895ore disc
Paris	11.58-11.68f	11.59-11.60f	2⅝-3⅛c disc	13½-14½c disc
Stockholm	11.62-11.79¼k	11.63-11.64k	185-245ore disc	505-575ore disc
Tokyo	361¼-368y	362½-363¼y	1.03-0.82y prem	3.00-2.71y prem
Vienna	27.12-27.30sch	27.15-27.20sch	12-10gro prem	34-30gro prem
Zurich	3.17-3.22f	3.18-3.19f	1⅛-⅞c prem	3⅞-3⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.6 at 83.7

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9½%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 9½ Low 9¼

Week Fixed: 9½

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	9⅜	2 months	9⅜
3 months	9⅜	3 months	9⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	9⅞-9½	1 month	10⅛
2 months	9⅞-9⅞	2 months	10⅛
3 months	9⅝-9⅞	3 months	10
6 months	9⅞-9⅞	6 months	9⅞

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	10¼-10	7 months	10¼-10
2 months	10¼-10	8 months	10¼-10
3 months	10¼-10	9 months	10⅜-10⅛
4 months	10¼-10	10 months	10⅜-10⅛
5 months	10¼-10	11 months	10⅜-10⅛
6 months	10¼-10	12 months	10¼-10

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	9⅝-9⅞	6 months	9⅞-9⅞
3 months	9⅝-9⅞	12 months	9⅞-9⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	9½	3 months	9⅞
7 days	9½	6 months	9¾
1 month	9⅝	1 year	10⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 9½-9½ Close 10½-11

1 week	9½-9½	6 months	10-9⅞
1 month	9⅝-9⅞	9 months	10⅛-10
3 months	9⅞-9¾	12 months	10⅛-10⅛

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 9⅞ 6 months 10

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.7335-1.7485
Bahrein	0.5770-0.5800
Finland	8.4050-8.4450
Greece	128.70-130.70
Hongkong	10.8440-10.8840
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4473-0.4505
Malaysia	3.55-3.58
Mexico	210.00-235.00
New Zealand	2.3230-2.3430
Saudi Arabia	5.2780-5.3080
Singpore	3.2830-3.2630
South Africa	1.6610-1.6760

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.2510-1.2520
+ Canada	1.2273-1.2275
Netherlands	2.8175-2.8185
Belgium	50.41-50.45
Denmark	9.0320-9.0370
West Germany	2.5200-2.5210
Portugal	112.00-117.00
Spain	143.35-143.45
Italy	1493-1495
Norway	7.2380-7.2430
France	7.5790-7.5820
Sweden	7.6200-7.6250
Japan	237.20-237.35
Austria	17.76-17.77
Switzerland	2.0595-2.0620

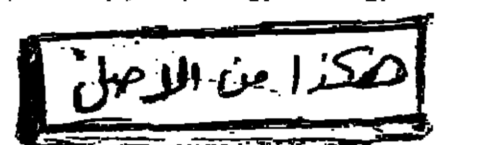
* Ireland quoted in US currency.
+ Canada $1: US $0.8144-0.8147

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 9⅛-9⅜; seven days, 9⅞-10⅛; one month, 9⅞-9⅞; three months, 9⅞-9⅞; six months, 9⅞-10⅛.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $421.25 (an ounce); pm, $420.50 close, $420.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $432.5-434 (£282.5-283.5).
Sovereigns* (new): $98.5-99.5 (£64.5-65).
* Excludes VAT



APPOINTMENTS

IBM names director for UK board

Mr A N Henderson has been elected to the board of IBM United Kingdom as telecommunications director.

Mr A S Nunn and Mr Eric Geary have been appointed to the board of Minster Insurance Co. Mr Nunn chairman of the Institute of London Underwriters, is marine manager and underwriter of Malvern Insurance Co. in the Minster Insurance Group. Mr Geary has become general manager UK of the Minster Insurance Group.

Mr David Joys has been made executive vice-president international and managing director, London, of Russell Reynolds Associates.

Mr David Best has been appointed a main board director of Link Paper.

Mr Robert Ford has joined Northern Telecom Data Systems from Dresser Industries as director of finance and administration, Europe.

Mr John Knibbs has been appointed sales and operations director of United Agricultural Merchants. Mr Knibbs moves to UAM from BOCM Silcock where he was marketing and sales manager, and succeeds Mr Barry Bull who has been appointed managing director of another Unilever company, Kennedys (Builders Merchants).

Mr Derek Bound has joined Harlequin Wallcoverings and Cambrian Wallcoverings, of Cardiff, as managing director.

Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace, is to succeed Sir George Kenyon who retires from the board of Royal Bank of Scotland and from the boards of the two banking subsidiaries at the end of this month.

Mr R. W. Holthousen has resigned as chairman and chief executive of Rand London Corporation. He will continue as a non-executive director. He has also relinquished the chairmanship and his executive responsibilities in Rand London Coal. Mr E. Grayson, a director of Rand London Corporation, has been appointed charman of both companies, and Mr N. J. Hall has been moved up from director to managing director of that company. Mr J. I. M. Pitchford has been appointed to the board of Rand London Corporation.

Peter Wilson-Smith on Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton's healthy inheritance: Part 1

Crisis to calm at Richardson's Bank

Lord Richardson of Duntisbourne reluctantly bows out of the august portals of the Bank of England at the end of this month after a decade as Governor of the central bank. He will leave behind him an organization immeasurably more professional and competent than the one he inherited and one in which his presence may echo for some time to come.

Internationally, the Bank's standing can rarely have been higher, which is due in no small part to the departing Governor. He has emerged as an influential elder statesman among his central bank colleagues and is widely credited with having played a key role in helping to contain the international debt crisis.

On the domestic front, where the Bank's operations and expertise have come in for some stinging criticism during the past decade, Lord Richardson leaves to his successor, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, an institution which is notably slimmer and more efficient than it was only a few years ago.



One of his achievements as Governor was to institute what insiders describe as the Bank's *most radical reorganiztion since* 1694. He is said to have decided within two years of becoming Governor in February 1973 that he did not like the structure but it was not until 1980 that it was substantially altered.

This resulted in a structure adapted to the Bank's different roles. It involved greater flexi*bility in the key operational and* policy areas such as bank supervision and exchange rate intervention, where the Bank's presence is most visible and important. The more traditional areas, which account for about 90 per cent of the Bank's 3,400 white collar staff were left to operate in a more hierarchical fashion without much interest in the centre.

Both inside and outside the Bank, Lord Richardson is also credited with greatly improving the quality and expertise of his top officials and advisers. He is said to have a fixation about the quality of the people around *him and, according to one* Treasury official: "The current batch of executive directors are indescribably better than the lot he inherited".

But if the Bank's reputation is considerably higher than in the 1970s, the intervening years have not always been easy. There have been celebrated ructions with government over the course of monetary policy and Lord Richardson's early years at the Bank were stormy ones.

He arrived from merchant bankers Schroder Wagg shortly before the secondary banking crisis and soon after sterling had been allowed to float on the foreign exchange markets. Meanwhile the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was on the point of hiking the price of oil and plunging the West into recession.

The seeds of the secondary banking crisis had already been sown under the Bank's nose. It had effectively acquiesced in the massive expansion of credit under the Heath Government which allowed a host of financial institution to speculate heavily in property. But it had no responsibility for regulating the institutions even though, *when the crunch came, they* threatened to bring down the rest of the banking system.

However, the Governor, whose long silence and low profile since assuming office had earned the Bank the unkind title of the the Tomb of the Unknown Governor, wasted no time. Within days a comprehensive support operation was in place involving the City's main banks. At one stage, the lifeboat stretched to about £1.3bn.

Lord Richardson's powers of logic and persuasion are well attested and his personal role in marshalling the banks to prevent a *collapse is certain to be* numbered among his triumphs.

The secondary banking crisis also provided the catalyst for a steady strengthening of the Bank's supervisory functions, culminating in the 1979 Banking Act, which provided the Bank with statutory powers in that area.

But while supervision of the banking system has been intensified, the emphasis has remained firmly on an informal, discretionary approach to such matters as ratios and lending limits – a tribute, according to one banker, to Lord Richardson's recognition of the supreme importance of *qualitat*ive analysis in banking.

In the macroeconomic sphere, the turbulence on the foreign exchange markets ensuing from the abandonment of fixed exchange rates and the British adoption of a monetary policy have undoubtedly provided the Governor with his most testing moments

In the foreign exchange markets, the Bank and Treasury now operate in tandem. The Bank has limited discretion, but in essence carries out the market operations while the Treasury decides the extent.

The *division* of responsibilities were less clear cut in the 1970s and the Bank came in for tough criticism for accidentally setting off the 1976 sterling crisis. During March of that year, $1,000m was spent in a matter of days in largely unsuccessful attempts to stabilize the pound.

Ironically, it was a $5.3bn unsecured loan from the Group of Ten countries and Bank for International Settlements, arranged by telephone on a Sunday afternoon by the Governor, which helped to bring the situation under control.

The confidence which other *central bankers displayed in the* then Mr Richardson was not shared by everyone and within weeks, Labour MPs were calling for the Governor's resignation and accusing the Bank of incompetence.

In the field of monetary policy there have been a number of arguments between the Bank and Treasury over questions of implementation and government funding. But it was Mrs Thatcher's fury with the Bank over the post-corset bulge in money supply in 1980 which attracted most attention.

The row has tended to obscure the fact that Lord Richardson himself had long believed in the necessity of monetary targets and had played an important part in persuading the previous Labour Government to adopt targets for the money supply.

However, as the governor's Mais Lecture of 1978 made clear, he believed they should be kept in their place. "The achievement of a monetary target is not an end of policy in itself," he said.

If the Bank was blamed by Mrs Thatcher for the events of 1980, it is worth noting that the Government itself now takes a rather more pragmatic approach to the strict monetary targets.

While the Bank's influence as the *Government's* agent *in* effecting monetary policy is significant and its advice is listened to, it is nevertheless accepted in both the Bank and Treasury that it is ultimately the Government which lays down policy.

The Governor's firm opposition to introducing index-lin*ked gilts was an instance where* the Bank was overruled. Bank officials are now said to be converts to the cause, though the Governor's latest views are not recorded.

Within the City, Lord Richardson has won considerable respect in his role as overseer of institutions and, although he has *carefully* avoided the press and proved less accessible than some of his predecessors to the City bigwigs, he has spoken publicly on numerous occasions on matters affecting the City and the role of the Bank.

Unlike some of his predecessors, he has carefully refrained from airing publicly any differences of views with the government of the day.

Mrs Thatcher's decision not to reappoint him, although he was willing to stay on, has probably proved doubly galling. He was not consulted on his successor and he now sees his *old friend and colleague Mr* Paul Volcker, being reappointed at the American Federal Reserve Board against the odds.

However, at the Bank of England, where Lord Richardson's fiercesome reputation for hard work and perfectionism is something of a legend, he will not be quickly forgotten.

Tomorrow: How Mr Leigh-Pemberton will lead the Bank

Economic notebook

For stability, besiege the bureaucrats

Businessmen's main demand of politicians and economic managers is that they should produce a stable environment for trade and business decisions.

On the face of it, the reelection of an existing government was the greatest possible electoral aid to stability. Yet already some leading industrial figures are looking five years ahead and calling for proportional representation, *so that they can* dismiss the threat of a future electoral U-turn from their minds.

Leaving that argument aside, they might pay more urgent attention to Brussels, which offers a more immediate chance of laying down a business environment that will endure.

There have already been gains at home. The main achievement of Mrs Thatcher's first term was to restore stable money, cutting the margin of uncertainty that planners and managers had to build in to the returns required of new projects or investments.

But in pursuit of this end ministers ignored the upsetting effects of their means. Needlessly huge swings in sterling felled far more of our industry than the slump alone. Continuing fears that exchange rates may continue to fluctuate almost as wildly will stay the hands of many companies thinking of attacking export markets for price sensitive goods. They might well feel they should allow for a higher average exchange rate than they actually expect.

The advent of the election campaign produced another rash of delayed decisions by British and foreign firms, short-term thinking and worries of a return to the policy switchback of 20 years of alternate party governments.

In the event, the election and its aftermath in the Labour Party have virtually ended one of the most enduring uncertainties in business life. For better or worse, we are going to stay in the Common Market.

So from now on, there can be little excuse for businessmen if they fail to use the Brussels mechanism to help to stabilize the conditions under which they operate and put them on an equal footing with their principal worldwide competitors, companies in other EEC countries.

There was little evidence of vision until the Institute of Directors recently launched its campaign to improve free trade in the market. Where, for instance has been the concerted lobbying by businessmen to persuade a vaccillating Treasury to meld the pound fully into the European Monetary System?

Tying the pound to continental currencies would certainly have created problems and "crises" in the past as sterling inevitably rose and fell with the oil price. It is most unlikely that the pound would have yo-yoed so far. And our membership would have hastened the change in economic policy to encompass an – albeit vague and unstated – exchange rate objective.

We still think of movements in terms of the pound/dollar rate, even though the EEC is at the heart of our trade, both in manufactures and oil.

Businessmen's biggest current concern with the EEC lies in objecting to the Vredeling and *fifth* directive proposals for greater consultation of employees. The EEC may or may not have got this right. But surely, it is better that any rules which might affect companies' competitiveness, or the siting of multinational enterprise, should cover the whole of a market within which no formal tariff barriers operate.

If businessmen do not like what is coming out of Brussels, they should follow the IOD's timely initiative and push their own proposals forward, so that British companies' concerns will be filling the bureaucrats' in-trays, rather than British managing directors' in-trays bulging with tiresome initiatives started by others who do try to attain their ends through Europe.

History suggests that national governments most often do resist the temptation to override agreed Europe-wide rules, for instance on internal tariffs. So if we can build an EEC framework for business, the sheer immobility of the European system will surely help it endure party changes and thoughtless switches in economic management at home.

Graham Searjeant

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cricket: poor batting costs England dear but West Indies' bowling buys a final place

Yashpal sets the key for the hit song of an Indian summer

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

OLD TRAFFORD: India beat England by six wickets.

'83

England left themselves all too vulnerable when scoring only 213 in the semi-final round of the Prudential World Cup yesterday. Sharma's 61 then guaranteed India a place in the final against West Indies at Lord's on Saturday.

The ground was already nearly full by the time Willis won the toss. Soon afterwards the gates were closed. It was a highly colourful scene. The cacophony seldom abated, suggesting that besides a strong representation from within the Indian community Manchester's footballing public were also present in force.

After three exploratory overs Fowler and Tavaré began to play more easily than almost anyone else in the day. Eighteen runs came off the ninth over bowled by Kapil Dev and the tenth by Sandhu. Fowler's present confidence knows no bounds and Tavaré was soon on the move. "You'll get 400", my Indian neighbour said. He was prompted partly by India's fielding, in which cracks were already appearing.

To start with the change in the pattern of play was imperceptible. When Tavaré was caught at the wicket in the eighteenth over, at 69, Gower came and played with his customary case. Gradually, though, the bounce of the ball became more erratic, its lateral movement more detectable. At 84 Fowler was bowled between bat and pad, shaping to drive. England's 100 came up in the twenty-fifth over, still with only two wickets down. When Gower was out at 107 it was to a casual stroke against a wide off side ball.

By lunch Kapil Dev had hit on the bowling combination which was to prove his most effective. In the 24 overs during which Amarnath and Azad operated together, four English wickets fell for 63 runs. From the City end Amarnath bowled at about his father's pace – an economical medium; Azad produced a fine spell of genuine off spin, nicely flighted, not without turn and with slight but subtle variations. First they pinned Lamb and Gatting down; then the wickets fell.

A brilliant pick-up and throw to the bowler's end from short fine leg by Yashpal ran out Lamb. Gatting and Lamb had been stealing singles there; this one was called by Gatting, the non-striker. By now England were having to worry about the clock. The overs were passing quickly, with few runs accruing.

At 150, in the forty-second over, Gatting was fifth out, bowled by Amarnath, the ball cutting back and keeping low. Botham made six in eight overs. Having been lured into that outrageous reverse sweep of his by Azad, which in fact brought him two runs, he was bowled in the same over, making room to hit through the covers a full-length ball which struck the base of the leg stump.

Suddenly England were grateful for every run they could find. From lunchtime (119 for three after 31 overs) onwards there was nothing remotely convincing about their batting. The most successful of them was Dilley, who buffeted 20. In their last 29 overs England hit only three fours, two of those off the edge. Twelve runs came off their last over, as welcome as the 29 extras which India conceded. The better India bowled, the better they fielded.

Although Gavaskar got out when going well, he had persuaded India by then that they could do it. At 46 Allott had him caught at the wicket, the ball leaving him a shade. In the next over, the fifteenth, Srikkanth, who had batted sensibly, tried to hit Botham back over his head and instead gave Willis a steep skier at mid-off.

There followed either side of the tea interval a long struggle for the initiative. England bowled pretty well, Allott specially so. Amarnath and Yasphal showed great determination and the method to go with it.

Marks was switched by Willis to bowl down the breeze, whence he was rather more expensive than usual. In the thirty-ninth over, bowled by Allott, Yasphal, seeing the need to get a move on, drove a straight six, in the event the decisive stroke of the match.

In the four overs Amarnath and Yasphal scored 25, Yasphal now picking Willis up and hitting him over square leg for six, a marvellous stroke.

With England wilting Amarnath, going for a second run, was run out, Allott's long throw from square leg to the bowler's stumps, guarded by Gower, beating by inches Amarnath's despairing dive for safety.

Amarnath and Yasphal had added 92. Another 72 were needed with 16 overs left and Yasphal sensing glory. Patil joined in, on the ground where he made his great hundred against England last summer. He crashed Botham through the covers and Dilley to the square-leg boundary, twice drove Willis through midwicket and then, with a skimming hit, almost decapitated him.

From the moment that Yasphal had first put his fortune to the touch, 74 runs were yielded in 10 overs. It was batting which deserved its reward.

ENGLAND

G Fowler, b Binny	33
C J Tavaré, c Kirmani b Binny	32
D I Gower, c Kirmani b Amarnath	17
A J Lamb run out	29
M W Gatting, b Amarnath	18
I T Botham, b Azad	6
†I J Gould run out	13
V J Marks, b Kapil Dev	8
G R Dilley not out	20
P J W Allott, c Patil b Kapil Dev	8
*R G D Willis, b Kapil Dev	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 17, w 7, n-b 4)	29
Total (60 overs)	213

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–69, 2–84, 3–107, 4–141, 5–150, 6–160, 7–175, 8–177, 9–202, 10–213.

BOWLING: Kapil 11–1–35–3; Sandhu 8–1–36–0; Binny 12–1–43–2; Madan Lal 5–0–15–0; Azad 12–1–28–1; Amarnath 12–1–27–2.

INDIA

S M Gavaskar c Gould b Allott	25
K Srikkanth c Willis b Botham	19
M Amarnath run out	46
Yashpal Sharma c Allott b Willis	61
S M Patil not out	51
*Kapil Dev not out	1
Extras	14
Total (4 wkts, 55.4 overs)	217

Kirti Azad, R M H Binny, Madan Lal, †S M H Kirmani and B S Sandhu did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–46, 2–50, 3–142, 4–205.

Umpires: D O Oslear and D G L Evans.

Clean bowled for six, Botham is about to walk out of the World Cup at Old Trafford

W Indies waltz to another final

By Richard Streeton

THE OVAL: West Indies beat Pakistan by 8 wickets.

A series of regal strokes from Viv Richards ensured that West Indies won this Prudential Cup semi-final match with almost disdainful ease. Pakistan were never able to extend the Cup holders, who were left to make only 185 runs. In blissful sunshine, every run made by Richards, the Caribbean's model of batting, was greeted with rapturous cheers from the volatile West Indian section of the dense crowd.

West Indies never risked unnecessary haste in these circumstances, irrespective of how simple their task, but their final victory was inevitable against bowling lacking penetration. By tea, they were 76 for two, having lost Greenidge, who was beaten on the back foot, and Haynes, who misjudged Qadir's spin as he tried a lofted drive. Qadir pranced in and spun the ball wickedly in two spells, but Richards and the left-handed Gomes were equal to everything he tried.

Halfway through their 60 overs West Indies needed another 100 runs and Richards, with incomparable timing and placing, accelerated. With 20 overs left, only 48 was required and Gomes, too, felt able to unwind.

Little went right for Pakistan throughout a day when the cricket was often sufficiently one-sided to come close to being anti-climactic. Nearly everything that the Pakistanis – in their more pessimistic moments beforehand – might have feared might happen, did in fact happen.

They lost the services of a great batsman, Javed Miandad, who went down with influenza overnight and they were put into bat first in humid, hazy conditions. The pitch was good, encouraging both pace and stroke-making but early on it also yielded plenty of movement off the seam.

There was no immediate crop of wickets, but there was no rash of runs either and the handcuffs were never unlocked. Much always depended on Zaheer or Imran playing a commanding innings and neither was able to do so. Mohson mostly stayed in bottom gear through to 57 overs, and nobody else even hinted that they would stay long. Only two fours were struck off the bat, and 91 singles in the total underlines Pakistan's mental and physical problems.



Richards: regal strokes received with rapture.

It has been stressed frequently in recent years, in all forms of cricket, but it bears reiteration: that West Indies, with four awesome fast bowlers in the same side, have brought a new dimension to the game. By the time Gomes and Richards – shrewdly used either side of lunch – had economically shared the fifth bowlers' quota, it was back to a further 22 overs of torrid pace. It made a mockery of any attempt at what cricketers term the closing "thrash".

There are occasions, of course, when West Indies can be erratic and make life harder for themselves than it might be. This was not one of them. The mood was grimly intent and only the occasional fieldsman's shy at the stumps was careless and exposed Dujon.

Among the fearsome four, Roberts has acquied a greater meanness in line and length as a riposte to the passing years; Garner was the unluckiest; Holding, back to a full 35-yard run, was he most watchable; and Marshall showed the most fire-power. It was Marshall who nailed down the coffin lid, with three wickets in 14 balls in his second spell, which left Pakistan at 159 for six from 51 overs.

At the start, it was the twelfth over before Pakistan lost Mudassar, who pushed a gentle return catch to Garner. Ijaz was promoted to spare Zaheer the new ball's shine, but was soon tempted to attempt a hook and merely helped the ball into the wicketkeeper's hand.

Zaheer helped the run-rate pass four an over for the only time in the match before, in the last over before lunch, he moved out a shade recklessly to drive a near full toss from Gomes and edged the ball into his stumps.

Imran walked out with Mohsin (26 not out) in the afternoon, drooping like Atlas facing another dawn. A stand of 51 followed before Imran, playing back, was beaten by Marshall's speed. Three balls later, Wasim Raja might have been blindfolded for all that he saw of the ball that bowled him. Shahid, too, in leaden boots, spooned a simple catch to short midwicket against a ball he never saw. Sarfraz gave mid-on a catch; Mohsin, whose 70 included 43 singles, was eighth out, trying to drive.

PAKISTAN: First Innings

Mohsin Khan b Roberts	70
Mudassar Nazar c and b Garner	11
Ijaz Faqih c Dujon b Holding	5
Zaheer Abbas b Gomes	30
*Imran Khan c Dujon b Marshall	17
Wasim Raja lbw b Marshall	0
Shahid Mahboob c Richards b Marshall	6
Sarfraz Nawaz c Holding b Roberts	3
Abdul Qadir not out	10
†Wasim Bari not out	4
Extras (b 6, lb 13, w 4, nb 5)	28
Total (8 wkts, 60 overs)	184

Rashid Khan did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–23, 2–34, 3–88, 4–139, 5–139, 6–159, 7–164, 8–171.

BOWLING: Roberts 12-3-25-2; Garner 12-1-31-1; Marshall 12-2-28-3; Holding 12-1-25-1 Gomes 7-0-29-1; Richards 5-0-18-0.

WEST INDIES

C G Greenidge lbw b Rashid	17
D L Haynes b Qadir	29
I V A Richards not out	80
H A Gomes not out	50
Extras (b 2, l-b 6, w 4)	12
Total (2 wkts, 48.4 overs)	188

*C H Lloyd, S F A Bacchus, †P J Dujon, A M E Roberts, M D Marshall, J Garner and M A Holding did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–34, 2–56.

BOWLING: Rashid 12-2-32-1; Sarfraz 8-0-23-0; Qadir 11-1-42-1; Mahboob 11-1-43-0; Wasim Raja 1-0-9-0; Zaheer 4.4-1-24-0; Mohsin 1-0-3-0.

Umpires: D J Constant and A G T Whitehead.

GOLF

England are one stroke behind

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Brussels

In spite of a course record of 69, four under par for the 6,296 yards Royal Waterloo course, by Claire Hourahane, the Irish champion, England were best placed of the four British Isles' teams at the end of the first day of the European Women's golf championship yesterday.

With five scores to count out of six, they recorded a total of 381, to lie second, one stroke behind Spain. By a quirk of circumstance, the score to be discarded was the 81 of Linda Bayman, the English champion.

Irland were fourth with 384, Scotland fifth with 386 (Belle Robertson discarding an horrendous 86) and Wales ninth with 394. Only the first eight qualify for the championship proper in the matchplay stage from Friday to Sunday.

After a series of discouraging scores earlier in the day, Claire Waite raised England's spirits with a splendid 73. Then Penny Grice, moving up from the junior ranks to take the place of Janet Soulsby, stood up admirably to the pressure of the occasion to bring in a 75. She finished with two birdies by way of a chip and a putt. Even so, a good sign, this – she was disappointed with her score. It should, she said afterwards, have been several strokes fewer.

Mary McKenna followes Miss Hourahane in with a 74 and Irish eyes were . . . not so much smiling, as positively glinting. But, three scores of over 80 and bad news of Maureen Madill, 7 over at the turn as thunder rolled, and lightning flashed, spread some alarm. Both the weather and Miss Madill improved after a suspension of 20 minutes and her 78 knocked strokes off the total Irish score.

Miss Hourahane, one of the earlier players, did not feel that her round was anything out of the ordinary, and could indeed be beaten before the day was out. But as no woman has got within two strokes of her score since the club was reestablished at Ohain 23 years ago, her modesty was misplaced.

As often happens with an outstanding round of golf, it began unpromisingly, for she ran up a six at the par four second after a wretched lie in a bunker. Her indiscretions ended there. She made good one shot at the third with a 20ft putt, and two fine mid-irons took her to the turn at one under par. A one-iron and a six-iron left her only three feet to go at the 13th and she reduced two of the three closing holes, all par fives, to four with single putts.

380: Spain: C Maestre de Pellon 75, V Pertierra 75, M Tey 76, M Orueta 77, M Castillo 77.
381: England: C Waite 73, P Grice 75, K Douglas 77, J Thornhill 77, B New 79.
382: Germany: M Koch 74, S Knodler 75, A Peter 77, I Bockelmann 77, I Umsen 79.
384: Ireland: C Hourahane 69, M McKenna 74, M Madill 78, C Wickham 81, E Higgins 82.
386: Scotland: G Stewart 72, J Connachan 74, P Wright 79, F Anderson 80, W Aitken 81.
387: Sweden.
391: France.
392: Italy.
394: Wales: A Briggs 77, T Thomas 78, S Roberts 79, M Rawlings 80, V Thomas 80.

EQUESTRIANISM

Germans in a class of their own

From Jenny MacArthur
Aachen

Germany's Paul Schockemöhle, who is still riding with a plate in the collarbone he broke in March, won the final of the International Show Jumping of Europe competition at the Aachen Show yesterday.

He was riding Deister, the horse on which he became European champion two years ago. So far the Germans have dominated their own show, winning three of the four jumping classes and both of the dressage classes.

In yesterday's final three German riders and two Swiss ones were left to do battle in the final timed jump-off. The first clear round was Gerd Wiltfang on Goldika, the winner of the first part of the competition on Tuesday.

But their time of 36.15secs gave Schockemöhle the kind of challenge he loves. Deister fairly flew round and finished a fraction ahead in 36.05secs.

The last to go, Michael Ruping, looked as if he might beat them both but his clear round in 36.61secs left him in third place.

The best British rider was Michael Whitaker on Amanda who reached the first jump-off where he collected four faults and half a time fault. Malcolm Pyrah withdrew Towerlands Anglezarke because of the hard ground.

There have been four days of continuous hot sun here but the course is due to be watered before today's events.

The speed class earlier in the day gave Wiltfang his second win of the show. This time it was on Roman, a 12-year-old Westphalian.

Ton Klumpers from the Netherlands finished second and Malcolm Pyrah had a good round on Mrs Conway's ten-year-old Sea Pearl to take third.

The stands around the dressage arena, normally a haven of peace and quiet, were abuzz yesterday morning when Switzerland's Christine Stuckelberger, the former world champion, was disqualified from the Intermediaire one class for carrying a whip.

The class was won by Germany's Thomas Lsch on Imperial who also won the Prix St Georges the day before. German riders filled the next four places.

Britain's Jane Wilson performed one of her best tests ever on Pinocchio in yesterday's intermediaire II and is currently lying in fifth place with 1308 marks.

Tania Larrigan's Salute, a member of the British dressage team, will have a final veterinary test tomorrow to decide whether or not he can compete in Saturday's European championships. Salute was cast in his box earlier in the week.

INTERNATIONAL SHOW JUMPING OF EUROPE: 1, Deister (P Schockemöhle, WG) 0 faults in 36.05secs; 2, Goldika (G Wiltfang, WG) 0 in 36.15; 3, Calestin (M Ruping WG) 0 in 36.61. SPEED CLASS: 1, Roman (G Wiltfang) 64.45s; 2, Copain N (T Klumpers, Netherlands) 65.90; 3, Sea Pearl (M Pyrah, GB) 67.31.
DRESSAGE, Intermediaire I: 1, Imperial (T Loesch, WG) 1346pts; 2, Lossander (G Grillo, WG) 1293; 3, Florio (E Koller, WG) 1282.

Fletcher the tactician plots Northamptonshire's collapse

By Peter Ball

ILFORD: Essex, with eight first innings wickets in hand, are 56 runs behind Northamptonshire.

The days are long gone when the Essex caravan travels the county in search of friendly oases; the resulting escapades were the stuff of adventure yarns re-told in the MCC book For Young Criketers, but the team was a bit of a joke.

They still pitch their tents – called sponsors' marquees – for a week at Ilford and yesterday the large crowd at Valentine's Park, the Cheltenham of east London, were suitably delighted as Essex had much the better of a thoroughly good day in the sun.

That is perhaps unsurprising, for as well as now having a modern home base, Essex also have a very good team.

Yesterday Lever bowled exeptionally well and afterwards, first Hardie and then McEwan played an aggressive innings to put Essex in a strong position by the close.

In the process McEwan became the first player to reach 1,000 runs. But although several individuals distinguished themselves, the team is greater than the sum of its parts thanks to Fletcher, who is not only batting as well as he ever has, but is almost certainly the most outstanding tactician in the game now that Brearley has retired. His bowling changes after lunch played as big a part as his bowlers in Northampton's second collapse from the relative prosperity of 122-3 to 197 all out on the stroke of tea. His tactical acumen disguised the fact that the wicket was by no means impossible to bat on, as his own batsmen demonstrated after the interval.

By lunch, Northamptonshire were 111 for three, and local knowledge held that it had been a good toss to win, with the wicket expected to favour the batsmen for the afternoon but with the promise of spin today.

Events, or if you will Fletcher and his men, determined otherwise. East found enough turn 20 hours early to dislodge Williams and Lever again found bounce and movement to first hit and then remove Willey off another outside edge.

That, effectively, was that. Fletcher gave the remaining batsmen little chance to settle and, as a spate of lbws suggested, there was still movement to help the bowlers. Foster, who was as frisky as any young fast bowler will be when he can make the ball fly past a batsman's chest, chipped in with three wickets and Lever came back to pick up his fifth when the last wicket stand was threatening to be of more than nuisance value.

In spite of the presence of the Hon Timothy Lamb, the scourge of Gower, Northamptonshire's bowling lacked Essex's pedigree.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings

*G Cook c McEwan b Lever	11
W Larkins l-b-w b Lever	14
P Willey c Gooch b Lever	45
D J Wild b Lever	0
R G Williams c Fletcher b R E East	40
M J Bamber not out	36
D S Steele l-b-w b Foster	17
†G Sharp l-b-w b Phillip	6
N A Mallender c D E East b Foster	1
T M Lamb l-b-w b Foster	0
B J Griffiths b Lever	15
Extras (l-b 8, n-b 1)	9
Total (72.2 overs)	197

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–12, 2–35, 3–35, 4–122, 5–122, 6–146, 7–157, 8–158, 9–158, 10–197.

BOWLING: Lever 21.2-5-59-5; Phillip 14-2-38-1; Foster 17-4-48-3; Acfield 5-0-15-0; R E East 13-4-26-1; Gooch 2-1-2-0.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch l-b-w b Griffiths	15
B R Hardie c Cook b Griffiths	51
*K W R Fletcher not out	20
K S McEwan not out	49
Extras (b 4, w 1, n-b 1)	6
Total (2 wkts, 32 overs)	141

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–43, 2–81.

Bonus points (to date): Essex 4, Northamptonshire 1. Umpires: J Birkenshaw and N T Plews.

Sussex struggle to support Mendis

By Alan Ross

BASINGSTOKE: Hampshire, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 145 runs behind Sussex.

On Tuesday Sussex gave Lancashire their first win of the season and Hampshire did the same for Yorkshire so neither have much to enthuse about at present. Yesterday, on a steamy day, Hampshire put Sussex in and removed them shortly after tea for 218.

Stevenson, the baldest if not the oldest of county opening bowlers, took five of the Sussex wickets for 81, making haste and getting occasional lift from a pitch not entirely reliable.

Without Mendis, Sussex would have been in a parlous position, for after a cavalier start he got his head down and battled away for four hours. When he was eighth out at 188 on 91 he had made almost exactly half the runs for Sussex. Now and again he unfolded a handsome drive through the covers but mostly he was content to push calmly down the line, picking up singles between square leg and mid-on.

The teams, as well as their own clients, were entertained at lunch by those most long-established of wine merchants, Messrs Berry Bros and Rudd, but not even the excellence of their Mosels was compensation for the inadequacy of the early Sussex batting.

Two Sussex wickets were down for seven, and four for 48, Barclay, Colin Wells and Parker all going to the lively Stevenson. Le Roux lasted longer, alternating a rigid forward stroke with powerful thumps over mid-on. He and Mendis put on 52 and then Reeve, the recent acquisition from the Lord's groundstaff, helped Mendis at 48. Reeve, all at sea first, produced a couple of whistling hooks, including one for six off the grunting Malone.

Pigott and Waller, as if anxious to demonstrate their defensive skills, dawdled about for 40 minutes, by which time Sussex had scraped past 200.

When Hampshire batted, Terry was soon caught at the wicket off Le Roux, who bowled a fiery opening spell. Pigott and Reeve at the other end proved costly, 40 coming off ten overs, the elder Smith and Nicholas advancing almost entirely by handsomely stroked boundaries. An altogether more accomplished start than Sussex.

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis c Nicholas b Tremlett	91
J R P Heath c Pocock b Malone	4
*J R T Barclay c and b Stevenson	1
C M Wells c C L Smith b Stevenson	11
P W G Parker c Nicholas b Stevenson	4
A P Wells c Nicholas b Tremlett	12
G S le Roux c Parks b Stevenson	29
D A Reeve b Malone	20
A C S Pigott lbw b Tremlett	16
†D J Smith lbw b Stevenson	1
C E Waller not out	17
Extras (lb 6, w 5, nb 1)	12
Total (82.2 overs)	218

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–7, 3–44, 4–48, 5–70, 6–122, 7–170, 8–188, 9–189, 10–218.

BOWLING: Malone 14-3-52-2; Stevenson 25-5-81-5; Nicholas 17-8-28-0; Tremlett 21.2-7-39-3; Cowley 5-2-6-0.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

V P Terry c Smith b le Roux	6
C L Smith not out	38
M C J Nicholas not out	25
Extras (l-b 3, n-b 1)	4
Total (1 wkt, 20 overs)	73

R A Smith, *N E J Cowley, T M Tremlett, †R J Parks, J W Southern, K Stevenson and S J Malone to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10.

Bonus points (to date): Hampshire 4, Sussex 2.)

Umpires: J H Harris and J van Geloven.

Task too great for Yorkshire

The left arm spin bowlers Phil Carrick and Dallas Moir enjoyed success at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield, yesterday where Yorkshire's collapse left them struggling against Derbyshire.

Captain Kim Barnett scored 95 to boost the Derbyshire total to 225 after Carrick had taken five for 45.

Then Moir wrecked Yorkshire's reply after the openers, Boycott and Lumb, had put on 63. They slumped to 76 for six by the close, with Moir claiming four wickets for five runs in 27 balls and finishing with four for 23.

LEICESTERSHIRE: Leicestershire scored a daunting 349 for five declared in withering heat at Grace Road with all their batsmen scoring freely off the struggling bowlers of Surrey.

Leicestershire's captain, Roger Tolchard, hit a season's best of 80 not out and Paddy Clift, his partner in a lively fifth wicket stand of 102, recorded an excellent 63 with nine fours and a six.

All this came after openers Balderstone and Butcher had made light of a green looking pitch to provide a firm foundation with a stand of 50.

Davison then hit a brisk 60 before being brilliantly caught at cover by Lynch off a full blooded drive at Knight.

Knight had only bowled himself because Monkhouse had just been ordered out of the attack in the middle of his fourteenth over by the umpire, Billy I Badulla, for persistently running down the line of the stumps.

Full batting bonus points were a formality, and Leicester batted on briefly but then could not dislodge either the Surrey opener in the three overs available at the end when Surrey reached 17 without loss.

ABERGAVENNY: A season's best of 135 by Phil Neale, Worcestershire captain, allowed his side to get Glamorgan in for a difficult final 20 minutes, and they finished on 18 for one. Neale hit three huge sixes in his 18 boundaries after Alan Ormrod and Martin Weston had laid the platform for a high scoring innings.

The Worcestershire opening pair put on 136 before Ormrod fell l.b.w. to Selvey for 78. Weston was eventually run out on 79, but Neale was well supported by D'Oliveira (42) and Scott (34 not out).

Neale declared at 394 for six, leaving Hopkins and Lewis Jones to face a fiery spell of bowling from Warner and Ellcock.

● Cambridge University's cricket captain, Steve Henderson, yesterday announced his team to meet Oxford on June 29. There are two freshmen, Hewitt and Cotterell.

TEAM: D W Varey (Birkenhead and Pembroke), T S Curtis (Worcester Royal GS and Magdalene), R J Boyd-Moss (Bedford and Magdalene), S P Henderson (Downside and Magdalene), G Pathmanathan (Colombo and Darwin), S J G Doggart (Winchester and Magdalene), K I Hodgson (Oundle and Downing), A J Pollock (Shrewsbury and Trinity), T A Cotterell (Downside and Peterhouse), C C Ellison (Tonbridge and Homerton), S G P Hewitt (Bradford GS and Peterhouse).

MINOR COUNTIES

JESMOND: Northumberland 213 for 7 dec (K Pearson 83, P J Mir 4-67) and 204 for 4 dec (A S Thompson 97 not out); Norfolk 210 for 5 dec. Abandoned as a draw – rain. Northumberland, 3 pts, Norfolk 1.
WATFORD: Cambridgeshire 224 for 8 dec (D C Holliday 50; A R Garofall 5-46) and 0-0; Hertfordshire 221 for 5 dec (W M Osman 62, S A Dean 53).

Rice pipped for century

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire 238. Kent 70 for one.

Derek Underwood, the Kent spin bowler, claimed seven wickets for 88 and denied Clive Rice a deserved century as Nottinghamshire were bowled out for 238 in their first innings.

Underwood, now in his 21st season, bowled 38 successive overs and pegged back Nottinghamshire after joining the attack in the ninth over of the day.

Basharat Hassan and Tim Robinson gained early supremacy. They took command immediately, reaching their 50 runs in the first 15 overs.

By the close, Kent had lost Benson for 40 in their reply of 70 for one after 30 overs, still 168 runs behind.

Nottinghamshire: First Innings

B Hassan c Johnson b Penn	42
R T Robinson b Underwood	21
†B N French c Cowdrey b Underwood	0
J D Birch c Taylor b Underwood	0
*C E B Rice c Cowdrey b Underwood	98
P Johnson c Knott b Underwood	31
E E Hemmings c Ellison b Underwood	7
K Saxelby c Penn b Underwood	18
K E Cooper b Johnson	2
M Hendrick not out	3
P M Such l-b-w b Johnson	0
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 12)	16
Total (83.3 overs)	238

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–53, 2–64, 3–67, 4–67, 5–154, 6–173, 7–216, 8–220, 9–234, 10–238.

BOWLING: Jarvis 7-0-44-0; Ellison 5-1-10-0; Underwood 38-12-88-7; Penn 9-2-18-1; Johnson 24.3-6-62-2.

KENT: First Innings

N R Taylor not out	27
M R Benson c Hassan b Hemmings	40
C Penn not out	2
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (1 wkt, 30 overs)	70

D G Aslett, *C S Cowdrey, †A P E Knott, E A Baptiste, G W Johnson, R M Ellison, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–62.

Bonus points (to date): Nottinghamshire 2, Kent 4.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and D R Shepherd.

A bounteous day for weather and a beauteous Bath pitch

By Alan Gibson

BATH: Gloucestershire, with five first-innings wickets in hand, are 151 runs behind Somerset.

The Bath Festival has suffered in recent years from the weather. This time it has been bouteous and yet the crowds have been down and the catering people disappointed. This, of course, has been because of the coincidence of the World Cup and the absence of many leading players. For that and other reasons Somerset were eight short of their full team yesterday.

Still, it was a pleasing sight, and with practice and careful positioning you can keep the appalling Sports Centre tucked away in the corner of your eye. The cricket was quite interesting. Roebuck won the toss and batted. The pitch looked a beauty but proved a rather wilful beauty, like previous Bath beauties, such as Nell Gwynne and Hannah More.

Somerset lost three wickets for 37 in face of a long, admirably sustained spell by Shepherd. I have not seen Shepherd for a long time bowl as well as he has done this season. Maturity – he is now in his fortieth year – has deepened his knowledge and taught him to make full use of his stamina, even if he does not bowl quite so fast.

At lunch Somerset were 124 for five in 36 overs. Ollis had played a determined innings as hard to shift out of the way as one of his father's lorries which dominate the roads around Keynsham. Lloyds, who had been dropped off Shepherd before he had scored, had begun to play some strokes. Lloyds, a product of Blundell's, always a school with a gift for riding its luck, pulled the Somerset innings round in the afternoon. He continued to be lucky, playing and missing, or mishitting, quite often but he continued to play bravely and it was largely due to him that Somerset reached the relatively respectable total of 238.

Gloucestershire will have to bat last on this unpredictable Beauty of Bath, but they have the comfort that Hignell, a sound apple which takes strong teeth to bite, is still there.

SOMERSET: First Innings

*P M Roebuck c Russell b Shepherd	10
N A Felton l-b-w b Shepherd	11
P A Slocombe l-b-w b Sainsbury	6
P W Denning c Bainbridge b Shepherd	27
R L Ollis b Shepherd	35
N F M Popplewell c Graveney b Shepherd	20
J W Lloyds b Sainsbury	61
N Russom l-b-w b Doughty	8
†T Gard not out	7
G V Palmer c Romaines b Bainbridge	8
P H L'E Wilson b Bainbridge	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 16, w 1, n-b 2)	23
Total (79.5 overs)	238

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–31, 3–37, 4–89, 5–100, 6–171, 7–212, 8–212, 9–228, 10–238.

BOWLING: Shepherd 27-7-80-5; Lawrence 19-5-52-0; Sainsbury 15-5-52-2; Bainbridge 5.5-2-10-2; Doughty 8-4-18-1; Graveney 5-3-3-0.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

A W Stovold c Gard b Wilson	5
P W Romaines l-b-w b Wilson	10
P Bainbridge l-b-w b Palmer	5
A J Hignell not out	43
B Dudleston c Lloyds b Wilson	11
†R C Russell c Gard b Wilson	0
Extras (l-b 9, w 2, n-b 2)	13
Total (5 wkts, 22.5 overs)	87

J N Shepherd, *D A Graveney, R J Doughty, G E Sainsbury and D V Lawrence to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–10, 2–20, 3–26, 4–87, 5–87.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 4, Gloucestershire 4.

Umpires: R A White and W E Alley.

Warwicks v Ox Un

AT EDGBASTON

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First Innings

*R G P Ellis lbw b Hogg	7
A J T Miller c Tedstone b Hogg	76
P G Heseltine c Dyer b Sutcliffe	39
K A Hayes c Sutcliffe b P A Smith	3
R P Moulding not out	80
R M Edbrooke c and b D M Smith	71
J G Varey not out	9
Extras (b 13, lb 10, w 2)	25
Total (5 wkts dec)	310

†M R Cullinan, H T Rawlinson, M D Petchey and J R Turnbull did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–8, 2–116, 3–136, 4–142, 5–282.

BOWLING: Hogg 14-2-32-2; P A Smith 19-4-68-1; Thorne 20-4-54-0; Sutcliffe 25-8-57-1; D M Smith 18-3-44-1; Asif Din 9-1-30-0.

WARWICKSHIRE: First Innings

*D L Amiss not out	9
K D Smith b Petchey	7
R I H B Dyer not out	2
Extras (1-b 1)	1
Total (1)	19

S H Wootton, Asif Din, P A Smith, D Thorne, G A Tedstone, D M Smith, S P Sutcliffe and W Hogg to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11.

Umpires: A Jepson and J W Holder.

HOVE: Hampshire 300 for 9 dec (D R Turner 68, R Mason 80); Sussex 20 for 0.

Glamorgan v Worcs

AT ABERGAVENNY

WORCESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J A Ormrod lbw b Selvey	78
M J Weston run out	79
*P A Neale c Nash b Ontong	135
D N Patel b Nash	7
D B d'Oliveira c and b Ontong	42
M S Scott not out	34
A E Warner lbw b Ontong	9
Extras (b 1, lb 3, w 1, nb 5)	10
Total (6 wkts dec)	394

Score at 100 overs: 298 for 4.

†D J Humphries, R K Illingworth, R M Ellcock and A P Pridgeon did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–136, 2–190, 3–207, 4–298, 5–381, 6–394.

BOWLING: Nash 14-3-45-1; Selvey 27-6-70-1; Ontong 28-6-98-3; Rowe 24-3-95-0; Lloyd 26-4-76-0.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins c Patel b Warner	8
A L Jones not out	3
Extras (w 1, n-b 6)	7
Total (1 wkt, 3.4 overs)	18

D A Francis, C J C Rowe, *H Morris, R C Ontong, J Derrick, †E W Jones, *M W W Selvey B J Lloyd, and M A Nash to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–18.

Bonus points (to date): Glamorgan 1 Worcestershire 3. Umpires: C Cook and P J Eele.

Yorks v Derbyshire

AT SHEFFIELD

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

I S Anderson c Lumb b Sidebottom	14
J E Morris c Bairstow b Stevenson	0
A Hill b Stevenson	12
*K J Barnett b Carrick	95
R J Finney c Boycott b Carrick	23
G Miller c Athey b Illingworth	4
W P Fowler c Bairstow b Stevenson	16
C J Tunnicliffe st Bairstow b Carrick	18
†R W Taylor not out	13
D G Moir c Athey b Carrick	0
O Mortensen c and b Carrick	2
Extras (b 3, l-b 13, w 6, n-b 6)	28
Total (78.4 overs)	225

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–28, 3–50, 4–141, 5–146, 6–180, 7–180, 8–220, 9–20, 10–225.

BOWLING: Dennis 10-3-24-0; Stevenson 15-5-44-3; Sidebottom 16-3-32-1; Carrick 23.4-8-45-5; Illingworth 14-2-52-1.

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott c Anderson b Moir	33
R G Lumb l-b-w b Mortensen	28
C W J Athey c Taylor b Moir	0
S N Hartley c Moir b Mortensen	2
J D Love c Taylor b Moir	3
S J Dennis not out	0
†D L Bairstow c Taylor b Moir	4
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 5)	6
Total (6 wkts, 32.3 overs)	76

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–63, 2–63, 3–69, 4–72, 5–72, 6–76.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 4, Derbyshire 4.

Umpires: R Julian and M J Kitchen.

Leics v Surrey

AT LEICESTER

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings

J C Balderstone b Thomas	32
I P Butcher c and b Monkhouse	35
N E Briers b Clarke	27
B F Davison c Lynch b Knight	60
*R W Tolchard not out	80
P B Clift b Thomas	63
P B Clift b Thomas	63
J J Whitaker not out	22
Extras (b 20, n-b 10)	30
Total (5 wkts dec)	349

Score at 100 overs: 337 for 5.

J F Steele, N G B Cook, L B Taylor and G J Ferris did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–52, 2–84, 3–145, 4–199, 5–301.

BOWLING: Clarke 17.3-1-49-1; Thomas 15-1-3-3; Monkhouse 14-4-1; Curtis 31-9-70-0; Needham 17-2-64-0; Knight 8-2-19-1.

SURREY: First Innings

A R Butcher not out	13
G S Clinton not out	2
Extras (w 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (no wkt, 3 overs)	17

*R D V Knight, D M Smith, M A Lynch, †C J Richards, A Needham, D J Thomas, G Monkhouse, S T Clarke, and I J Curtis to bat.

Bonus points (to date: Leicestershire 4, Surrey 2.

Umpires: K Ibadulla and C T Spencer.

Camb Un v Middlesex

AT FENNER'S

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First Innings

D W Varey c Downton b Hughes	4
T S Curtis run out	31
R J Boyd-Moss c Butcher b Hughes	20
*S P Henderson c Butcher b James	27
G Pathmanathan c Butcher b Edmonds	27
S J G Doggart c Butcher b James	8
K I Hodgson l-b-w b James	0
T A Cotterell l-b-w b James	0
C C Ellison not out	15
A J Pollock c Radley b Edmonds	1
†S G P Hewitt c Downton b James	0
Extras (b 5, l-b 1, w 3 n-b 12)	21
Total	148

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–6, 2–64, 3–72, 4–116, 5–117, 6–117, 7–117, 8–135, 9–145, 10–148.

BOWLING: Williams 11-2-44-0; Hughes 8-0-51-2; James 15-7-28-5; Edmonds 9-7-2-2.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings

G D Barlow c Henderson b Pollock	26
W N Slack not out	74
G T Radley not out	23
Extras (w 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (1 wkt)	126

R O Butcher, K P Tomlins, K D James, †P R Downton, P H Edmonds, *J E Emburey, N F Williams and S P Hughes to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–59.

Umpires: K E Palmer and R Palmer.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

BRISTOL: Worcestershire 314 (D A Banks 86, S G Watkins 78; J H Childs 5 for 89): Gloucestershire 19 for 2.
FOLKESTONE: Lancashire 302 for 6 dec (I Cockbain 144); Kent 33 for 0.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

County Championship (11.00-6.30 unless stated)
ILFORD: Essex v Northamptonshire
ABERGAVENNY: Glamorgan v Worcestershire
BASINGSTOKE: Hampshire v Sussex
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Surrey
TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Kent
BATH: Somerset v Gloucestershire
SHEFFIELD: Yorkshire v Derbyshire
OTHER MATCHES
FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Middlesex (11.30-6.30)
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Oxford University
Second XI Championship
Neath: Glamorgan v Somerset; Neath: Glamorgan v Somerset; Bristol: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire; Folkestone: Kent v Lancashire; Market Harborough: Leicestershire v Northamptonshire; Guildford: Surrey v Yorkshire; Hove: Sussex v Hampshire.
United Friendly Insurance County Championship
Watford CC: Hertfordshire v Cambridgeshire.

Tennis: Teenagers catch the eye on the third day at Wimbledon

Triumphant King bows to her rival

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Billie-Jean King and Rosemary Casals, who contested a semi-final at Wimbledon in 1969, have qualifies to play each other again – this time in the third round. Yesterday Mrs King, aged 39, beat Beth Herr 6-7, 6-2, 8-6 and Miss Casals, 34, beat Petra Delhees 6-3, 3-6, 6-2. At the other end and (these days) more familiar end of the age range, the day's winners included Carling Bassett, aged 15.

Mrs King and Miss Herr both emerge with much credit from an exciting two-hour match on the centre court. It was astonishing that Mrs King should last the course so well and retain the competitive confidence to produce her best tennis in the ultimate crisis. It was admirable that Miss Herr, aged 19, and competing for the first time, should show so much composure and tactical and technical maturity. After all, she was playing a legend – and Wimbledon centre court has become Mrs King's second home.

"She should have won", Mrs King said later. "She was smarter and better than I was. I like the way she stays in, whatever the score. She has great guts and a great mental attitude. You're going to hear a lot more of her." That seems reasonable. At first glance the young lady from Ohio may look just another in the long line of Americans with fair hair and two-fisted backhand. But on yesterday's evidence she has those qualities of heart and mind that turn good players into very good players and possibly – if they need it badly enough – into champions.

Miss Herr moved well, hit bold and tidy passing shots, and already has the makings of a competent forecourt game. When serving, she has an idosyncratic way of bouncing the ball from head height instead of the usual waist level. She was hustled into a corner during the second set. Throughout the match Mrs. King demonstrated that much of the old magic was still there: notably in her serving, volleying, smashing, and all the things that go on between the ears.

In the third se, Mrs. King led 5-2 and was serving at 5-4. Miss Herr played a superb tenth game, though, and took the lead at 6-5. That showed what Miss Herr was made of – but she lacked the experience to cope with the kind of tennis Mrs King played in the next three games. Well, maybe that was how it had to be. Miss Herr was a guest in the house: and it was Mrs. King's house.

Miss Bassett is Canadian, falls into the familiar North American pattern (fair hair and a two-fisted backhand), but has a greater depth of assertive, genuine self-assurance than most girls of her age. This precocity helps to explain why she is already an actress (a tennis film) and did that job so competently that other offers are, as they say, rolling in. The unusual first name comes from her mother's family, who founded the Carling brewery.

Yesterday Miss Bassett had a 6-2, 6-3 win over the far more experienced Sharon Walsh. Her next opponent will be her friend and practice partner, Andrea Temesvari, of Hungary, aged 17 – but already such a personable woman she is a spectacular sight even when doing nothing in particular. Miss Temesvari is still learning her trade in the forecourt, but she was too strong for Manuela Maleeva, of Bulgaria, 10 months her junior.

Stuart Bale and Andrew Jarrett, Britain's last contenders in the men's event, were both beaten – Jarrett by the springy, curly-haired Loic Courteau, of Bordeaux, aged 19, a thoroughly confusing lad because of the umlaut and the fact that when he has time, he hits two-fisted on both flanks. As Jarrett has a two-handed backhand, the match was a confusing spectacle

John Fitzgerald, who had saved five atch points in his fourth set with Mats Wilander on Tuesday evening, finally had to yield yesterday, though the fifth set was close all the way. Fitzgerald told us later: "I'd like to see Mats become the world's No 1, because he's a very nice guy – as all the Swedes are. Many of the players are sick and tired of the antics that are going on now at the top. We'd like to see a nice guy at the top again".



Mrs King shows her command when it comes to ruling the court.

Youth with a future revives past memories

By David Miller

It was with both pleasure and disappointment that the crowd dispersed in search of something to moisten the tongue and cool and brow at the end of the opening match yesterday on court three, for we had seen a player who can, just possibly, in the coming years, see to it that young men such as Wilander and Krishnan are not the only ones to challenge the established elite.

Stuart Bale, a left-hander, aged 19, has a range of strokes probably not possessed by a British player since Bobby Wilson or, to put it another way, one might say that he is a Billy Knight with variety. If the youngster from St John's Wood in London can combine the two aspects of his forerunners, that subtlety of touch and resolution of purpose, then he will not only become British No 1, but a player to extend the best – something we have not had since the days of Mike Sangster.

Yesterday, Bale went down in straight sets, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 to the bouncy *Mel Purcell* from Kentucky, runner-up at Monte Carlo in April and ranked 27 in the world last year. For Bale, suffering from a discomforting cold, it was his first match against anyone in the top 40 and he was in no way outclassed. A couple of more firm volleys in the first set tie-break could have found him a set up, and then what might have been the story?

Bale's coach, Nigel Sears, who works for the Lawn Tennis Association with Paul Hutchins, considers the youngster has the technical armoury to go a long way – with his powerful serve and sound volleying – especially on fast surfaces. All this we saw yesterday as, several times, he held his own service to love with confident ease.

There is, too, a willingness to vary the game tactically, looking for the chance to lob, to play the drop-shot with a sensitive touch, and to go for the difficult cross-court pass. Yesterday, he was betrayed by his own errors when not really under pressure more than by an excess of talent flowing from the other side of the net.

Indeed, what may ultimately determine whether this broad-shouldered player with the straw-coloured hair will break into the front rank of the world game is his temperament. There were moments yesterday when, perhaps forgiveably in front of his first really big crowd, he looked as if were feeling sorry for himself, as when he dumped his racket onto the ground at the end of the sixth game of the third set, having just conceded his service again to go 2-4 down after breaking back for 2-3 with a clever, thoughtful game.

Afterwards, his father, who could not have his *feet more firmly on the ground* even were he not a postman, observed that what his son needs is experience, that you cannot buy it and must go in search of it. Bale jnr should reflect that experience yesterday should have taught him never to think the match is lost. In the very next game, at 2-4, Purcell, who was beginning to pirouette like a skater folowing his shots in self-admiration as he scented victory, was undermined by a net-cord and a double fault which might well have put the Briton right back in the game.



Bale yesterday: willing to vary tactics.

Bale, who was by inclination a footballer until he discovered tennis at the age of 12 at the Paddington club, reached the last 16 of junior Wimbledon last year and the last eight in the *junior event* at Paris and New York. His coaching has come from the veteran Hector Goodman, at Paddington, via Bobby Wilson and Alan Jones through to Sears, who took him over when Hutchins decided, three years ago, that the boy had a future.

It was a proud moment for his parents yesterday, sitting close to the side of the court to see the blossoming of a talent which could soom help to put some pride back into the British game. If he does not it will certainly not be for the want of level-headedness on the part of his parents, a factor which sadly one does not all too frequently find among promising youngsters these days.

The growler has a lean time

By Simon O'Hagan

Peter Fleming is a lean and hungry man. These days not many of the scraps are coming the American's way, not even those involving umpires. Instead he rages inwardly, growling his way around the court and, with increasing frequency, to defeat.

Fleming has all but disappeared off the end of the ATP rankings (he is number 662 on the list) and while he may be more noted for his doubles partnership with John McEnroe this still represents an alarming decline in form.

The downward spiral continued yesterday when he lost a second-round match 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 to Nduka Odizor, the Nigerian who had beaten Guillermo Vilas on the opening day. The match was as much a contrast of mood as of technique, with Odizor's serenely thoughtful approach always looking the more likely to succeed.

Odizor has the relaxed air of somebody to whom concentration comes easily. He varies his shots – in particular, the return of service – beguilingly and moves with economy and grace. If you are feeling grumpy and out of form, as Fleming was, he is probably the most *frustrating* opponent imaginable.

Fleming's only moment of hope came when he won the second set. But his peace of mind was short-lived. Odizor broke his opening service game of the third set and Fleming reacted by slamming a ball to the back of the court, narrowly missing a ball boy in the process. He was warned by the umpire for ball abuse, the fine for which, if imposed, is $350.

Odizor remained so calm that in *the final game, as Fleming towelled* down before receiving service, he could afford to endear himself to the crowd further by balancing a ball on his head. Fleming merely fumed.

Two other broody, big-serving Americans, Tony Giammalva and Victor Amaya, went the way as Fleming. Giammalva losing to the durable Brazilian, Joao Soares, 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4 and Amaya to Andreas Maurer, of West Germany, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.

Giammalva, a man of immense *bulk, has an eye-catching service* not just because of its power: when he throws the ball up he opens his mouth inordinately wide; a close-up photograph would look like something out of a dental manual. In the teeth of all this, however, Soares remained steadfast.

Insured against victory

Spare a thought for Chris Evert Lloyd who will *not* receive one million dollars if she completes the grand slam by winning Wimbledon this year. That vast sum is the amount the international federation (ITF) have agreed to pay the man or woman who holds the four major champoinships – Australian, French, United States and Wimbledon at the same time.

Mrs Lloyd has already won the Australian, French and United States opens and needs only Wimbledon to complete the seet. *But to be alble* to pay the one million dollars, the ITF have insured themselves against a grand slam winner. The only problem is that the policy was not taken out until after the US open last September.

So to receive the money Mrs Lloyd *must* first win Wimbledon and then the United States open again, but Mrs Lloyd might just be able to afford it. After all, she has won 4,591,919 dollars in prize money and twice that much in endorsements since she turned professional in 1973.

Jean Borotra, the Frenchman who won Wimbledon twice, in 1924 and 1926, must be the most remarkable character at the championships this year. Borotra will be 85 in August and seemed surprised when asked: "do you *stil play* tennis?" He replied: "of course whenever I can."

Borotra, one of the greatest serve-and-volley players of all time, plays for 30 minutes each day when back in France.

A lesson in fitness

By Geoffrey Green

When Teracher, of the United States, outstayed Fibak, the Poish business manager of Lendl, by 7–6, 2–6, 4–6, 7–5, 6–1 in the sultry snshine fo Court One over three hours and a half and more, the issue was balanced on a spider's thread. This ws perhaps was why the lean, lanky American, who resembled a spider, weaved the final web.

Fibak is an international with six languages on his tongue, a professor of a father, and a fine collection of Polish materpieces. He may also be an authority on nuclear fission or have a thorough knowledge of the workings of the World Bank. Yet still he was at a loss to counter Teacher's speed and fitness at the crux.

Teacher finished in a sort of ectasy, although to be honest there were long areas of the afternoon when one's attention began to stray. There was the weather to admire for a start; there was the shirt-sleeved crowd constantly being warned to sit still; the payment of wages to one of the Corps of Commissionaires guarding the entrance, followed by a little argument, and the kindly offer by that same commissionaire of a picnic grapefruit to a foreign family. All these were side-shows.

In many ways it was a fine *hard struggle, but largely mechanical.* In some ways, too, it was unmemorable and never truly touched the senses

Fibak attempted an intellectual approach of intricate architecture in the early stages and at times later, which brought a series of attacking lobs. But the agile Teacher – a quarter finalist last year – had a spring in his heels, and an *invisible ladder which helped* him to the skies.

Speed and fitness saw him home. Without picking things over with a needle, one need only say that deuce was called 26 times in the match, and that Fibak broke in the first game of the second, third and fourth sets. That should have offered him a winning stage. But sadly, by the end, he did things by halves and paid the price. Indecision fell on him and his game burst its shell. At the climax, while the American hit he missed, and in spite of his gifts he had to bow to his teacher.

Wimbledon results yesterday

MEN'S SINGLES
Holder: J. S. Connors
Second round
M Purcell (US) bt S M Bale (GB), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.
A Maurer (WG) bt V C Amaya (US), 6-3, 6-4, 7-6.
M Bauer (US) bt T C Fancutt (Aus), 6-4, 6-4, 6-0.
K CURREN (SA) bt S Casal (Sp), 7-6, 6-4, 6-3.
C J Lewis (NZ) bt B Dyke (Aus), 7-6, 6-1, 6-3.
R Harmon (US) bt B D Drewett (Aus), 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.
L Courteau (Fr) bt A M Jarrett (GB), 6-2, 7-5, 6-3.
C Motta (Br) bt T R Gullikson (US), 3-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.
J C McCurdy (Aus) bt C Panatta (It), 7-6, 6-3, 7-6.
M WILANDER (Swe) bt J B Fitzgerald (Aus), 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 6-7, 6-4.
N Odizor (Nigeria) bt P Fleming (US), 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.
B E GOTTFRIED (US) bt M N Doyle (Ireland), 7-5, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4.
T S Mayotte (US) bt A Andrews (US), 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.
J Soares (Br) bt A Giammalva (US) 7-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4.
B Teacher (US) bt W Fibak (Pol) 7-6, 2-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-1.
J S CONNORS (US) bt W Masur (Aus) 6-4, 7-6, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Holder: M Navratilova (US)
First round
R Mentz (SA) bt H A Ludloff (US), 7-6, 6-7, 6-4.
Second round
A TEMESVARI (Hun) bt M Maleeva (Bul), 7-5, 6-4.
K RINALDI (US) bt L Sandin (Swe), 6-4, 6-3.
W E White (US) bt K D Latham (US), 7-6, 6-1.
A L Minter (Aus) bt C Jolissaint (Switz), 6-3, 6-2.
W M Turnbull (Aus) bt A H White (US), 6-3, 6-3.
B Nagelsen (US) bt C Pasquale (Switz), 6-3, 7-5.
A JAEGER (US) bt P Casale (US), 6-3, 6-2.
B C POTTER (US) bt M Torres (US), 6-1, 6-4.
L J Bonder (US) bt A B Henricksson (US), 6-3, 7-6.
S J Leo (Aus) bt S L Collins (US), 6-2, 6-3.
R Casals (US) bt P Delhees (Switz), 6-3, 3-6, 6-2.
K Jordan (US) bt D H Lee (Kor) 6-1, 6-1.
C Bassett (Can) bt S A Walsh (US) 6-2, 6-3.
J M Loyd (US) bt M A Mesker (Neth) 6-4, 6-2.
C Benjamin (US) bt J Davis (US) 6-2, 6-7, 11-9.

MEN'S DOUBLES
Holders: P McNamara and P McNamee (Aus)
First round:
J M Lloyd (GB) and B Manson (US) bt J W Feaver (GB) and R A Lewis (GB), 6-3, 7-6, 6-3.
M Mitchell and C J Wittus (US) bt R Druz and J Kruger (US), 6-7, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.
A A MAYER and F TAYGAN (US) bt S W Van der Merwe and R Venter (SA), 6-4, 6-4, 7-5.
C S Dowdeswell and R W Drysdale (GB) bt J Goes and N Keller (BR), 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1.
A JARRYD and H SIMONSSON (Swe) bt A Amritraj (India) and R Meyer (US), 6-1, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
Holders: M. NAVRATILOVA and P.M. SHRIVER (US)
First round
L. ANTONOPLOS and B. K. JORDAN (US), bt L. C. Gordon and V. Nelson (US), 6-2, 6-1.
I Budarova and M Skuherska (CZ), bt A J Brown and R L Einy (GB), 6-2, 6-1.
C TANVIER (FR) and A TEMESVARI (HUN), bt B J Remilton (AUST) and N SATO (JAP), 6-1, 7-5.
S A Margolin and L A Shaefer (US) bt C J Drury and E D Lightbody (GB), 7-5, 6-3.
I S Kloss (SA) and P A Teeguarden (US) bt Y Vermaak (SA) and N S Yeargin (US), 6-2, 6-7, 6-3.
D L Fromholtz (AUS) and B F Stove (NETH) bt P A Fendick and J Klitch (US), 6-3, 6-4.

The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's early editions.

Men's singles
First round
C R O Viljoen (SA) beat R J Frawley (Aus), 7–6, 2–6, 7–6, 5–7, 9–7.
W Masur (Aus) beat L R Bourne (US), 4–6, 4–6, 6–4, 6–3, 6–2.
M WILANDER (Swe) v J B Fitzgerald (Aus), 6–4, 6–1, 4–6, 6–7 (unfinished).

Women's singles
First round
L J Bonder (US) bt C Dries (WG) 6–3, 7–5.
B K Jordan (US) bt C M O'Neil (Aus) 6–3, 6–3.
S A Walsh (US) bt C S Reynolds (US) 6–4, 6–4.
B L Hallquist (US) bt M Schropp (WG) 6–3, 6–3.
J M Lloyd (US) bt A A Moulton (US) 6–2, 6–1.
B Nagelsen (US) bt J Klitch (US) 6–4, 6–7, 6–3.
C Bassett (Can) bt J C Russell (US) 6–3, 7–5.
J Budarova (Cz) bt W R Tomanova-Roth (Cz) 6–1, 6–3.
A Leand(US) bt P G Smith (US) 6–1, 6–3.
P Hy (HK) bt A K Kiyomura (US) 6–1, 7–6.
C Suire (Fr) bt A M Fernandez (US) 6–7, 6–3, 8–0.
P Casale (US) bt E Minter (Aus) 5–7, 7–5, 6–3.
C Vanier (Fr) bt T Lewis (US) 6–1, 1–6, 8–6.
R Casals (US) bt M L Platek (US) 3–6, 7–6, 6–3.
R Mentz (SA) v H A Ludloff (US) 7–6, 6–7 (unfinished).

Men's doubles
First round
N Brown and S M Shaw (GB) beat H P van Boeckel (Neth) and H Ismail (Zim), 4–6, 7–5, 6–1, 6–3.
S Casal (Sp) and M Hocevar (Br) beat J D Newcombe and A D Roche (Aus), 6–3, 1–6, 5–7, 7–6, 6–3.
J C McCurdy and P Johnston (Aus) beat D Graham (US) and L Warder (Aus), 6–7, 6–4, 6–1, 4–6, 6–3.
C H Cox (US) and J Hlasek (Switz) beat G Marchetti and E Vattuone (It), 4–6, 6–3, 7–6, 7–5.

GOLF

Walton's fighting qualities give Ireland a solid start

From Mitchell Platts, Chantilly

Philip Walton provided further evidence of the improvement in his game when he composed a round of 69, two under par, in the European amateur team championship on the Chantilly course here yesterday. It gave Ireland a solid foundation on which to work, and emphasized how Walton has matured during the time he has spent at Oklahoma University in the United States.

Three birdies in an outward 34, two under par, set Walton on his way, but it was on the inward nine that he demonstrated his fighting qualities. Three times he appeared likely to drop a shot, but on each occasion he recovered the situation by holing good putts confidently.

Andrew Oldcorn and Jonathan Plaxton gave England, six-times champions, an encouraging start when they both scored 71. With the five best scores among the six players in each team being accumulated over each day of the 36-hole qualifying test, it certainly relieved some of the pressure on the players out later.

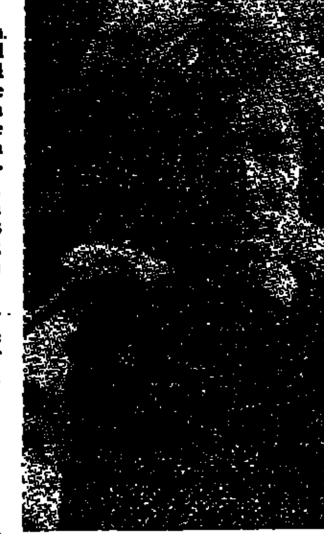
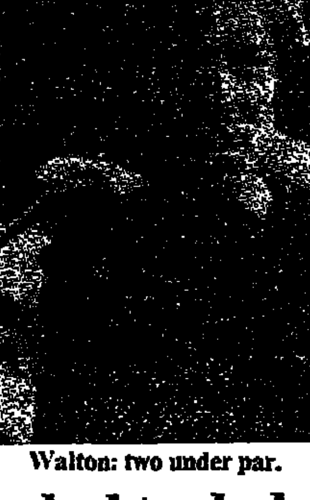
Oldcorn was the first man to tee off, following a two-hour delay because of dense fog, and he made few errors. He struck the ball with great authority most of the way round, and a five-iron from 175 yards out to within eight feet of the hole at the 10th (477 yards) provided him with one of three birdies.

Plaxton, a former captain of the English schoolboys team appearing in his first international, produced an admirable performance, after missing the green at the first to drop a shot: he settled into a nice rhythm, holing from eight feet for a birdie at the fifth and chipping to within 12 inches *for another at the ninth (504* yards). His nerve stayed sound on the homeward half and on three occasions he single-putted to save his pars.

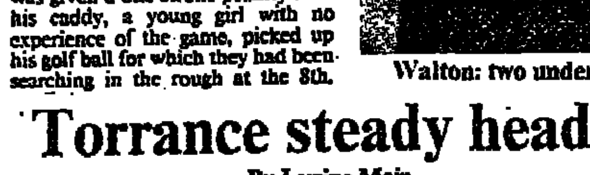
A 76 by Colin Dalgleish was hardly the best way for Scotland, beaten by England in the final two years ago, to start their challenge. But Lindsay Mann (71) and Stephen Mcallister (72) soon gave them good reason for believing that this could be their year. Mann had the fortune to hole from fully 30 yards for a birdie at the 13th, but he made another in a more orthodox fashion with a driver followed by a five-wood to the heart of the 18th. McAllister dropped two shots when he left the ball in a bunker with his first escape attempt at the 10th, but a four-iron to seven feet at the 15th gave him one of his three birdies.

Philip Parkin, the amateur champion to whom the Welsh are looking for inspiration, missed four greens in his 73. But he played better than his score suggests.

There was further disappointment for Wales when Glyn Davies was given a one-stroke penalty after his caddy, a young girl with no experience of the game, picked up his golf ball for which they had been searching in the rough at the 8th.

Walton: two under par.



Torrance steady headed

By Lewine Mair

With Sam Torrance the outstanding player in either team, Scotland defeated England by three matches to one in the international match sponsored by Whyte and Mackay preceding the Glasgow classic at Haggs Castle yesterday. Brian Waites, round in 68, to Gordon Brand Junior's 71, was England's lone winner.

Out in 32, against the par of 35, Torrance holed from 12ft across the home green to finish in 65 – five under par – against Mark James's 74. Bernard Gallacher's 68 left him one shot clear of Neil Coles, while Scotland's other points came from Sandy Lyle, who was round in 68, to Nick Faldo's 72.

The format of medal play, matchplay, was more than a little confusing. Asked if it had felt more like matchplay or stroke play, Coles answered: "Strokeplay" before changing his mind to "matchplay". As for Faldo, he reckoned that it had *been more a matter of "nothing* play".

For all this, there was great interest among the Scottish crowd and not least in Torrance's performance. Torrance has this week been working with his father on footwork and keeping his head still. However, it was another of his father's pupils, John O'Leary, who came up with the best figures

In winning the £300 first prize in the pro-am – £100 less than the *cheque* which went ot each member of the losing English side in the international O'Leary broke the course record with a 63, taking in an eagle and five birdies.

O'Leary, in the opinion of Bob Torrance, had been standing with his feet too close at the address, and overdoing his shoulder turn.

IN BRIEF

Holdstock ban: ACAS called in

The arbitration service ACAS is to be called in to decide whether the six-match suspension handed out to Hull KR prop Roy Holdstock in Rugby League's first "trial by television" is to stand.

Hull KR are backing Holdstock in his move to take the matter to arbitration after the Rugby League's appeals committee upheld the suspension. Holdstock was given a six-match ban, suspended to the end of the year, after an incident in the televised Premiership semi-final against Widnes.

● The British Amateur Rugby League youth party leave for New Zealand on July 2 for a four-week, eight-match visit, which includes two internationals against junior Kiwis.

The match itinerary is: July 7, v Canterbury; July 10, West Coast; July 13, Canterbury 'A'; July 17, Central Districts; July 20, Northern Districts; July 24, first international; July 27, Auckland; July 31, second international.

CRICKET: Chris Old has been invited to appear before the Test and Couty Cricket Board's disciplinary committee on Friday to explanin his recent reported comments in a national newspaper about Yorkshire's Ray Illingworth *and Geoff Boycott.*

The former Yorkshire England fast bowler has already been fined £1,000 by his present county Warwickshire and warned about his future conduct.

CYCLING: Sean Kelly, of Ireland, retained his overall lead, in the Tour of Swizerland cycle race in Geneva yesterday. Kelly finished second to Frank Hoste of Belgium in the third to last stage.

● Phil Anderson, of Australia, took the overall lead in the Tour de l'Aude with a brilliant second stage win.

BOXING: Jiro Watanabe, of Japan, defends his WBA super flyweight title against Mexico's Robert Ramirez in Sendai, Japan, tonight. Watanabe has stopped his last three opponents.

YACHTING

Melville leads three Corinthian challengers

By John Nicholls

Robert Melville's Storm was the first to finish of a trio of boats from Burnham-on-Crouch in the third completed race of the Edinburgh Cup for Dragons at Torbay yesterday. His fellow members from the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, Terry Wade and Mike Patten, took second and third places in a surprisingly good race, given the ominous conditions in which the fleet of 42 put to sea.

At the scheduled starting time there was hardly a ripple in the bay, yet half an hour later a start was possible in a hesitant easterly breeze. Slowly the wind picked up and swung southerly, necessitating a change of course halfway through the race.

This was accomplished without disrupting the pattern of events and the race committee can be satisfied with the way their efforts throughout the day were rewarded.

In previous races this week, in similar conditions, it has paid to go to one side of the bay or the other on the first windward leg, but never up the middle. Yesterday, just to be different, the two extremes were relatively windless, and the leading boats tacked up the middle of the course. Patten led round the mark *from Wade and Melville, with* a large gap betwen them and the rest.

Wade dropped to third on the reaching legs, but on the two remaining beats it was Patten who surprisingly lost places, first to Melville and then Wade. Patten nevertheless has an impressive points total, having achieved a first, a second and a third place.

RESULTS: Third race: 1, Storm (R Melville); 2, Avalanche (T Wade); 3, Coquille St Jack (M Patten); 4, Sandpiper (N Streeter); 5, Jane (J Finnegan, Ireland); 6, Rebel (G Treacy, Ireland).

America's Cup, page 28

Britons dominate waves

From A Special Correspondent

The British 470 squad were in jubilant mood last night after dominating both races yesterday at Kiel Week. Perfect conditions prevailed, force four to five and bright sunshine.

After probably the best start of the fleet, the Jarrett brothers led the morning race until the leeward mark where they only dropped back to fifth after catching a clump of week round their centre board. They recovered to finish third but not before the Dutch crew of Ohn Stavenuiter and German Wolfgang Hunger had swept through. Jeremy Bickerton and Cathy Foster were fourth and fifth respectively.

The afternoon saw the British trio *filling the top three places at the first* weather mark although Foster later slipped to 14th, largely as a result of spinnaker problems on the off wind length. The Jarrett brothers were only overtaken on the reach by Bickerton and Ness, who recorded their first win of the series.

After another good set of results Alistair McMichael is in a strong position to challenge series leader Glen Collings of Australia in the OKs.

RESULTS: 470 race 3: 1, O Stavenuiter (Neth); 2, W Hunger (WG); 3, D Jarrett (GB); British placings: 4, J Bickerton; 5, C Foster; 13, R Tagg. 470 race 4: 1, Bickerton; 2, Jarrett; 3, J Borowski (WG); British placings: 14, Foster; 20, Tagg. 420 race 3: 1, K Hedgecock (GB); 2, B Bengtsson (Swe); 3, S Turton (GB); British placings: 6, K Sproul; 7, J Belben; 25, S Payne; 36, L Marks; 43, S Aylerd. Tornado race 1: Y Loday (Fr); 2, W Ban Bladel (Neth); 3, G Duyndam (Neth); British placings: 13, I Gray; 19, J Alant. Finn class race 4: 1, L Hjortnaes (Den); 2, J Lindhardtsen (Den); 3, L Lemieux (Can); British placings: 8, M Macintyre; 20, R Bridge; 25, N Walbank. Finn class race 3: 1, Hjortnaes; 2, M Palsson (Swe); 3, Lindhardtsen; British placings: 11, Macintyre; 13, Bridge; 17, Walbank; 27, T Law.

TRIESTE: Three-quarter ton: world championship; 1, Nastro Azzurro (Fra); 2, Right On (WG); 3, Mannaggia (It). Placings (after four events): 1, Sarbidiosa (It), 91.5 pts; 2, Botta Dritta 3 (It), 81; 3, Right On, 80.625.

FOOTBALL

LIBERTADORES CUP: Semi-finals: group two: Gremio (Brazil) 2, Estudiantes de la Plata (Argentina) 1.

RACING RESULTS

Salisbury

Going: Firm

2.15 (2.18) SHREWTON STAKES (Div 1 2-y-o: maidens: £1,366: 7f)
ELEGANT AIR b c by Shirley Heights – Elegant Tern (P Mellon) 9-0 ... J Matthias (6-4 fav) 1
Bobby Dazzler ... W Newnes (7-1) 2
Opening Bars ... B Rouse (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.40. Places: £2.80, £2.10, £2.30. DF: £10.70. CSF: £13.26. I Balding at Kingsclere 2l, ¾l, Crown Eagle (7-1) 4th, 12 ran. 1m 28.32sec NR: Nelsons Dockyard.

2.45 (2.46) HERBERT AND GWEN BLAGRAVE HANDICAP (£2,580: 1m 2f)
FREE PRESS b g by Free State – Miss McWorden (Mrs J McDougald) 4-9-5 ... J Brown (7-4 fav) 1
Polar Star ... P Cook (4-1) 2
Dageegah ... G Starkey (15-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.90, Places: £1.70, £2.00, DF: £4.90. CSF: £8.28. I Balding at Kingsclere. 3l, 2½l. Dragon Fire (11-1 4th, 6 ran. 2m 06.38sec.

3.15 (3.16) BIBURY CUP HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,817: 1m 4f)
SEA RAIDER ch c by Green Dancer – Sea Ventura (Sir M Sobell) 8-7 .. W Carson (6-1) 1
Count Derry ... P Cook (5-2) 2
Moon Mariner ... A Barclay (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.80. Places: £1.70, £1.00, DF: £12.00. CSF: £19.98. W Hern at West Ilsley 2½l, 2½l. Gaelic Jewel (6-4 fav) 4th. 5 ran. 2m 40.77sec.

3.45 (3.48) WEYHILL STAKES (2-y-o: maiden fillies: £1,597: 5f)
WELSH ROSRAY br f by Welsh Saint – Primrose (R Webber) 8-11 ... G Starkey (5-2 fav) 1
Hot Melody ... P Cook (15-1) 2
Guess Again ... J Reid (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.50. Places: £2.00, £4.90, £2.80. DF: £48.20. CSF: £40.94. R Smyth at Epsom. 1½l, hd. Spectacular Beauty (11-4) 4th. 16 ran. 1m 01.45sec.

4.15 (4.18) PEMBROKE STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o: £1,365: 1m)
SILK SASH br c by Honest Pleasure – Silk Slipper (Sir M Sobell) 9-0 ... W Carson (9-2) 1
Northern Script ... J Mercer (2-5 fav) 2
Garden Route ... P Madden (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.40. Places: £1.10, £1.50, £7.20. DF: £2.80. CSF: £6.95. W Hern at Ilsley. 2l, 1l, Flying Gayle. (16-1) 4th. 16 ran. 1m 40.54sec

4.45 (4.50) SHREWTON STAKES (Div II 2-y-o: maiden: £1,375: 7f)
ASEEL gr c by Homing – Ica (H H Shaikh H Bin Al Nahayan) 9-0 .. O P Waldron (4-5 fav) 1
House Hunter ... B Jago (50-1) 2
River Scape ... W Carson (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.10. Places: £1.50, £3.20, £2.50. DF: £36.80. CSF: £43.07. M Blanshard at Cambourn. ¾l, 3l. Dare You (12-1) 4th. 13 ran. 1m 28.65sec. NR: Jimmy Edwards, Bassett Boy. House Hunter fin 1st disq, plcd 2nd.

5.15 (5.23) PEMBROKE STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o: £1,365: 1m)
TETRON BAY b c by Nonoalco – Tanella (R Shannon) 9-0 ... W Carson (7-2) 1
Follow the Stars ... A McGlone (7-2) 2
Timber Tycoon ... S Cauthen (9-4 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.60. Places: £1.40, £1.50, £1.30. DF: £8.00. CSF: £17.08. R Hannon at Marlborough. 1l, 8l. Master Sica Key (11-1) 4th. 16 ran. 1m 40.72sec. NR: Barrera Lad.

JACKPOT: £2,744.70.

PLACEPOT: £7.05.

Ripon

Going: Firm

3.00 (3.2) WATH HANDICAP (£2,054. 1m 4f)
HABUS b h by Habitat – Rebus (W Gredley) 5-7-10 ... Paul Eddery (33-1) 1
Ardoony ... W Ryan (6-1) 2
Rose Charter ... N Carlisle (11-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £22.50. Places: £4.60, £1.30, £3.60. DF: £93.30. CSF: £211.14. Tricast: £2,118.90. M H Easterby at Malton. Sh hd, 1l. Treasure Hunter (11-8 fav). Porter (11-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.30 (3.35) DISHFORTH STAKES (2-y-o selling: £1,404: 6f)
BREEZE LINE b c by On Your Mark – What a Breeze (Mrs K Richardson) 8-11 ... G Duffield (6-1) 1
Discreetly Yours ... T Ives (5-2 Fav) 2
Vive Lucie ... R Elliott (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £6.20. Places: £2.20, £1.60, £5.20. DF: £10.60. CSF: £20.47. D Garraton at Malton. ½l, 2½l. Miss Bella (13-2) 4th. 12 ran. No bid.

4.00 (4.4) RIPON CITY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,704: 1m)
FLYING SCOTSMAN b c by Tower Walk – Scotch Thistle (S Raskes) 8-6 .. B Perks (14-1) 1
Henry Geary Steels ... M Fry (9-2 fav) 2
Annomoe Bray ... W Ryan (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £8.00. Places: £2.00, £1.50, £5.70. DF: £17.60. CSF: £70.09. Tricast: £924.67. R Hollinshead at Upper Longdon. 1l, 8l. Muznah (20-1) 4th. 12 ran.

4.30 (4.33) MELMERBY MAIDEN AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o: maidens: £2,057: 6f)
LEILANI bf by Fair Season – Sailing Along (R Ramos) 7-3 ... G Dickie (11-1) 1
Demonus ... N Day (25-1) 2
Queens Welcome ... M Hills (3-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £12.00. Places: £3.00, £5.80, £2.10. DF: £3.90 (1st or 2nd with any other). CSF: £251.75. W Guest at Newmarket. ¾l, nk. Camps Heath (11-4 fav. Pimms Palace (25-1) 4th. 18 ran.

5.00 (5.01) NORTHERN HANDICAP (£1,895: 6f)
BURN UP bf by Blue Cashmere – Stick 'Em Up (P Asquith) 7-8 ... E Johnson (4-1) 1
Spoilt For Choice ... A Proud (14-1) 2
Solway Winds ... T Ives (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.80, £2.70, £3.30. DF: £19.60. CSF: £55.79. Tricast: £448.99. P Asquith at Wetherby. Sh hd, 3l. Spinner 5-2 fav. Transflash (10-1) 4th. 13 ran.

5.30: 1, Elasim (25-1); 2, Senang Hati (5-1); 3, Rage Glen (12-1). 20 ran.

5.30 (5.32) BALDERSBY HANDICAP (apprentices: £1,028: 1m 1f)
ELARIM br g by Meldrum – Sounders (R Cartwright) 4-8-9 ... M Beecroft (25-1) 1
Senang Hati ... D Leadbitter (5-1) 2
Rage Glen ... S Dunkin (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £32.00. Places: £8.50, £1.70, £3.00, £5.10. DF: £194.90. CSF: £148.75. TRICAST: £1,484.45. T Fairhurst at Middleham. 1l, 2l. Some Jet (20-1) 4th. Elsetta (9-2 fav). 20 ran. NR: St Conal.
PLACEPOT: £377.55.

RACING

Eddery leaves Matthias to take off on Elegant Air

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Problems caused by industrial action taken by air traffic controllers in Ireland caused Pat Eddery to miss riding at Salisbury yesterday. It had been his intention to take part in the first five races on the Wiltshire course before dashing to a waiting plane which would then take him to Dublin and then to Phoenix Park in time to partner Ankara and Lansdowne for Vincent O'Brian. Eddery had no option but to abandon his plan to be at Salisbury in order to be certain of getting to Phoenix Park in order to comply with his principle contract.

One man's loss is so often someone else's gain, and in this instance, it was John Mattias who came in for an unexpected ride on Elegant Air, a particularly nice two-year-old, who won the first division of the Shrewton Maiden Stakes. Air is trained by Ian Balsing, who was quick to say afterwards that the has every reason to believe that Shirley Heights, the sire of his winner, is destined to succeed as a stallion.

Yesterday Elegant Air gave himself quite a lot to do by starting slowly and then running greenly the first two furlongs. As a result, he had a considerable amount of ground to madke up from the Elbow, which is four furlongs form the finish. The way that he did it was really encouraging, and there was much to like about the way that he streched out over the last furlong.

Balding now envisages taking Elegant Air to Haydock on July 2 for the Cock of the North Stakes as part of a big raid on the Lancashire course. Free Press, his winner of the Hervert and Gwen Blagrave Memorial Stakes yesterday, will accompany Elegant Air north to run in the Old Newton Cup, along with Fields of Spring, whose objective is the Lancshire Oaks.

Balding was particularly pleased to see Free Press win his race yesterday, because the late Herbert Blagrave was sucha great friend and benefactor in so many ways, quite apart from being his first employer. Blagrave always had a horse or two in training with him, and it was he who gave Balding his great old favourite Milo to ride under National Hunt rules.

The sight of Sea Raider and Silk Sash winning their respective races served a clear notice that Dick Hern's West Ilsley stable is coming out of the doldrums. After Sea Raider had won the Bibury Cup in a fast time, it was heartening to hear Dick Hern say that the coughing epidemic at West Ilsley had abated, and that he now had only six affected. This is good news for racing. Gorytus, the one-time Derby favourite, is now back in fast work and, according to Major Hern "very, very well indeed – better, in fact, than he has been all season". As a result, Gorytus is now firmly on course for a crack at the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown at the beginning of July.

Sun Princess, the stable's runaway winner of the Oaks, was one of those who escaped the virus, incidentally. She is scheduled to run next in the Irish Oaks at the Curragh on July 16. Before then, Hern and his jockey, Willie Carson, will have tested out the strength of the French on their own home ground on Sunday by running the Queen's promising three-year-old, Castle Rising, in the Grand Prix de Paris.


John Matthias: profitted from Pat Eddery's absence.

With £8,000 added, thanks to the continued financial support of Salisbury's great benefactor Miss Ellen Cooper-Dean, the Champagne Stakes is by far the most valuable race there today. John Dunlop is taking the opportunity to launch the unraced, but by all accounts quite promising, two-year-old called Alnood on his career.

Horage goes pot hunting in France

By Michael Seely

Horage's next target in England will be the Hungerford Stakes at Newbury on August 23. In the meantime Matt McCormack will try to find a suitable pattern race in France for the hero of last week's St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.

The Wantage trainer said yesterday: "Horage is 110 per cent. He's never been better in his life. I was so delighted for the horse's sake that he came good at Ascot. It was one in the eye for those who had written him off. I never entered the colt for the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood as I thought that the undulating nature of the track was unlikely to suit him".

The excitement continues to mount as a magnificent weekend's racing approaches. Both Teenoso and Shareef Dancer are reported to be in fine fettle for their meeting with Caerleon in the Irish Sweeps Derby. The Tote offer 7-4 against both Teenoso and Caerleon. The best prices available about Carlingford Castle and Shareef Dancer are the 7-1 and 10-1 available with Ladbrokes.

The only two horses backed so far for the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle the same afternoon are Mountain Lodge and Red Injun. John Dunlop confirmed yesterday that Mountain Lodge had recovered from the bruised heel which prevented last year's Cesarewitch winner from taking on Little Wolf in the Ascot Gold Cup.

"I'm not to happy about the situation. The race comes pretty soon after injury and the ground is likely to be firm", the Arundel trainer said yesterday. But the filly will never be so well handicapped again and there's no suitable engagement for her before the Goodwood Cup."

The best bet at Newcastle this afternoon should be Roman Quest in the Wallsend Handicap. The "Racegoers' Club" were given plenty to shout about when Roman Quest romped home by six lengths at Hamilton recently and Pat Rohan is hopeful of a repeat performance. "He's very, very well and he likes the ground", the bespectacled sage of Grove Cottage said yesterday.

Blinkers First Time: Newcastle: 3.0 Dawn Dancer, Greasy Joan. 5.0 Nipegon. Salisbury: 2.45 Johnny Frenchman. 4.15 Falcon's Heir.

ATHLETICS

Twist of fate puts Cram in doubt

By Pat Butcher

Steve Cram, the man who maintained Britain's middle distance success last year in the absence of Steve Ovett and Sebastian Coe at 1,500 metres, is uncertain himself of appearing in the first world championships in Helsinki this year.

A groin injury has already ruled Cram out of the early season meetings, including the Edinburgh Games on Sunday and the World Student Games in Canada in 10 days time. Now a twisted ankle from stepping on a soft drink can may cost him a place in the British team for Helsinki.

Cram has been nominated at 3,000 metres for the England match against Poland, Austria and Belgium at Birmingham on Friday week, but the athlete said yesterday there was no question that he would be running, and that he was now worried about getting to the sort of form which he feels necessary to persuade himself to go to Helsinki in early August.

Cram says he has been assured by the British selectors that he only has to show he is fit to be included in the team, but the European and Commonwealth 1,500m gold medal winner says that he will only go if he is 100 per cent fit and has a chance of winning.

That chance must be receding rapidly, for Cram admits that he has done no track training whatsoever this season.

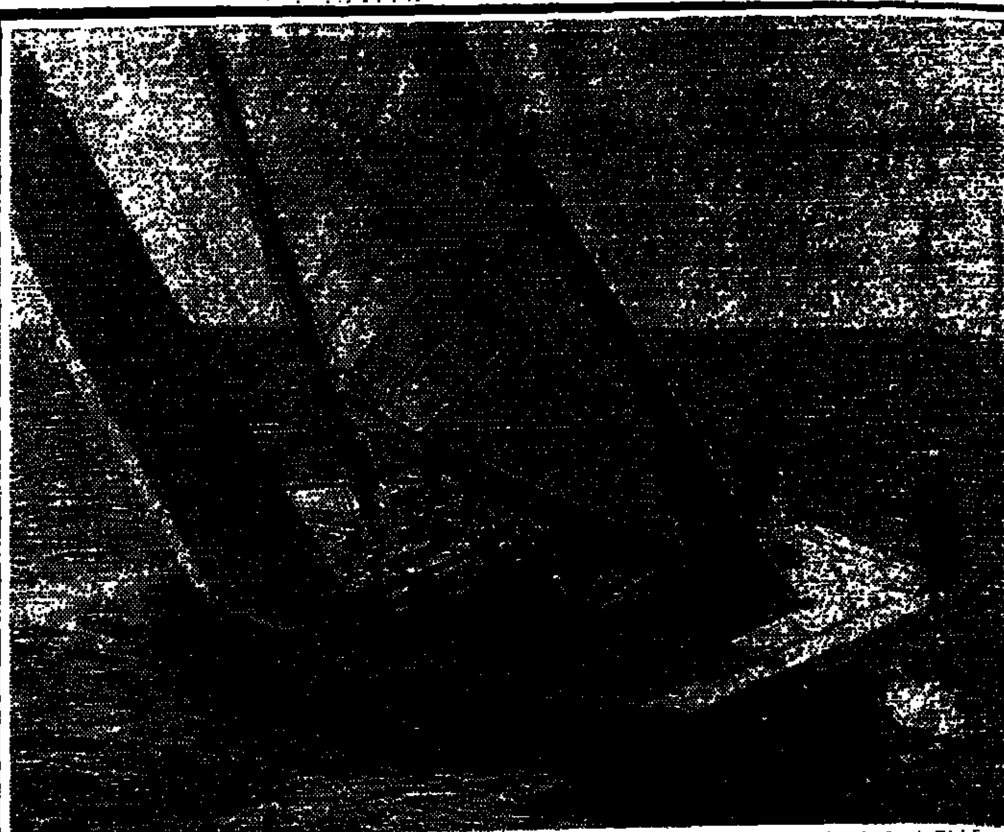
Although it will be little consolation to Cram, and to Dave Moorcroft, the world 5,000m record holder who definitely misses Helsinki because of stress fractures, the British team looks like getting a fully fit Sebastian Coe.

Furthermore, Graham Wilkinson, the Scot who consistently beat Cram as a junior before submitting to a series of injuries, is back in the sort of form that is going to make him a world championship medal possibility at 1,500 metres.

Coe races in Paris tomorrow evening over 1,500 metres, while Williamson will prove whether Steve Ovett is anywhere back near championship form when they contest a 1,500 metres in Oslo next Tuesday.

Someone who is not so well-known but who will be making history at the Birmingham meeting nonetheless, is Adeoye Mayo, a 16-year-old Hounslow schoolboy whose selection for the 200 metres will make him the youngest male athlete to represent Britain.

TEAM: 100m: M McFarlane, L Watson; 200m: T Bennett, A Mafe; 400m: P Brown, C Mosley; 800m: P Elliott, G Cook; 1,500: S Ovett, N Ross; 3,000m: S Cram, K Newton; 110m hurdles: M Holton, P Brice; 400m hurdles: G Oakes, W Greaves; 3,000 steeplechase: D Lewis, G Fell; 4 x 100m: L Asquith, D Reid, L Christie, Watson and McFarlane; 4 x 400m squads: Mosley, Cook, T Bennett, Brown; A Bennett, A Slack, K Akabusi, D Thompson; S Scutt, N Jackson, J Probert, K Bentham, S Thomas, S Heard; Long jump: D Brown, D Costello; Triple jump: A Moore, E McCalla; High jump: M Lakey, P McDonnell; Pole vault: K Stock, J Gutteridge; Shot: M Winch, N Tabor; Discus: R Slaney, P Mardle; Hammer: R Weir, P Dickenson; Javelin: P Yates, D Ottley.


Victory '83: the wind was taken out of her sails by a protest committee.

Yachting: blow for Britain in America's Cup

Victory goes by the board

Newport, Rhode Island (AP) – After more than three hours of testimony an America's Cup protest committee disqualified the British yacht, Victory '83, and took away her win over the Italian contender, Azzurra. The Italians had protested over an incident as the Azzurra and Victory '83 were jockeying before the start of Tuesday's race. Azzurra, which had finished nearly two minutes behind Victory '83, was awarded the race.

"The indications are that Azzurra was on the starboard tack and Victory '83 on the port tack", a spokesman said. "Azzurra had right of way and Victory '83 failed to keep clear, forcing Azzurra to bear off."

Defender's victory a day earlier over Liberty was upheld, according to Defender's skipper, Tom Blackaller. "They threw Dennis Conner's complaint out", he said in reference to a dual protest filed after a near-collision between the boats before the start of their second race on Monday.

Conner, who also attended the meeting, could not be reached for comment. A win would give Defender a 2-1 record and drop Liberty to 1-3.

Blackaller contended that Liberty had cut to the starboard across the bow of his Defender, which won both races.

Victory '83, with Rodney Pattison and Lawrie Smith sharing the helmsman duties, beat Azzurra by 1 minute 59 seconds. With the change Victory '83's record is now 1–3 and Azzurra's 2–2.

Liberty won her first race on Tuesday against Courageous. Conner, who chose Liberty instead of Freedom, steered the 12-metre yacht to a 19-second victory over the 1974 and 1977 cup winner. It was Courageous's first defeat.

Challenge 12, one of three Australian yachts vying for the cup, increased her record to 4–0 when she trounced Advance by 1 minute and 31 seconds. Advance trailed 0–3.

RUGBY UNION

Norster not encouraged by diagnosis

Bob Norster's back injury has been diagnosed as sprained ligaments and, since any back trouble is bad news for a lock, Norster could be doubtful for the third international on Saturday week, when the British Isles will play New Zealand.

The Lions' doctor, Donald MacCloud said that the injury was giving rise to back spasms and could not say when Norster would be fit.

Norster seems sure to miss Saturday's match against North Auckland and will need to recover in time for the tough match against Canterbury on Tuesday, to prove his fitness for the Dunedin international. If he cannot play there, Steve Bainbridge is likely to win his first international place for the Lions. Norster merely jogged around yesterday as the Lions resumed hard training, following two relaxing days in Waitangi.

Jeff Squire was back in action after his shoulder muscle trouble, which kept him out of the second international, and Ian Stephens has made excellent progress from the knee ligament problem, which also forced him to miss the game. Both may play on Saturday, but Ian Paxton (also knee ligaments) needs at least one match off.

The Lions' manager, Willie John McBride, is fervently hoping that the All Blacks pack reached their zenith last Saturday. He says: "That was a near perfect display and I can't see them playing quite so well in the rest of the series."

Baron Phillips is on holiday. Commercial Property will appear as usual next Thursday.

Salisbury

Draw advantage: high numbers best

2.15 DOWNTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,96: 7f) (19 runners)

101	4240-00	CENTRUST (S Niarchos) P Walwyn 9-7	J Mercer	2
102	143300-	BELLS OF ST MARTINS (S Hunt) D Laing 9-5	K Radcliffe 7	10
103	021-00	BOTH ENDS BURNING (R Cyzer) H Candy 9-4	W Newnes	11
104	0-00142	BOLD AND WOOLY (D) (S Wong) B Hanbury 9-1	B Taylor	12
106	424-340	AQABA PRINCE (R Popely) R Hannon 8-12	Pat Eddery	18
107	00100-	SUPER SUNSHINE (D) (J Maxwell) G Huntee 8-12	P Waldron	6
108	010-	LINKLIGHTER (C) (K Abdulla) G Harwood 8-10	G Starkey	1
110	133410	GOLDEN DECOY (D) (W Ward) D Tucker 8-10 (6 ex)	A Dicks 7	3
112	04-2420	IT'S KELLY (D Tubb) G Balding 8-7	W Carson	19
114	4410-03	WEST WALLOW (C) (Maj P Ness) G Balding 8-7	W Higgins	13
115	020-202	FOR YOUR EYES (B) (N Abdullah) P Walwyn 8-6	N Howe 5	16
118	0340-00	ADMIRAL STEVE (Mrs K Seel) R Hannon 8-3	B Rouse	7
119	04-304	BUNDABURG (Mrs R Garland) S Matthews 8-2	I Johnson	5
120	4-100	FATIH (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-2	P Cook	9
122	02-00	BOLD ROWLEY (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-0	M Thomas	14
125	0-00000	TRUMPS (J Swift) B Swift 7-10	R Fox	4
126	4-23030	TIMSAH (B) (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 7-9	A McGlone 5	15
127	130-010	BROWN SHADOW (P Donoghue) M Pipe 7-8	M Hills 5	8
128	004-14	FLIGHT OF TIME (R Moody) B Hills 7-7	R Hills 3	17

3 Flight Of Time, 4 Brown Shadow, 9-2 For Your Eyes, 6 Admiral Steve, 8 Bold And Wooly, Centrust, 12 Linklighter, 16 Both Ends Burning, 20 others.

245 SOUTHAMPTON STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £1,465: 5f) (16)

201		BATTLE MASTER (R Unwin) N Vigors 9-0	P Cook	6
202		BEAU FILS (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 9-0	P Waldron	14
203	8	CAUTIOUS STYLE (F Sahadi) P Cole 9-0	–	15
204		DEAR EMPEROR (Sir M Sobell) I Balding 9-0	Pat Eddery	13
205		FARIDPOUR (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	2
206		GHAZIBAY (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 9-0	D Moss	16
207	20	JOHNNY FRENCHMAN (B) (Mrs D Strauss) R Hannon 9-0	A McGlone 5	5
211	0	MEZIARA (G Chagoury) P Burgoyne 9-0	A Murray	11
212	02	MUMMY'S MAGASAS (A Jefieh) C Benstead 9-0	B Rouse	9
213		PAMBAZUKO (J Wickins) R Akehurst 9-0	–	3
216	0324	RUN RIOT (G Lansley) W Wightman 9-0	R Fox	1
218		TALK OF GLORY (P Deal) H Candy 9-0	W Newnes	4
219		TAXIBUL (M J Reglar) R Hannon 9-0	R Wernham	8
220		THE MILKMAN (Ld McAlpine) R Smyth 9-0	W Carson	12
221		WATER MOCCASIN (J Moseley) I Balding 9-0	J Matthias	7
223	444	YOUNG PRETENDER (A Richards) D Hanley 9-0	B Taylor	10

9-4 Mummy's Magasas, 3 Cautious Style, 4 Dear Emporer, 6 Run Riot, 3 Talk Of Glory, 10 Water Moccasin, 14 others.

3.15 CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2-y-o: £6,586: 6f) (7)

301	11	EXECUTIVE MAN (D) (T Rowley) D Sasse 9-6	D McKay	5
302	1	KALIM (D) (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 9-2	J Reid	2
304	231	MERAVAL (D) (J Fisher) M Ryan 9-2	P Robinson	3
305		ALNOOD (Sheikh Mohammed) J Dunlop 8-11	W Carson	6
306	3	ATITHASSOS (Mrs A Munnos) M Francis 8-11	S Keightley	4
310	0	RULE OF THE SEA (Esal Commodities) G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	7
312	00	SPICE MARKET (Mrs O Lusty) S Matthews 8-11	I Johnson	1

7-4 Kalim, 5-2 Alnood, 9-2 Executive Man, 6 Meraval, 10 Rule Of The Sea, 16 Atithassos,

3.45 CARNARVON HANDICAP (amateurs: £,1016: 1m 4f) (20)

401	10-0301	SEABATTLE, (D) (P Goulandris) P Walwyn 4-12-0	T Thomson Jones	18
402	1	SWEETCAL (G Summer) P Cundell 6-11-7	Gay Armytage 5	11
403	40330-0	DAWNBALLET (B) (R Barber) J Thorne 4-11-5	Jacqui Thorne	3
404	010-302	YELED (D) (G Kaye) P Kelleway 5-11-4	Gay Kelleway	10
406	2030-00	DUKE OF DOLLIS (D Windeld) D Elsworth 4-10-13	Melanie Leonard	17
407	003	WILLIAM BLAKE (Mrs D Riley-Smith) J Dunlop 4-10-13	R Hutchinson	20
408	/000-00	STAR FLEET (G Kaye) P Kelleway 5-10-12	A Kelleway	9
412	300-003	MINSHAANSHU AMAD (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 4-10-11	Caroline Hunt	5
413	0420-0	OUR GRACIE (B Colohan) T Bulgin 4-10-10	Nicola Bulgin 5	15
415	33000-4	TROJAN SECRET (Capt M Lemos) C Brittain 5-10-7	M Pitman 5	13
416	040-000	TWICE AS FRESH (Mrs B Bacon) A Moore 4-10-6	Candy Moore 5	8
418	000-030	MORICE (C) (J Horgan) R Hannon 5-10-8	S Oliver	2
419	0400-30	RIVERS LAD (R Mayes) G Balding 5-10-6	Elain Mellor	19
421	0/00000	COFFEE HOUSE (Mrs I Balding) I Balding 8-10-1	J Bryan	7
422	3	MISS SADDLER (R Hodges) R Hodges 7-10-0	Rosemary Vickery 5	12
423	2000/00	SKATEBOARD (T Brunton) D Wilson 7-9-12	Brooke Sanders	4
424	/00004-	TROLL LADY (D) (D Carey) D Carey 6-9-12	Julia Falkden	6
425	0/000-0	EL CITO (C Mitchell) N Mitchell 6-9-10	Johnson Houghton	1
426	0/0000-	BEL ESPRIT (Mrs H Walsh) T Bulgin 4-9-10	Harriet Walsh	14
427	/0332-0	FIRM FOUNDATIONS (DB) (G Yarrow) M Hinchcliffe 6-9-10	M Bosley	16

11-4 Yeled, 7-2 Seabattle, 9-2 William Blake 11-2 Sweetcall, 7 Trojan Secret, 9 Miss Saddler,

4.15 NOEL CANNON HANDICAP (£2,093: 1m) (15)

501	14-1203	GOUVERNO (CD) (W Zeitelhack) F Durr 4-9-10	G Starkey	8
502	0-03320	TIN BOY (D Allen) I Balding 4-9-7	Pat Eddery	6
504	000040	BASIL BOY (B Haywood) R Hannon 4-9-5	W Carson	12
505	41210-0	MASSIMO (P Winfield) P Cundell 4-9-5	P Cook	15
506	0-10120	FALCON'S HEIR (DB) (W Ponsonby) P Cole 4-9-4	T Quinn 5	2
507	2210-00	MAURITZFONTEIN (H Oppenheimer) H Candy 4-9-3	W Newnes	5
508	00604-0	MOLON LAVE (B) (Cpt M Lemos) C Brittain 6-9-1	P Bradwell 5	10
509	2030-12	NORFOLK REALM (D) (exors of the late Mrs D Goldstein) P Makin 5-9-0	L Piggott	4
511	011220/	HIS MASTER'S VOICE (D) (M Popham) P Bailey 5-8-6	J Reid	11
512	0410-22	PRINCE GUARD (DB) (S Matthews) S Matthews 4-8-4	R Fox	1
515	023230-	NORROY (D) (C Cann) D Elsworthy 6-8-3	A McGlone 5	
516	120-000	DEM AND DOZE (D) (Mrs G Emburey) P Ashworth 4-8-2	B Rouse	14
517	4000/40	TUDOR BOB (D) (A Allright) R Atkins 5-8-1	D McKay	7
518	000	FREEDOM OF FLIGHT (R Moody) J Sutcliffe 3-7-12	M Hills 5	9
521	4130-44	TOWER WIN (D) (D Turner) C Benstead 6-7-7	–	13

3 Mauritzfontein, 7-2 Norfolk Realm, 4 Falcons Heir, 5 Gouverno, 6 Tin Boy, 9 Price Guard, 12 others.

4.45 TISBURY STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o fillies: £1,730: 7f) (13)

605	00-0	BE MY PRINCESS (Elisha Holdings) P Haslam 8-11	S Cauthen	6
607	03	BETHSITA (Denebury Racing Stables Ltd) K C-Brown 8-11	–	12
611	00-0	FRIENDLY LASS (P Burgess) P Mitchell 8-11	R McGhin	8
612	00303-0	GAY BROAD (J O'Connell) R Hannon 8-11	L Jones 7	7
613	000-000	GUESS WHO (D Margolis) P Kelleway 8-11	G Starkey	9
615		JHANSI KI RANI (Esal Commodities Ltd) G Lewis 8-11	P Waldron	4
620	0004-00	METUCHEN (Mrs G Steinberg) D Elsworth 8-11	A McGlone 5	2
623	000-00	MISS HENRY (E Beresford-Huey) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	3
624	0-	MISS HOT FOOT (Concorde Bloodstock Agency Ltd) M McCourt 8-11	J Reid	11
627	020040-	PAMIYA (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 8-11	A Barclay	10
631	4400-04	SAX (M Bryant) S Woodman 8-11	W Newnes	1
635	00-	STRAIGHT TO BED (R Wilder) R Smyly 8-11	R Curant	13
636		SURE FIT (Mrs J Thomson) W Wightman 8-11	–	5

11-4 Sax, 7-2 Gay Broad, 4 Bethsita, 6 Be My Princess, 8 Miss Hot Foot, 10 Jhansi Ki Rani, 14 Guess Who, 20 others.

5.15 TISBURY STAKES (Div II; 3-y-o fillies: £1,730: 7f) (12)

2	02-021	PRINCESS ZITA (D) (D Clark) W Wightman 8-11	L Piggott	1
10	0-0	FREEFALL (D Clark) W Wightman 8-11	R Fox	9
16	40-40	KOHINOOR DIAMOND (P Hannen) G Kindersley 8-11	–	8
17	00-00	LADY ORYX (W Greenwood) M McCourt 8-11	J Reid	4
19	0-32000	MALTESE PET (Mrs H Seymour) R Baker 8-11	B Taylor	12
21	440-043	MIAMI DOLPHIN (C Shack) P Kelleway 8-11	G Starkey	2
26	0-	NAUTICAL WAY (Mrs P Brooks) R Smyly 8-11	R Curant	5
30	0	RING TRAVELSCENE (Travelscene) P Makin 8-11	G Baxter	6
32	0	SHORELLA (J Clague) C Benstead 8-11	B Rouse	3
37	00	TRAVEL FAR (R Patrick) P Walwyn 8-11	J Mercer	10
38	0-30	UNBRIDLED PLEASURE (N Austrian) I Balding 8-11	Pat Eddery	7
39	240-004	VOLOCIDAD (F Ramadan) M Ryan 8-11	–	11

Evens Princess Zita, 3 Miami Dolphin, 9-2 Unbridled Pleasure, 8 Travel Far, 12 Kohinoor Diamond, 16 others.

Newcastle

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.

2.30 WALLSEND HANDICAP (£1,716: 6f) (9 runners)

1	0200-20	AZAAM (D) (T Mohan) W O'Gorman 5-9-10	T Ives	7
5	00-0401	ROMAN QUEST (D) (Racegoers Club) P Rohan 4-8-12 (5 ex)	E Hide	9
6	04-1000	KAREN'S STAR M (D) (J Chapman) D Chapman 6-8-11	D Nicholls	2
7	01-0000	GENERAL WADE (D) (B) (D Ahier) P Makin 8-8-8	B Raymond	8
8	32-0340	TRANSFLASH (M Harrod) I Walker 4-8-0	DOUBTFUL	4
9	104-000	BLESSED SILENCE (D) (P Asquith) P Asquith 5-8-0	K Darley	6
10	000-000	TYPECAST (D) (B) (Mrs A Newton) D Yeoman 4-7-7	–	5
11	4-00000	BIDDABLE (Mrs M Butler) W Elsey 4-7-7	J Lowe	3
12	304422	PRIONSAA (D) (Lady Weir) W H Williams 5-7-7	J Currie 7	1

2 Roman Quest, 3 General Wade, 4 Azaam, 7 Karen's Star, 14 Prionsaa, 25 others.

3.0 STAGSHAW STAKES (2-Y-O: £1,276: 5f) (9)

1		CHOCOLATE ECLAIR (D) (Mrs B Bishop) W Bentley 8-13	N Carlisle 3	3
3	00	KALI GANDAKI (C Bell) C Bell 8-11	D Nicholls	1
4	0	LINDRICK VICTOR (J Rowbottom) A Young 8-11	N Day	8
6	032	BROOKLANDS BELLE (C Constantinou) J Berry 8-8	S Morris 3	5
8	00000	DAWN DANCER (B) (E Robson) N Tinkler 8-8	C Dwyer	9
9	430	GREASY JOAN (B) (Mrs G Bloor) M W Easterby 8-8	M Birch	4
10	00	HAMBLETON LADY (J Barker) E Carr 8-8	–	2
11	3	IN THE PINK (R Stubbs) R Stubbs	W Wharton	7
13		SCARLET O'HARLOT (Mrs S Taylor) W Musson 8-8	T Ives	6

5-2 Chocolate Eclair, 3 Scarlet O'Harlot, 7-2 Brooklands Belle, 5 Greasy Joan, 7 In The Pink, 12 Kali Gandaki, 20 others.

3.30 DOBSON PEACOCK HANDICAP (£4,058: 1m) (11)

2	034300	MURILLO (C) (B) (W Cowell) P Asquith 7-9-8	B Raymond	8
5	080-040	RESIDE (D) (Mrs D Graig) E Carter 7-8-8	C Dwyer	10
7	200-040	AIRSHIP (D) (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 5-8-6	W Ryan 7	9
8	300-020	MA PIERRETTE (D) (T Ramsden) D Dale 4-8-2	M Miller	2
9	440020-	WONGCHOI (S Wong) E Eldin 4-7-10	A Mackay 3	11
10	00-0300	SILLEY'S KNIGHT (B) (D) (E Stockdale) D Chapman 7-7-9	M Wood	3
11	111-000	MASHIN TIME (CD) (P Baillie) M H Easterby 4-7-9	J Lowe	1
12	0110-03	SILVER SNOW (CD) (Mrs E Scott) N Tinkler 5-7-7	L Charnock	6
14	00-0414	COLEY (D) (R Coleman) Denys Smith 4-7-7	M Fry 5	7
15	2320-34	WINDPIPE (CD) (Duke of Sutherland) J W Watts 5-7-7	A Nesbitt 3	4
16	310010	MISTER ACCORD (B) (W Jeffrey) C Bell 8-7-7 (5 ex)	N Carlisle 3	5

3 Airship, 4 Wongchoi, 5 Windpipe, 6 Reside, 7 Coley, 8 Mashin Time, 12 Murillo, 14 Silver Snow, 20 others.

4.0 CHESTERS STAKES (2-Y-O: £4,051: 6f) (6)

1	0211	MINGMASH (Newgate Company Est) P Cole 9-5	T Quinn	4
2	21110	BOCA RATON (L Fish) J Berry 9-2	K Darley	5
3	213	GAN ON LAD (C) (Mrs E Taylor) Denys Smith 9-1	B Raymond	3
4	11	PRINCE RAGUSA (D) (D Leech) G Fletcher 9-1	A Bond	2
7	11	RIEVAUX RAVER (A Moore) W Wharton 8-8	G Duffield	6
8	042	IDOLIZED (N Blyth) E Weymes 8-6	P Young	1

9-4 Idolized, 5-2 Mingmash, 7-2 Prince Ragusa, 7 Rievaux Raver, 8 Boca Raton, 14 Gan On Lad.

4.30 HEDDON HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £1,690: 1m 4f 60yd) (6)

2	400-214	BULLOM (Mrs J Park) Denys Smith 9-7	M Fry 5	5
3	0012-24	SOLDBY (R Spencer) M H Easterby 9-5	M Birch	2
7	00-222	COSHLEA (B) (T Doherty) J W Watts 8-7	E Hide	1
10	0-000	SAXON FORT (Sqn Ldr R Milsom) M Jarvis 8-1	Paul Eddery 3	3
11	004-422	HALYARD (J Burbidge) A Young 7-11	M Wood	4
12	000-003	FIORENZO (Lady Durham) M Camacho 7-11	J Lowe	6

11-4 Halyard, 3 Bullom, 7-2 Coshlea, 9-2 Soldby, 7 Fiorenzo, 12 Saxon Fort.

5.0 STOCKSFIELD STAKES (Maidens: £1,892: 2m) (12)

1	0-03000	BARRYPHILLIPS DISCO (J Ender) R Whitaker 6-9-11	P Young	6
2	0200-00	COUNT OF SICILY (B) (G Dempsey) P Calver 4-9-11	G Oldroyd	11
4		NIPEGON (B) (G Thornton) Miss L Siddall 4-9-11	–	2
5	00000-3	ROMANARD (W C Watts) W C Watts 4-9-11	M Wood	7
6		CLEODOE STAR (L Armishaw) J Parkes 4-9-8	Lynn Whitlen 7	5
7	20	KELSEY LADY (B) (F Chapman) M Lambert 5-9-8	K Hodgson	10
10	0	HORSFORD HENRY (G Whiting) I Walker 3-8-8	DOUBTFUL	9
11	022	POWERSAVER LAD (CIS Holdings Ltd) M Jarvis 3-8-8	B Raymond	8
13	000224	RIG STEEL (R Robbins) R Hollinshead 3-8-8	S Perks	4
14	000	SABATASH (F Al-Mutawa) F Durr 3-8-8	A Weiss 7	3
16	00	MILLIE GREY (T Pascoe) T Barron 3-8-5	S Webster	12
17	000-004	PROUDEST DIANA (I Walker) I Walker 3-8-5	DOUBTFUL	1

Evens Powersaver Lad, 7-2 Rig Steel, 8 Sabatash, 10 Romanard, 16 Kelsey Lady, 20 others.

Newcastle selection

By Michael Seely

2.30. Roman Quest. 3.0 Broolands Belle, 3.30 Airship. 4.0 Mingash. 4.30 Halyard. 5.0 Powersaver Lad.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.30 Transflash. 3.0 Scarlet O' Harlot, 3.30 Wongchoi. 4.0 Prince Ragusa. 4.30 Saxon Fort 5.0 Powersaves Lad.

Salisbury selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Bold Rowley. 2.45 Dear Emperor. 3.15 Kalim. 3.45 Seabattle. 4.15 Mauritzfontein. 4.45 By My Princess. 5.15 Princess Zita.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Fatih. 3.15 Meraval. 3.45 Yeled. 4.15 Gouverno. 4.45 Guess Who. 5.15 Miami Dolphin.

FOOTBALL

Nicholas makes final decision


Nicholas: hard choice.

Charlie Nicholas, the Scottish international forward, signed for Asrenal in a £750,000 deal yesterday. Nicholas, aged 21, scored 51 goals for Celtic last season. He said: "It's a big relief to get it all settled. It was a difficult choice because of the respect I had to give Liverpool and Manchester United."

Nicholas added: "When it boils down to it, it was a choice between Liverpool and Arsenal. I believe that Arsenal is the right selection because I am not following in people's shadows, like Dalglish followed Keegan at Liverpool."

Nicholas also chose Arsenal because he was impressed with the management partnership of Terry Neill and Don Howe. He said: "I don't want to be tied as an individual. I want to be known as a team player and I believe the boss and Don Howe can coach me into one. Arsenal have some tremendous players and my first task it to earn the respect of my new colleagues."

Nicholas, who has signd a four year contract, dismissed a suggestion that he chose Arsenal because of potential off the field earnings in the capital.

"Anybody can say I am interested in just the money, but it's not true. I could have gone to Italy and been a millionaire in two years. Liverpool and Manchester United would have given me the same money as Arsenal and I regard commercial interests as a bonus as long as they don't affect my game."

He said: "The Fotball League is going to be a lot tougher than playing in Scotland. A lot of players have come south and failed. But a lot of good Scots have succeeded – and I aim to be among them. I have nothing to fear."

Leeds move on debts

Leeds United, who are heavily in debt, revealed yesterday that they had issued winding up notices against two clubs who owe them money – Bradford City and Charlton

Charlton still owe part of the £100,000 fee for Carl Harris, the Welsh winger, signed from Leeds almost a year ago, while Bradford have yet to pay the £10,000 they agreed for Trevor Cherry, now their player-manager.

Jack Marjason, financial director of Leeds, said: "We are particularly upset in the case of Charlton, who, at a time they owed us money, paid out a huge fee to sign Allan Simonsen, the Danish international."

A hearing in Leeds Chancery court has been arranged for July 8 to deal with the Charlton case, while the winding up notice against Bradford is also due to expire early next month.

Maxwell loses out

Robert Maxwell, the millionaire publisher has lost his attempt to gain control of Reading football club. An extraordinary meeting of Reading shareholders voted a former player, Roger Smee, onto the board, along with the existing directors, Roy Tranter, Jim Brooks and Richard Cox. They rejected the three directors put forward by Mr Maxwell, whose offer of £5 a share still stands.

IN BRIEF

Troke named top seed

English players have been named top seeds for both women's events in the Maylasian Open Badminton Championships in Kuala Lumpur on July 2-6. Helen Troke heads the singles seeds and Nora Perry and Jane Webster are No 1 seeds in the doubles.

In the absence of world champion, Icuk Sugiarto, and the leading Chinese players, Liem Swie King, of Indonesia, is top seed for the men's singles.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Dean Bell, the 21-year-old New Zealand centre, is to play for Leeds next season. Bell has agreed to join the Yorkshire club for a two-year period.

NETBALL: New Zealand reached the final of the sixth world netball tournament in Singapore yesterday by beating England 55-34. They meet Australia in the final.

● Scotland's Moira Ord has been elected president of the International Federation of Netball Associations. Pat Taylor (England), Eunice Gill (Australia) and Lysura Lewis (Trinidad-Tabago) were elected vice-presidents with Patricia Devine (Scotland) as treasurer and Elma Devine (Scotland) secretary.

ATHLETICS: The long jumper Lutz Dombrowski, who won a gold medal for Eadt Germany at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, is recovering from a broken leg. Dombrowski, the European record holder with 8.54 metres misses the athletics meeting against the United States in Los Angeles this weekend because of the injury.

SOCCER: Milan, just promoted to the Italian First Division, are hoping to sign Watford's Luther Blissett, according to club officials.

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002183 of 1983
In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
COMPANIES COURT
MR. REGISTRAR BRADBURN
IN THE MATTER OF
HERTFORDSHIRE QUALITY LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS LIMITED
and
In the MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that by an Order dated the 12th day of May 1983 made in the above matters the Court has directed separate Meetings of (1) the Creditors of the above-named Company (hereinafter called "the Company") whose claims arise from the purchase of livestock from the Company or the supply of livestock to the Company (being those Creditors whose names and admitted claims in the liquidation of the company are set out in Part 1 of the Schedule to the Scheme of Arrangement hereinafter mentioned) (hereinafter called "the Livestock Creditors") and (2) all Creditors of the Company other than (a) Creditors of the Company whose claims are preferential under Section 319 of the abovementioned Act and (b) the Livestock Creditors (being those Creditors whose names and admitted claims in the liquidation of the Company are set out in Part 2 of the Schedule to the Scheme of Arrangement hereinafter mentioned) (hereinafter called "the General Creditors") to be convened for the purpose of considering and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and (i) the Livestock Creditors and (ii) the General Creditors and that such Meetings will be held at The Red Lion Hotel, Hatfield, Hertfordshire on Tuesday the 19th day of July 1983 at the respective times below mentioned, namely:
(1) The Meeting of the Livestock Creditors at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon and
(2) The Meeting of the General Creditors at 3.00 o'clock in the afternoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded or adjourned at which place and respective times all the aforesaid Livestock Creditors and General Creditors are requested to attend.
Any person entitled to attend the said Meetings can obtain copies of the said Scheme of Arrangement, forms of proxy and copies of the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the said Act at the registered office of the Company situate at Rolls House, 7 Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1NH and at the office of the undermentioned Solicitors at the address mentioned below during usual business hours on any day (other than a Saturday or Sunday) prior to the day appointed for the said Meetings.
The said Livestock Creditors and General Creditors may vote in person at such of the said Meetings as they are entitled to attend or they may appoint another person whether a member of the class or not as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.
It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged with the Liquidator of the Company at the registered office of the Company situate at Rolls House, 7 Rolls Building, Fetter Lane aforesaid not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the said Meetings, but if forms are not so lodged they may be handed to the Chairman at the Meeting at which they are to be used.
By the said Order the Court has appointed Stephen James Lister Adamson or failing him Christopher John Hanson to act as Chairman of each of the said Meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the results thereof to the Court.
The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.
Dated this day of 1983.
DURRANT PIESSE
73 Cheapside
London EC2V 6ER
Solicitors for the Company

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Re: DALSTON JUNCTION (HOLDINGS) LTD
and
the Companies Act. 1948
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at 1, Surrey Street, London, WC2R 2NT, on Monday, 27th June, 1983 at 10.30 o'clock in the fore noon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 13th June, 1983.
MARK ANTHONY LEAMAN
Director

PATRONAGE
ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICE
Mrs Morgan, daughter of the late Major Lowe who lived at Drumbo, Blandford Road, Reigate, Surrey until his death five years ago, is entitled to a share in the patronage of the benefice of Great and Little Hockham with Wretham and Illington, in the diocese of Norwich, Norfolk. Will she please get in touch with the Secretary of the Norwich Diocesan Pastoral Committee at Holland Court, Cathedral Close, Norwich, NR1 4DU. Alternatively, if she does not wish to be consulted on current or future proposals for the benefice, will she please say so formally.

Re: J. HAYES & CO. (ENGINEERS) LTD
and
The Companies Act, 1948
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the Creditors of the above named Company will be held at 1, Surrey Street, London, WC2R 2NT, on Thursday, 30th June, 1983 at 10.30 o'clock in the fore noon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 15th June, 1983
JOSEPH BENJAMIN HAYES
Director

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

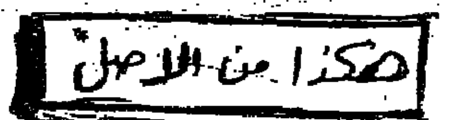
NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF EUROPEAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS (EDRs) IN SHARP CORPORATION
The 89th Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders of Sharp Corporation will be held on June 29, 1983.
AGENDA
1. Approval of Financial Statements and proposed appropriation of profits for the 89th Term (from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983).
2. Election of 29 directors.
3. Election of 3 Statutory Auditors.
4. Election of an accounting officer.
5. Payment of retirement remuneration for retiring Directors and Statutory Auditor
(Full text of Notice is available at Citibank, N.A., London).
Shareholders who wish to exercise their voting rights must deposit their certificates not later than June 24, 1983, at the offices of the Depositary, Citibank, N.A., 336 Strand, London, WC2R 1HB, or the Agent, Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A., 16 Avenue Marie Therese, Luxembourg, together with instructions indicating the way the shares be voted.
CITIBANK, N.A., London
Depositary.
June 23 1983

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

WILLIAMS & GLYN'S (NEDERLAND) B.V.

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La crème de la crème

A competent Secretary / Assistant

who is able to converse and correspond in both German and English is required in the London Office by an international company engaged in the design, development and distribution of prestige building systems. The applicant would be fully experienced in secretarial duties and be able to work without supervision and give support to the sales managers within the U.K. They would be able to converse freely on telephone with our manufacturers, stockholders and architects.

Initial interviews will be held in London, but the selected applicant would be expected to undertake an extensive training programme at our headquarters in Bielefeld, West Germany.

Salary by negotiation and commensurate with ability and responsibilities. Interested persons should forward a full C.V. to **Box 0840H The Times.**

PA/SECRETARY Dartford Kent

At Vickers Furniture we manufacture and market a wide range of office furniture and allied equipment. With locations in Dartford and near Paris, we lead the market in many of our product ranges, both in the U.K. and abroad.

The Chief Executive of the Group and the U.K. Managing Director now need a capable personal assistant with excellent shorthand and typing skills. This rewarding, but demanding role requires a high deree of self-motivation and initiative. Organisational ability and a sound business understanding gained either through experience or further education are also pre-requistite for this position. As there is frequent contact between the English and French activities, a working knowledge of French would be an asset. The successful applicant will already have worked at director level andis unlikely, therefore, that anyone below the age of 25 will have sufficient experience.

The financial rewards are excellent and in addition we offer up to 5 weeks holiday per year plus the usual benefits associated with a Company of our size.

Please write giving full details of career to date, plus salary expectations to:



Vickers Furniture

Miss E. Brown, Personnel Manager, Vickers Furniture, P.O. Box 10, Dartford, Kent, DA1 1NY.

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This entrepreneur is as bright and go ahead as they come. His business is very well established in beautiful central London offices and his urgent need is for an excellent, mature P.A. An impeccable background of stable employment in a senior post with a prestigious organization is vital as are superb secretarial skills. Driving licence useful. Age 30-40. Ring: 01-493 5907 or 01-499 0092.

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Recruitment Consultants

Managing Director's Secretary
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Bilingual in German/English

A capable senior secretary with proven secretarial experience at Director level is required to assist the MD of the higly successful, West London-based UK marketing arm of a well-known European manufacturing company.

Whilst the job calls for the usual range of secretarial skills, for which excellent shorthand and typing in German and English are essential, there is major responsibility for administrative arrangements and business contacts based in a first-class organisational approach to a busy office involving three other staff.

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To obtain your application form, please ring Nikki Maclean on 01-235 6060, extension 214.

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PA — A member of PA International

SECRETARY/P.A.
Fred. Olsen Travel £7,500+p.a.

An interesting and challenging secretarial position has become available for a bright, experienced person, aged 25+, willing to undertake a variety of work.

As Secretary to the Managing Director of this friendly, progressive organisation, the successful applicant will be required, in addition to secretarial work, to undertake personnel records, act as liaison with the Entertainments Manager, and assist other Managers within the company as and when necessary.

Coolness, calmness and efficiency will be rewarded with a salary of approx. £7,500 p.a. together with other company benefits.

Please apply in writing or telephone for an appointment to
Peter Robinson, Managing Director, Fred. Olsen Travel, 11 Conduit Street, London W1.
Tel: 01-491 3760

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We are no strangers to change. In fact it is the reason for our existence. BTG, the British Technology Group, seeks out and promotes inventions and investment in British Industry.

This appointment will involve a little fast shorthand typing (with the aid of WP), and a lot of organising – meetings, lunches, and travel. You should be aged 30-45, with top level experience, speeds of 100/50 and immaculate presentation.

We offer a salary of c.£8,000, a subsidised restaurant, a season ticket loan, flexitime and 20 days' holiday.

Please telephone for an interview, or send your c.v. to: Chris Handley, BTG, 101 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BU. Tel: 01-403 6666.

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West London

An excellent opportunity exists for an intelligent, enthusiastic Senior Secretary/Administrator to assist two Senior Managers in the Fiat Group Treasury Department based in Brentford, Middlesex.

The ability to work on your own initiative is essential, whilst extending your responsibilities beyond a purely secretarial role. Excellent command of the English Language (English Mother Tongue) is required, together with a desire to become fully involved in the operations of a small, but busy Treasury Department.

In return we offer an excellent starting salary, the opportunity to buy a Fiat car at a generous discount and Company benefits commensurate with a large organisation.

If you feel you have the qualities we are looking for, please telephone Christine Pursley on 01-568 8822.



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A Marketing Controller is required to join this successful publishing company with offices in Mayfair. The position requires initiative, accuracy and the ability to provide comprehensive administrative back-up to our Sales Director and Managing Director. A crisp, professional approach is essential in working efficiently under pressure as is diplomatic after-sales customer liaison.

Excellent benefits including B.U.P.A., profit sharing scheme, savings related share option scheme etc.

Apply in writing to Mrs Hazel Corser, General Manager, Marketing Department, Octopus Books Limited, 59 Grosvenor Street, London W.1.

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REGENT'S PARK £8,000 - £9,000 + excellent benefits

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A Senior Main Board Director of this leading public company seeks a well-educated Secretary, aged 23-30, with commercial experience and preferably a financial background. The successful candidate will be involved in his broad-ranging business activities and must be able to assess priorities, reading all incoming post and acting as first point of contact with telephone callers and visitors. There is scope for considerable responsibility as the Director is prepared to delegate. An interest in current affairs and the financial world will be helpful. Accurate secretarial skills, numeracy, a happy disposition, self-motivation, and a keen awareness of confidentiality are essential. Initial remuneration negotiable £8,000 - £9,000, + BUPA and annual financial bonus. Applications in strict confidence under reference IPG585/TT to the Managing Director,

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35 NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, EC2M 1NH.
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DIVISON HEAD Central London potential — to £8,200
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Superb Merchant Banking conditions for the poised, younger SECRETARY with a keen mind & a min of 4 years' experience.

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New appointment within a major International Group for a superb PA with discretion, tact & the ability to communicate at all levels.

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PROFESSIONAL SEC. £8,000
A marvellous opportunity for someone 25-30 to work for two Senior Partners in the top Management Consultancy. Excellent sh/typing and audio skills, a sense of humour and pleasing personality are required to deal with their prestigious clients.

YOUNG AUDIO SEC. c£7,500
This successful Executive Search company require a young audio secretary (early 20s) with typing (60+) to assist one of their Consultants to deal with both the admin. and the client contact. You will not only need common-sense but also be well educated and well groomed.

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Alfred Marks – the UK's leading recruitment consultancy group seek an ambitious and talented self-starter to take responsibility for a branch location in Wimbledon. Female/male candidates with previous agency experience or a progressive background in Sales should write or telephone in complete confidence to:

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Young Mayfair firm, require two secretaries for extremely hard-worked partners, dealing in international commercial matters. Legal experience an asset, but not essential and ability to work under pressure vital. Excellent salaries.

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Supervision of three staff. Excellent speeds in shorthand and typing. Good administrator for small branch of American Bank in West End. Excellent benefits and environment. Age 28+.

Please call Roy Stockton 734 8466, extn. 373, Stockton Associates, Personnel Consultants, I.B.C., 29 Glasshouse Street, W.1.

Director's Secretary

Executive Director of substantial City public company seeks experienced confidential Secretary with an interest in her/his work. The ideal applicant will be in the age range 23-40.

She/he will have a pleasant manner and a sense of humour. The work will encompass all aspects of Secretarial duties relative to the Director's responsibility for US oil and gas exploration, UK property development, shipping, UK chemicals manufacture and corporate acquisitions. It is important that the chosen applicant should be able and willing to fit into a close-knit head office team assist others and run the office in the directors absence. Experience in travel arrangements, Telex and ACS Word Processing will be an advantage. Salary and benefits will be competitive.

Write with C.V. to Box No. 0270 H. The Times.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH W.1.
c.£8,000

This young friendly company needs secretary with good shorthand and typing to work for a partner and give some assistance to a small team of surveyors. There is lots of word processing (Cross Training will be given if necessary), administrative work and the opportunity to use your initiative, organising ability and pleasant telephone manner. In short, a job with interest and variety. Age mid to late 20's.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

PA Sec Bloomsbury WC1

Principal of young chartered surveying practice needs efficient Secretary/PA for full involvement in all aspects of his work, with plenty of responsibility and client contact. Shorthand an advantage. Salary circa £7,000 p.a. Tel. 01-580 6996 ref RLB

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Required immediately for busy Surveyor's office Victoria to undertake reception and administrative duties. Experience and lively personality an advantage for this varied and interesting position. PABX Switchboard Cheetah Telex. Salary negotiable

Ring 01-828 7471

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Required by publishing company with administrative headquarters in Kensington. Competent, experienced person with ability to liaise with staff at all levels and to work on own initiative essential. Interesting and varied work, 5 weeks holiday. Season ticket loan. Salary around £6,250.

Apply in writing with full CV to:
CAROLINE TOVELL, (Ref VC), Haymarket Publishing Ltd, 12/14 Ansdell St, London, W8.

KINGSWAY TEMPORARY STAFF CONSULTANTS
No 1 Kingsway WC2

All calibres of secretarial work available NOW and throughout the summer. Fantastic rates!

Please contact us on
836 9272

MARKETING
Senior Sec with s/h for Chairman
£7,500-£8,000

Challenging position for a hard-working, educated person aged between 23-45 to work for happy, fast growing Co in WC2. A self-motivated person with a lively interest in marketing coupled with good secretarial skills and a willingness to become involved in obtaining market-/company information over the telephone. This, plus some research, combine to ensure a stimulating, varied position. Luncheon vouchers, 4 weeks hols.

JK PERSONNEL, 10 GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON, W1.
Please phone Julia McIndoe on 01-437 3103 for an appointment.

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Importers of exclusive furniture need a secretary/PA – as well as a sales administrator – for their new showroom opening on Bond Street.

Lots of scope within a small & enthusiastic team for a well presented & well spoken candidate.

A good knowledge of Italian is an advantage negotiable salary. Age 20's, Speeds 90/50.

Angela Mortimer Ltd
Recruitment Consultants
166 Piccadilly
629 9686

Computer Software
Marketing Assistant (25+)
£7,000+

Small but fast-growing company seeks secretary/administrator for marketing department. Some shorthand. Must be flexible, interested in business, and prepared to work hard.

Write with cv to Robin Schlee, Root Computers Ltd, Saunderson House, Hayne Street, London EC1A 9HH.

SECRETARY WANTING TO BE EDITOR

Excellent opportunity for a young, bright and competent secretary to rapidly train to become an Editor on our books and magazines. Perfect English, typing and efficiency essential. Pleasant, informal non-smoking office in Chiswick. Please write with full details to Trisha Palmer Aerospace Publishing, 10 Barley Mow Passage, London W4 4PH.



Michele Zadek Recruitment Limited.

CHAIRMAN
£8,000 NEG.

Our client is a substantial advertising agency in W1 with a blue chip client list. We need to interview PA/Secretaries with excellent skills, 26-32 age bracket, who are intelligent, innovative, motivated people. Style, tact and poise are needed for the client contact. PR, personnel plus numerous other facets of this demanding senior role. Please call in the first instance Michele Zadek.

10A James Street, Covent Garden, London WC2E 8BT Tel. 01-240 5931

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TO SENIOR PARTNER

Senior Partner in small but expanding City firm of brokers requires mature Personal Assistant. This is an interesting but demanding position, often working under pressure on own initiative, dealing with clients, and running office. Excellent Sh/Typing skills essential and WP experience an advantage. Salary in region of £7,500 plus profit sharing incentive scheme.

Write with CV to N NASH-SMITH, Nash-Smith Martin & Co, Plantation House, 4 Mincing Lane, EC3.

SECRETARY + + +
£7,000-£7,500

For small West End firm of commercial estate agents, to look after mainly even-tempered pair under 35.

Would suit person with sense of humour over 25. Knowledge of word processors and bookkeeping an advantage.

Please write with CV to: REDDIN CLANCY & CO., 23 Bentinck St, W1

SUCCESS AT THE TOP
£10,000+ Fringe Benefits

Fast moving holding Company whose main interests lie in buying and selling property, are in need of an Executive Assistant to help the Main Board Director. You should be totally dedicated, confident to make your own decisions and willing to take on numerous responsibilities. This is an extremely varied and exciting position for those who have "Career in Mind". If you know this is the path for your future,

Phone Jane Williams on 491 8723
Secretarial Appointments

FINANCIAL GAIN
c. £7,500

We have two super vacancies working for chartered accountants who need good audio typists. One is working for a charming man in a small company in W.1. Although a chartered accountant, he is also a tax consultant and financial planner and you will assist him in his many duties, (no audit). Very little figure work, lots of admin, diary, lunch arrangements etc. Interesting, involving work.

The second vacancy is for a medium sized company in WC1 as Secretary to a recently promoted partner, working with a young friendly team. It is a secretarial position with copy typing, telephone work, plus diary, travel arrangements.

Both jobs requir someone in their mid to late twenties. Nice offices. No shorthand.

JOAN TREE AGENCY
01-499 4946
25 South Molton Street W1

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£8,000

Are you a responsible, experienced PA with initiative? The work is varied and involves the smooth running of this successful and rapidly expanding company. Skills must be excellent. 25/35.

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Secretary/Researcher

Top skills required and a European language. Work for European parliamentarians in London, Brussel and Strasbourg. 2 years working experience preferred.

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Super Secretaries

Lively marketing environment with strong international flavour

SECRETARIES

NEC is an expanding Japanese communications company based near Warren Street. We have vacancies for two secretaries in our marketing departments.

If you enjoy a challenge, have at least 3 years' secretarial experience, preferably in a sales/marketing environment, we would like to hear from you. We require all round secretarial skills and a pleasant and friendly manner as you will be in contact with people all round the world.

Salary from £5,800 - £6,600 + company benefits. Please apply in writing or telephone:

Ms Irene Woodcock,
NEC Business Systems (Europe) Ltd,
NEC House,
164/166 Drummond Street, London, NW1 3HP.
Telephone: 01-388 6100.



CJES
35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576
Telex 887374

An excellent first appointment with scope for promotion

SECRETARY TO SENIOR RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

CITY £5,000 - £6,500

We are looking for well-educated Junior Secretaries, with good secretarial skills, either with work experience or direct from college, to join a leading firm of international management recruitment consultants. The successful candidate will provide full secretarial support to a senior consultant, which includes arranging appointments, maintaining records and telephone liaison with candidates and clients. Friendly offices near Liverpool Street. Initial remuneration negotiable £5,000-£6,500 by way of high basic salary + profit sharing incentive scheme, free BUPA, permanent sickness and life assurance schemes. Applications in strict confidence under reference AMS586/TT, to the Managing Director:

CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES
(Recruitment Consultants)
35 New Broad Street, London, EC2A 1NH. Tel: 01-588 3588 or 01-588 3576

AUDIO SECRETARY
£6,500

to work for 2 Partners in firm of Property Consultants in Mayfair. Speed, accuracy and organisational ability required. Friendly atmosphere, 4 weeks holiday, bonus scheme.

Ring Estelle Gibson 493 8424
(No Agencies)

PROGRESS IN PR
£6,500+

Great chance for self-motivated Secretary with good typing and some S/H who thrives under pressure to join young PR Consultancy who have a wide spread of consumer accounts. Lots of client contact and terrific opportunities for involvement and promotion.

499 6566
493 8383

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU
Staff Consultants

ART PUBLISHERS
c £5,500

To become a vital member of the sales team of this reputable company you should have good organisational skills, enjoy client liaison and have one year's secretarial experience. You will be handling new publications and arranging conferences in this lively and frenetic department. Good skills (100 55) and 'A' level education are essential. Age early 20s. Please telephone Juliet Fenton or Joanna Athorne on 01-493 5787.

GORDON YATES LTD
35 Old Bond St, W1
(Recruitment Consultants)

School Secretary

Required in busy office of a small, independent girls' school in Chelsea. The work involves all secretarial duties. Shorthand and typing are essential. Preferred hours 10 am-5 pm. Please reply in writing giving full details of previous experience to Box No 0279 H The Times.

'A' LEVEL COLLEGE LEAVER with 90/50. Nice job W1. C £5,000. Cherfold Agy. 938 1721.

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WINE COMPANY RECEPTIONIST
£5,500

This job will give you all the advantages of meeting interesting visitors and colleagues in a very pleasant environment, at the same time as providing you with the opportunity to learn new skills such as telex. You must be able to handle a simple automatic switchboard and type at 45 w.p.m.

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Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

ADMINISTRATIVE POST with non commercial organization in SW1. Would suit secretary wishing to expand horizons, ability to handle own correspondence, statistics & figure work. Age 28 + £7,250. Phone Frances OV Selection (emp agy) 828 8346.

LETTINGS negotiator required by estate agency with luxury shop front offices in SW1. Intelligence and initiative more important than experience. 351 1602 or 828 1437 Cootes.

GRADUATE (LAW/COMP STUDIES) to £7,000 for comm contracts admin 836 8924 T.E.D. EMP agy.

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INTELLIGENT fair girl non-smoker from a respectable family to assist a proprietor run a press-commercial photographic & film processing firm. Lodge available. Academy Photos International, 410 Coldharbour Lane, London, SW9. 9LF 01 733 8924 or 01 274 2602.

FRENCH SPEAKING REC/TELE for Int City bank. £6,500 neg. Smart, attractive person for luxury reception. Paragon Language Consultants 580 7066.

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Administered from your own home in Interior Decorating (full training given).

COLOUR COUNSELLORS are selecting their next intake to complete their network of representatives throughout the country.

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PART-TIME Permanent Secretary for partnership by Hammersmith Bridge. 741 1407.

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We are looking for first class shorthand secretaries who would appreciate FREE WORD PROCESSING TRAINING to join our temporary team. We are stretched to our limits to fulfil client needs and we need you NOW.

Call Raymond Cochrane on 606 2411. C & S Personnel Consultants.

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Good presentation essential. Occasional typing. 5hrs a day flexible. One month renewable. Ring Jane on 492 0701.

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£4.10 per hour

Our Temporary Team is in great demand throughout central London. If you have speeds 100/60 and the experience to cope with senior level assignments, do ring and join our busy team.

Ring 437 1126 (West End)
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Recruitment Consultants

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Why not enjoy being one of our friendly temporary team? Well looked after, with top rates of pay and a variety of long and short-term assignments in return for your good skills (inc electronic and memory typewriter), reliability and flexible outlook.

Please phone Sue Girling 222 6064

NORMA SKEMP PERSONNEL SERVICES Ltd
14 Broadway, S.W.1.

TEMPORARY SECRETARIES

Join Elizabeth Hunt as a temporary secretary and you will work for some of London's top companies. We urgently seek shorthand and audio secretaries and copy typists to fill immediate vacancies. If you have word processing experience we would also like to hear from you.

Please call us now or come in to see us at
46 Old Bond St. London, W1
499 8070

Secretary/ Administrator

Req for small bureau of American newspaper group. Some bookkeeping experience necessary. typing/good tel manner and a flair for organising a must.

Tel: 01-353 9123

NEW EXPANDING W1 COMMODITY BROKERS. Offer exciting prospects to P.A./Sec, 25ish with good shorthand/typing and some telex. Flexible Public School type. French useful. Co growth creates scope for promotion. £7,500 p.a. to start & free lunch. Twice yearly merit reviews. Joyce Guiness Bureau (Knightsbridge) 589 8807/0010, Rec cons.

£6,750. Small marketing department of well established Language School W1 needs a responsible, experienced secretary. If you're highly efficient, hard working, have excellent typing (shorthand a great advantage), a sense of humour and preferably a foreign language or two, please Tel: 01 636 9444.

PARTNERS' SECRETARY

Secretary required for small friendly firm of Surveyors in Mayfair to assist in investment and development work. Good salary. No agencies please.

01-499 5511

A YOUNG Secretary's dream – a job with a difference in Publicity W1. Administer seminars, training courses, press releases, proof reading. Excellent shorthand and typing required. Ideal second job. To £6,000. Ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments (Rec Cons).

REWARDING FOR P.A./SEC mid 20's working with M.D of timber importers, super boss wanting to delegate to person who wishes to be involved in all aspects of business. Good typing essential, some shorthand welcome & numeracy to cope with currency changes, public school type preferred. £7,500 p.a. to start. Canonbury N1, free parking & super offices and fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Bureau (Knightsbridge) 589 8807/0010 rec cons.

MATURE SEC – 50's (100/50). W1. £6,250. Cherfold Agy. 938 1721.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

Experienced Secretary needed for new office responsible for planning and fund raising. Must be used to top management contact and possess meticulous record keeping abilities. Experience of fund raising helpful. 5 weeks holiday p.a. and P.P.P. membership. Would suit mature secretary returning to work. Please send C.V. to Neil Mackay, Westminster School, Little Dean's Yard, London, SW1P 3PF.

SENIOR level post offering real involvement for a top Sec/PA. Initiative and experience (min 3 years) needed to liaise with European clients Fre. sec. c £8,500. RJ Recruitment 01-493 6446.

SUPER SECRETARY. – needed for international bank. Excellent conditions and benefits in return for good skills and some experience. c £8,000. Please call 628 4200. Ann Warrington Secretarial Careers.

Secretary/ Administrator

Req for small bureau of American newspaper group. Some bookkeeping experience necessary. typing/good tel manner and a flair for organising a must.

Tel: 01-353 9123

SECOND JOBBER. – Bright and capable secretary required for friendly fast moving team. Plenty of client liaison £6,750 +. Please call 628 4200. Ann Warrington Secretarial Careers.

PA/SEC

For senior partner, small, busy, West End estate agents near Manchester Square. Shorthand/audio with admin experience, salary £6,750 pa + bonus, 4 weeks' holidays. If you are looking for a position with involvement please telephone Miss Corcoran or Mrs Aron on 487 5671 (no agencies please).

BREAK INTO PUBLISHING! lively sales dept of famous publishers welcomes 2nd jobber to £5,500 with s. h skills Covent Garden Bureau. 53 Fleet St. EC4. 01 353 7696.

MANAGER seeks smart well spoken sec. for financial Co. in Mayfair. Young person preferred s/h req. Salary negotiable. Phone Clare on 408 2414.

SECRETARY / RECEPTIONIST required for solicitors in Harley St. Salary negotiable. Please telephone Jane Howell on 637 9416.

RECEPTIONIST. – required by international business centre. Smart appearance essential, must type. Tel 881 1805.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent, temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

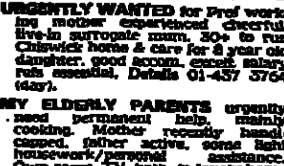
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GENERAL VACANCIES

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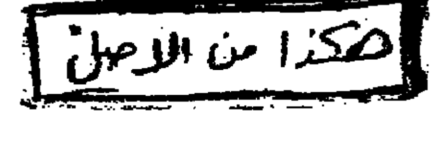


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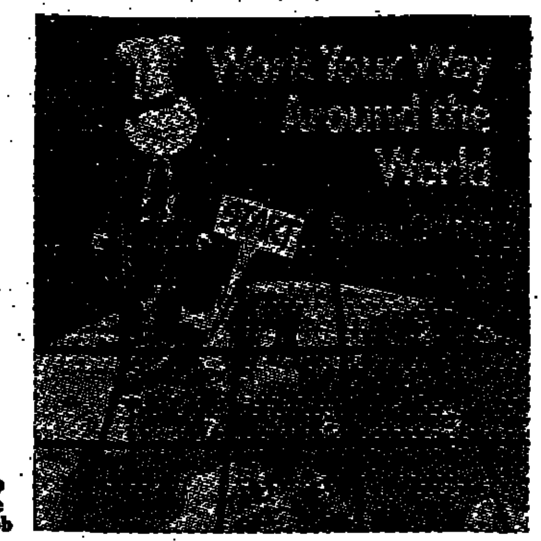
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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to careers training

Book here for a new kind of income

Michel Syrett leafs through the latest guides to survival in the age of recession



A book for those willing to do more than get on a bike to find a job

A steady stream of valuable books on job hunting, career change, self-employment and unemployment developed in the early 1980s and this year has been on exception. Some recent offerings are listed here. The selection is neither comprehensive nor in order of preference, and further supplements will appear in Horizon's regular newsround columns on the first Thursday of each month.

The growing selection of books on the various aspects of job hunting was enlarged early in the year by the publication of *JobKey*, a guide to employers of professional and excutive staff. Produced by the New Opportunity Press in association with Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER), this directory combines information on job hunting with details of employers offering opportunities for skilled and experienced staff, as well as information on franchising with small-business opportunities, professional and training associations and post-experience courses.

It includes chapters on the state of the job market, the design of job-search plan, application and interview techniques, retraining opportunities, options other than full-time employment, self-employment, work abroad, relocation and the financial aspects of job changing considering the book is intended part as a directory of potential employers, the range of establishments listed seems small. But the extensive information contained in the editorial and the sections on professional associations and post-experience courses make it a valuable reference tool. Cost £4.95 plus 95p p & p, from the New Opportunity Press, 76 St James's Lane, London N10 3RD. A new edition is published every February.

Also published this year is the third edition of Marjorie Harris's *How to Get a Job*. In addition to chapters on where to look, submitting applications and coping with interviews, the new version contains valuable sections on assessing your talents and settling into a new job. The book is intended as an introduction to the subject and is partly aimed at the first-time job seeker, and much of the text is aimed at school leavers and recently qualified graduates. However, the extensive appendices, and the emphasis the author places on the need for a positive, determined but flexible approach to job hunting makes it good reading also for the experienced seeker. Price £2.95 plus 62p p & p, from the Institute of Personnel Management, IPM House, Camp Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 4UW.

How to Earn a Second Income, a book on self-employment, is aimed at the growing number of people who want to supplement their salary. Godfrey Golzen's book highlights the fact that though opportunities for conventional salaried employment are shrinking, the second income economy is booming. The guide provides sections on setting up a business, getting professional advice, taxation and national insurance, costing and pricing your work, getting paid and effective promotion.

It supplements the advice with a list of 35 ways to boost your income, including adult fostering, breeding and boarding dogs and cats, running children's parties, freelance computer programming, trading from a market stall, typing, translating and interpreting, being a guide, and even running an art gallery at home. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Dataday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

An imaginative and much-needed alternative to the range of traditional guides on skilled and professional work is *Work Your Way Around the World*. Aimed at the adventurous globetrotter, the book describes the preparations necessary for extensive travel

Though this book, by Susan Griffith, is obviously directed towards the younger student traveller, there is no reason why the notion of the extended period of travel it advocates should not also appeal to the unattached but experienced employee wanting to make the best use of an extended career break. Price £4.95 plus 50p p & p, from Vacation Work, 9 Park End Street, Oxford.

The Unemployment Handbook, by Guy Dauncey, recently republished in a revised edition by the National Extension College, concentrates mainly on providing practical and factual advice.

Chapter six contains special notes for specific groups, including particular advice for unemployed women, young people, redundant employees, and retired or older workers. The section on finding and developing your natural skills is particularly thought-provoking, and the author – unemployed himself for more than two years – lays great emphasis on the need for people to develop their individual identity from outside their occupations. Copies are available from the National Extension College, 18 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2HN. Price £2.50 (inc. p & p).

The prolific Godfrey Golzen has also written a book on this subject, published this year under the title *Jobs in a Jobless Society*. This looks in passing at possibilities such as like self-employment, work abroad, part-time work and job sharing, but the text concentrates mainly on how unemployed people can better tap the traditional job market. It highlights the fact that more than the jobs currently filled are never advertised, and it describes the techniques by which career counsellors help their clients to identify and successfully unadvertised vacancies. From Frederick Muller Ltd, Dataday House, 8 Alexandria Road, Wimbledon, London SW19 7JZ, price £7.95 plus 90p p & p (hardback) and £4.95 plus 80p p & p (paperback).

A Penguin Handbook, *How to Survive Unemployment – Creative Alternatives*, is due for publication in late summer. Like Dauncey's book, it concentrates on creative self-development and the many job openings besides full-time work. Originally published by the Institute of Personnel Management, it has systematic and detailed self-assessment exercises, a comprehensive survey of the alternative employment market (part-time work and job sharing, temporary work, casual work, self-employment) and extensive appendices giving details of relevant organizations providing information, advice, support and counselling. Price £1.95; copies should be on the bookstand from August 25.

Michel Syrett is the author of How to Survive Unemployment.

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For further details and application forms, returnable by 8 July, 1983, write or telephone to:

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London based c.£20,000+car

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The responsibility of the Director General is to the Executive Committee, through the President, for the direction and management of the Association. The role requires negotiation at a high level with Government departments, principals of industry, Trades Unions, the European Commission and other associations.

Operating from a London headquarters, the Director General, supported by a small staff, directs the Association's affairs, including the co-ordination of the industry's labour relations through its Industrial Relations Department and public relations through management of the Flour Advisory Bureau.

Candidates, in the age range of 45-55, should already have held a senior appointment in either commerce or industry, Government or the services. Knowledge of the industry is obviously desirable, though not essential, for of overriding importance will be recognisable leadership skills and the personal qualities associated with high level liaison. Some fluency in French or German will be useful.

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Applications with full C.V. to the Director-General, Committee on Invisible Exports, 7th floor, The Stock Exchange, London EC2N 1HH.

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Candidates who must be physically fit for active duties, must have a sound knowledge of British archaeology (sites and buildings), with particular reference to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and the ability to produce concise and lucid written descriptions. They will normally be expected to hold a full current UK driving licence.

Salary: £5785-£8075. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G/6008.

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... to research and catalogue material for incorporation in the National Monuments Record of Scotland, including material from excavations, field surveys and aerial sorties. Work includes dealing with enquiries from the public: assisting with the introduction of automatic information and retrieval systems: day-to-day supervision of archaeological archive and supporting staff; and assessing archaeological records held by outside bodies.

A sound knowledge of British archaeology with particular reference to the pre-historic and Roman periods, is essential. Experience of archival administration would be an advantage.

Salary as Curator Grade E £7755-£10,215 or Curator Grade F £5785-£8075. Level of appointment and starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G(18)382.

FOR BOTH POSTS, candidates should normally have a degree preferably with 1st or upper 2nd class honours (where divided), in archaeology or history. Other candidates will only be considered if they have other qualifications, experience or knowledge of special value.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 15 July 1983) write to the Secretary, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HF, or telephone Edinburgh (031) 225 5994. Please quote appropriate reference.

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Applicants should hold a university degree or equivalent, have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the related fields and have demonstrated managerial capabilities.

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Re-advertisement

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Applications are invited for this new post in the Chief Executive/Clerk's Department from suitably qualified candidates. The successful applicant will be responsible for advising on all matters relating to the County Council's duties under Section 71 of the Race Relations Act, 1976, and other associated matters.

The principal qualification for the post is a sound knowledge and experience of work in the area of race relations and the promotion of equal opportunities, although previous experience of work in the public sector would also be of advantage.

Application forms and further particulars from the Chief Executive/Clerk, PO Box 78, County Hall, Preston (Ref 41/PAT). The last date for the receipt of completed applications is the 20th July, 1983.

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Candidates must have good academic qualifications and considerable experience in both the curatorial and local history research and publication fields, and should have experience of work with voluntary organisations. The Museums Diploma is normally required for Keeper posts with the Service.

For full details and an application form please telephone Leicester (0533) 554100 extension 245 or write to the Director of Museums & Art Galleries, 96 New Walk, Leicester LE1 6TD.

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St. Matthew 7: 12

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BIRD.–On June 22nd, to Joanna and Bunny–a daughter.

BOSANQUET.–On June 15, to Zoe and Stephen–a daughter (Eleanor Ruth).

COOPER.– On June 18th at Queen Charlottes to Eugenie and Patrick, a son who only lived three days.

ETHOLEN.–On 21st June, 1983, at The Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading, to Joanna (née Jeziorska), and Carl–a daughter (Olivia Alexandra).

FAGAN.–On 20th June, to Kate (née Hewitt) and Neil–a daughter (Emily), a sister for Caroline and Felicity.

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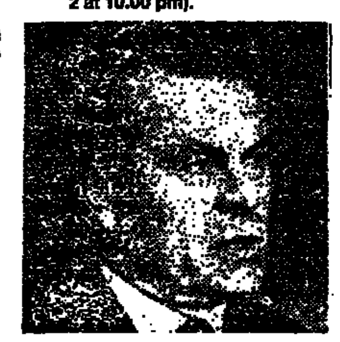
هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM: General news, sport, traffic conditions and weather details, available even to those without teletext sets.
6.30 Breakfast Time: Today's presenters are Nick Ross, Frank Bough and Debbie Rix. The items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with the regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; Sports coverage at 7.18, 7.42 and 8.18; Keep Fit between 6.45 and 7.00; Television preview (7.15-7.30); This is America: (7.45-8.00); Horoscope (8.30-8.45). Closedown at 9.00.
10.32 For Schools, Colleges: Alone on the Moors; 11.30 Competition Results (Search); 11.50 Closedown.
1.00 News After Noon: with Sandi Marshall, Richard Whitmore; 1.27 Financial Report. And news headlines; 1.30 Mr Benn: the magic carpet (r).
1.45 Wimbledon 83: Live action on the fourth day of the championships. Further coverage on BBC 1 tonight at 6.15. Live coverage on BBC2 begins at 2.35. Match of the Day is on BBC 2 tonight at 10.00.
4.20 Play School: (see BBC 2, 10.15 for details(; 4.45 Heidi: part 12 of this 26-episode dramatization of the famous children's story, with English dialogue (r): 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Blue Peter: International carriage driving expert Peter Munt shows Simon Groom some of the tricks of the trade. Plus an item on an Edinburgh lad who goes to school in Peking. He is Colin Chinnery, aged 12.
5.40 News: with Moira Stuart; 6.00 South East at Six.
6.15 Wimbledon 83: More live action on the fourth day of the championships (see also BBC 2 at 10.00 pm).



Dr David Owen: Question Time (10.15pm)

7.10 Best of the West: The Cave-In. Comedy western series. The businessman in saloon keeper Tillman (Leonard Frey) sees some rich pickings in prospect when an outlaws' hide-out cave collapses on Elvira and Daniel. With Charles Watkins and Meeno Paluce.
7.35 Top of the Pops: with Simon Bates and Peter Powell.
8.10 Fame: Drama series about the staff and pupils at the New York High School for Performing Arts. Tonight, the aggressive approach of a blind voice teacher inspires the students but alienates the staff.
9.00 News: with Michael Buerk.
9.25 Jury: Episode 11 of this 13-part drama series about individual members of a jury hearing a rape trial. Tonight, Margaret Whiting stars as the lady from the stockbroker belt whose day's shopping in the West End of London turns into something nightmarish.
10.15 Question Time: Sir Robin Day's panel tonight consists of Gwyneth Dunwoody, David Owen, Norman Tebbit and Clive Thornton (Abbey National Building Society).
11.15 Tom Jones Now! New series opens. The Welsh singer has Juliet Prowse as his guest: 11.40 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. Items include news at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 9.00; Sport at 6.45 and 7.45; Morning papers at 7.05; Competition at 7.25 and 8.25; Pop Video at 7.55; Guess-the-celebrity spot at 8.05; Television preview at 8.35; Michael Berry's cookery spot at 9.10. And Mad Lizzie at 9.15. Closedown at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines.
9.30 For Schools: Island community; 9.47 Basic Maths: 10.04 Michael Foreman; 10.21 The new baby; 10.38 Modelwork in experiments; 11.01 Picture Box; 11.18 A visit to the castle at Brougham; 11.38 Making a living.
12.00 Gammon and Spinach: for the very young (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get Up and Go! with Beryl Reid; 12.30 The Sullivans.
1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames Area news; 1.30 Emmerdale Farm: The wedding over, there is a shock waiting for Amos and Henry at the Woolpack (r).
2.00 A Plus: A celebration of Midsummer's Eve, with the folklorist Paul Smith and the Irish folk group Clannad.
2.30 Funny Man: Episode 5 of this drama serial about a showbusiness family in the 1920s. Today, the Gibsons open at least at a London theatre. With Jimmy Jewel, Andrew fell and Lynda Bellingham (r); 3.30 Chintz: Comedy series co-starring Michele Dotrice and Richard Easton (r).
4.00 Children's ITV: Gammon and Spinach (r); 4.15 Speedy and Daffy: cartoon; 4.20 First Post: Sue Robbie comments on young viewers' letters; 4.30 Rowan's Report: Nick Rowan interviews the young playwright Susannah Kleeman; 4.45 Home: Drama series set in an Australian community welfare home.
5.15 Young Doctors: Australian-made hospital drama series.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Help! Social services in London boroughs.
6.40 Knight Rider: An accountant, who has been "cooking the books" for his boss, is the only person who can provide an alibi for a girl on a murder charge. With David Hasselhoff.
7.40 Film: Once Upon a Dead Man (1972) Made-for-television thriller (it was actually a curtain raiser for the TV drama series McMillan, starring Rock Hudson) with Hudson as the police commissioner whose wife's amateur detective skill comes in handy. She is played by Susan Saint James. Tonight's story involves two murders and an art robbery. Co-starring Jack Albertson and Kurt Kaznar. Director: Leonard B Stein.
9.30 TV Eye: Having settled for less from EEC funds than she wanted, Mrs Thatcher faces the prospect of subsidizing four European products we do not desperately need – including broiler chickens.
10.00 News from ITN Followed by London news headlines.
10.30 No Excuses: Sixth (and final) episode of the drama serial starring Charlotte Cornwell as the rock singer, who tonight, tries to restore her relationships with her family. There is an unexpected face in the small audience at the club concert which could put her back on the road again.
11.30 Lou Grant: In order to win a bet with Lou (Edward Asner), Rossi risks his job by tackling a difficult assignment. With Robert Walden as Rossi; 12.25 Close: with Siân Phillips.

Margaret Whiting as Ann in Jury (BBC 1, 9.25pm.)

CHOICE

● Halycon days indeed for the Bessboroughs of Stansted Park, West Sussex. It is nothing less than an idyll that emerges from the interviews and old black-and-white pictures that make up A PLACE IN THE COUNTRY (BBC 2, 9.30 pm), tonight's Britain in the Thirties film. Servants by the dozen; outings to the races at nearby Goodwood; dinner parties that increased from 13 to 14 guests only because of the unlucky number 13; private theatricals in the specially-built theatre; champagne suppers afterwards; ranges of greenhouses that grew only Muscat grapes, cherries in pots, or the more exotic orchids. Not quite so idyllic for the Downstairs folk, though. "Two pound a week-top wages", rumbles the former head gardener. "Stayed like that for years. Then you asked for a rise – two shillings." A working week of seven days, some weeks. "There was rather a tendency", ventures the present Lord Bessborough "to accept their [the staff's] existence rather than to like them very much and be great friends with them; and not always to know exactly what their duties were." He leaves it to Belloc to provides an epilogue about things that have changed down in West Sussex and things that have not.

● Sam Shephard's play TRUE WEST (Radio 3, 7.30 pm) begins and ends with the yelping of cayotes. They sound animal enough the first time we hear them, blending with the chorus of crickets on the fringe of a Californian suburb. At play's end, they have taken on a more human timbre; four derisory howls. The intervening 90 minutes or so explain the process by which Man can become as much of a scavanger as a cayote. Mr Shephard's play about two disparate brothers trying to cut themselves a slice of the rich cake being baked in nearby Hollywood, is two-dimensional in plot (a misbegotten attempt to write a screenplay for a western) and three dimensional in characterization (Jonathan Pryce as the good brother and Lee Montague as the bad one, see to that). It is the kind of play that, Pinter-like, keeps turning the screw of menace but, un-Pinter like, then allows it to unwind through lack of motive. I suspect that, rather than concentrate on writing a play, Mr Shephard has played a game on us; a game, moreover, than makes up its own rules as it goes along.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10) TV and Politics: Britain; 6.30 Electronics: power amplifier; 6.55 Spatial Learning and the Hippocampus; 7.20 Questioning Theories; 7.45 The Agora of Athens.
10.15 Play School: The story of Thumbelina, told by Carol Leader and Stuart McGugan (also on BBC 1, at 4.20); Closedown at 10.40.
2.00 You and Me: for the very young; 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time – water.
2.35 Wimbledon: Live action in the fourth day's matches. You can see highlights on BBC 2 tonight at 10.00. The team of commentators consists of Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Barry Davies, Mark Cox, Ann Jones, Virginia Wade, Bill Threlfall and Richard Evans.
7.55 News. With sub-titles for the hard of hearing.
8.00 The Quick Brown Fox: Australian-made movie (intended for school showing) starring Gary Day as the insurance agent turned novelist who hits on what he thinks is a perfect idea for getting into the best-seller league after one resounding flop. With Pat Bishop and Gerda Nicolson.
8.30 Food and Drink: Includes an item on the way in which the Second World War established eating habits which, with variations, Britons still practise today. With Henry Kelly, Susan Grossman and (as drinks specialist) Jill Goolden.
9.00 West Country Tales: The Little Sounder. Gillian Miles has a dual role (a mother and her daughter) in this story of a farewell gift – a pendant – and the good luck it eventually brings to the wearer. Co-starring David Learner. Written by Elizabeth Holford; narrated by Desmond Hawkins.
9.30 Britain in the Thirties: A Place in the Country. With labour still cheap, and the well-to-do having much time on their hands, that uniquely British tradition – running a place in the country – thrived in the 1930s. One such place was Stansted Park in West Sussex; weekend parties, racing at nearby Goodwood, and a private theatre for dramatic entertainments. But while the rich got richer, the poor got poorer. (See Choice).
10.00 Wimbledon 83: Highlights from today's play in the Lawn Tennis Championships. Introduced by Desmond Lynam. Gerald Williams reviews the day's play.
10.50 Newsnight.
11.40 Open University (until 1.00 am approximately). At 11.40 Images: lens design. And, at 12.05 Community and Order. Policing in Liverpool; At 12.30 Handicapped in the Community. The Outward Housing Scheme in Waltham Forest.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 Car 54 Where Are You? American-made comedy series about two funny policemen (Joe E Ross and Fred Gwynne). Tonight, there are a couple of problems in the way of their accepting an invitation to spend a day on an elegant cabin cruiser. It is all to do with parking fines.
5.30 Countdown: Words and numbers game, conducted by Richard Whiteley. With Gyles Brandreth as the referee.
6.00 The Thursday Alternative: How to 'sell' Labour leadership candidates; and the public's views on the police and crime.
6.30 Anything We Can Do: Do-it-yourself programme, with actors in real-life situations in and around the home. Tonight: how to create the minimum amount of fuss when moving a toilet. Also coping with doors that open in the wrong direction. With John Bleasdale, Helen Watson and Mike Hall.
7.00 Channel Four News. Includes an interview with Ken Russell now directing an opera in Spoleto, Italy.
8.00 Opinions: Dr Morton Schatzman, is both psychiatrist and author. He wrote the book The Story of Ruth, the story of a mentally disturbed woman, which was dramatized by BBC TV not long ago. Tonight, he talks about the importance of dreams, and describes how they can actually be of some use in dealing with psychological problems.
8.30 Mardi Gras: Zachary Richard is an accordionist, of French-American origin. He and his fellow musicians evoke the colour and excitement of the great festival in Louisiana.
9.00 Soap: More about the crazy Tates and Campbells. Corinne and Jessica confront their spouses about their respective infidelities. And the news of Jodie's attempted suicide starts to spread.
9.30 Film on Four: The Bad Sister. Psycholgical drama, adapted from Emma Tennant's novel, and starring Dawn Archibald as a young woman plagued by her past. Disowned by her callous father (he is subsequently murdered), she is obsessed by her half-sister. In essence, this is a revenge story. Peter Wollen and Laura Mulvey, who wrote and directed the film, have made an unnecessarily complex job of it, and some of the acting leaves a lot to be desired. It was made entirely on video, to enhance the impact of the special effects which are very striking.
11.15 What the Papers Say: with Melanie Phillips.
11.30 Kelly Monteith's Swinging London: The likeable American comedian turns the clock back in his efforts to find the city's soul as it was in the 1960s. Ends at 12.30.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today direct from the Royal Highland Show. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament. 8.50 Your Letters. 8.57 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.05 Your Move or Mine (new series). Latest ideas and new developments on the housing front.
9.30 The Living World. Magazine edition.
10.00 News.
10.02 Fat Man at Work. Tom Vernon takes us inside someone else's working life.
10.30 Morning Story: The Wool Queen by Kathleen Gooding.
10.45 Daily Service.†
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Centre Court. Max Robertson takes a personal look at the changing game of tennis.
11.48 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Degrees of Humour. Last of four programmes celebrating 100 years of the Cambridge University Footlights Dramatic Club.
12.55 Weather; Travel.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Includes part 1 of Close Quarters, by Michael Gilbert. Read by Sion Probert.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: The Picture Beyond the Canvas by Gerald Kelsey. With Anthony Daniels as the art historian.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Bookshelf.
4.40 Story Time: Children at the Gate by Lynne Reid Banks (9).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Brain of Britain 1983.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Concert Prelude.†
7.30 Concert from Derby direct from the Assembly Rooms. Part 1: Prokofiev (Symphony No 1 in D), Rachmaninov (Piano Concerto No 4 in G minor, played by Howard Shelley, with the BBC Philharmonic).†
8.15 Any Answers?
8.35 Concert. Part 2: Tchaikovsky (Symphony No 5 in E minor).
9.40 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: Black Heart and White Heart by Rider Haggard (3).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament
12.00 News, weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore forecast.
ENGLAND VHF as 1f above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 9.05-10.45 For Schools. 9.05 Noticeboard. 9.10 A Service for Schools. 9.30 Spelling and Punctuation. 9.45 Spoken English. 9.55 Peotry Corner. 10.05 Sounds, Words and Movement. 10.20 Stories and Rhymes. 10.30 Cook and Speak. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Reading Music. 11.05 In the News. 11.35 Wavelength. 1.55pm Listening Corner 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Living Language. 2.20 Radio Geography. 2.40 Exploring Science. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Under Pressure. 11.30-12.10. Open University: 11.30 Poetry: F. R. Leavis. 11.50 Truancy.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Morning Concert Ireland (A London Overture) Samuel Wesley, Bridge (Dance Poem) Holst; (Suite No in E Flat)†
8.00 News
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Bach, Stravinsky (Violin Concerto in D) CPE Bach†
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer Rimsky-Korsakov: records (includes symphony No 2 and Capriccio espaghol)†
10.00 Mozart Incidental music: Thamos, King of Egypt, record†
10.45 Brahms and Walton Violin and Piano recital by Iona Brown and Ian Brown†
11.20 Scottish National Orchestra Delius, (Brigg Fair) Bliss, (Piano Eoncerto) Elgar (enigma Variations)†
1.00 News
1.05 Manchester Summer Recital Chamber music: Beethoven, Brahms (Piano Trio in CC, Op 87)†
2.00 Serse Opera by Handel: the Handel Opera Society's production recorded last November in Sadler's Wells Theatre. With James Bowman, Lynda Russell, Robin Martin Olivert
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure. Includes some of the songs from the Auvergne†
6.30 Bandstand, The Foden OTS Band: Eric Ball, John McCabe†
7.00 Othmar Schoeck songs. With Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau (baritone) and Jorg Demus (piano)†
7.30 True West. (See Choice).
9.00 Schoenberg Verklarte Nacht for string sextet (played by Raphael Ensemble)†
9.35 Haydn and Schubert Piano recital by Zsuzsanna Sirokay†
10.15 Music in Our Time, Elisabeth Lutyens, Michael Blake Watkins, Simon Bainbridge. (Voicing–a Nash Ensemble commission. First broadcast)
11.15 News
VHF only – Open University: 6.15 am Behind the Lines 6.35-6.55 Differentiation in Action 11.20 pm Maths Foundation Tutorial 11.40-12.00 Modern Art: Socialist Realism

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00pm and 9.00). Major Bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12 midnight. (MF/MW). 5.00 Ray Moore†. 7.30 Terry Wogan†. 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00 Music While You Work†. 12.30 Gloria Hunniford†. 2.00 Wimbledon 83. Commentary and reports on the fourth day's play. 7.00 John Dunn (continued from vhf)†. 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Among Your Souvenirs.†. 8.30 Country Club with Wally Whyton†. 9.30 Star Sound Extra. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Know Your Place. The saga of the caretaker and the cleaner, starring Roy Dotrice, Patricia Hayes. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 Acker's 'Alf 'Our. 1.30 The Organist Entertains†. 2.00-5.00 Bill Rennells presents You and the Night and the Music†.

Radio 1

News on the half hour from 6.30am until 8.30pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight. (MF/MW). 6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel†. 12.00 Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 2.30 Ed Stewart†. 4.00 David Hamilton†. 6.00 John Dunn†. 7.30 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk 6.30 Nature Notebook 6.40 The Farming World 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Fours Hours 7.30 Country Style 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Short Story 8.30 John Peel 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Letter From Everywhere 10.00 Orlando Gibbons 10.15 Wimbledon Report 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 New Ideas 11.25 The Week in Wales 11.30 Assignment 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Wimbledon '83 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours 8.30 A Jolly Good Show 9.15 Wimbledon Report 9.30 Business Matters 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 The Week in Wales 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.30 Meridian 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 A Luck Woman 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 The Chanson 2.30 Europe's Untidy Peace 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Business Matters 5.00 World News 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours 5.45 The World Today

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC WALES 1.27-1.30 pm News of Wales headlines 4.18-4.20 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.15 Wales Today. 11.40 News headlines; News of Wales headlines. Close. SCOTLAND 1.25-1.30 pm The Scottish news. 6.00-6.15 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News headlines; Scottish news summary. Close. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.27-1.30 pm Northern Ireland news. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland news. 6.00-6.15 Scene Around Six. 11.40 News headlines; Northern Ireland news headlines. Close. ENGLAND 6.00-6.15 pm Regional news magazine. 11.45 Close.

S4C

Starts 2.20pm Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interval. 3.00 Thunder Rock. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pila-Pala. 5.00 Ffiach Heulyn. Dino Bach. 5.30 Dick Van Dyke Show. 6.00 Brookside. 6.30 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn El Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Teufu-ffon. 8.35 Blas Y Gorffennol. 9.00 St Elsewhere. 9.55 Vietnam. 10.50 Film: Return of the Secausus Seven. Ex-student radicals gather for a reunion. 12.50am Gair Yn El Bryd. 12.55 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30 Arena. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Look What We've Found: Archaeological discoveries in East Anglia. 11.00 Me And My Camera. 11.30 Making A Living. 12.00 That's Hollywood. 12.30am Eighteen Faces Eighty, Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.00-7.40 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.30 M and My Camera. 11.00 Hill Street Blues. 12.00 News. 12.03 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 House Calls. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.30 The Best v The West: Darts. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace". 12.40am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.45 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 Wales This Week.

ULSTER

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Benson. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Mr Magoo. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.29 Ulster Weather. 10.30 House Calls. 11.0 Me and My Camera. 11.30 News, Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-4.00 Glasgow Golf Classic. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-6.45 Bodyline. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.35 Golf Doctor. 6.40 Sounds Gaelic. 7.10-7.40 Benson. 10.30 Glasgow Golf Classic. 11.25 Late Call. 11.30 Me and My Camera. 12.00 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 About Britain. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.10-7-40 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Central Lobby. 11.10 News. 11.15 Me and My Camera. 11.45 Making a Living. 12.15am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40 Gardens For All Special. 7.10-7.40 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.35 Simple Gifts. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 Fisheries News. 11.35 Journey to the Unknown. 12.35am Postscript. 12.41 Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 9.25am- 9.30 News 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10 Carry oon Laughing. 10.30 Seven Days. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 House Calls. 12.00 Company. Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Electric Theatre Show. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.40 Police News. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 PS, its Paul Squire. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 About Gaelic. 12.00 News. 12.05am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 House Calls. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-3.00 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Make Me Laugh. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.10-7.40 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 Me And My Camera. 12.00 Jazz Series. 12.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Chintz. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 One Woman. 5.15-5.45 Centenary Lincolnshire Show. 6.00 Calendar. 6.45 Crossroads. 7.10-7.40 Robin's Nest. 10.30 Me And My Camera. 11.00 Talking Of Sport. 11.30 Star Class. 12.00 Closedown.

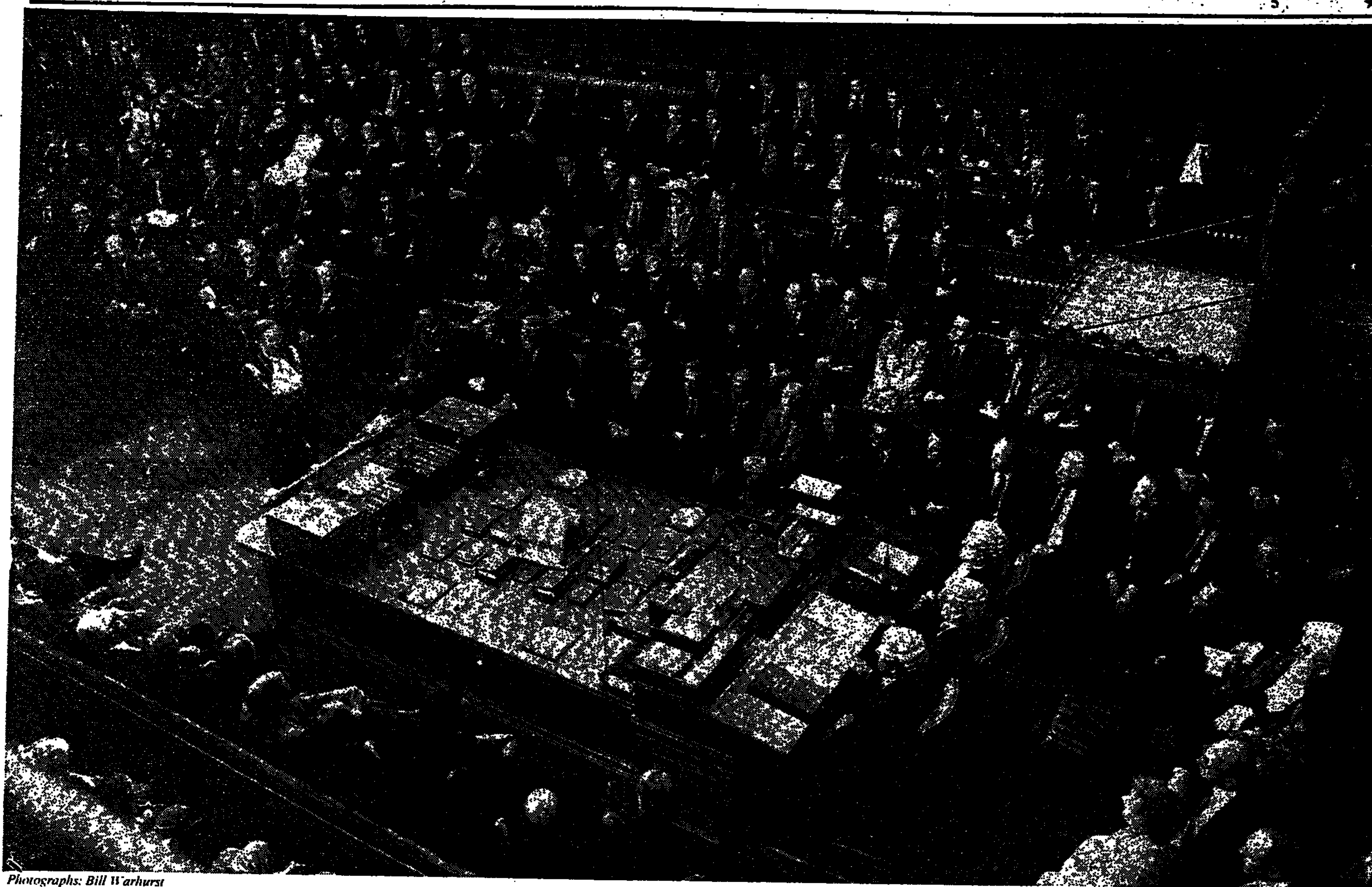
CHANNEL

As London except: 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Keep Fit – The Berit Way. 6.40 Gardens For All. 7.10 PS It's Paul Squire. 10.35 Bengamin Luxon: Simple Gifts. 11.00 Me and My Camera. 11.30 John Wilson's Pop Art. 11.35 Journey to the Unknown. 12.35 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

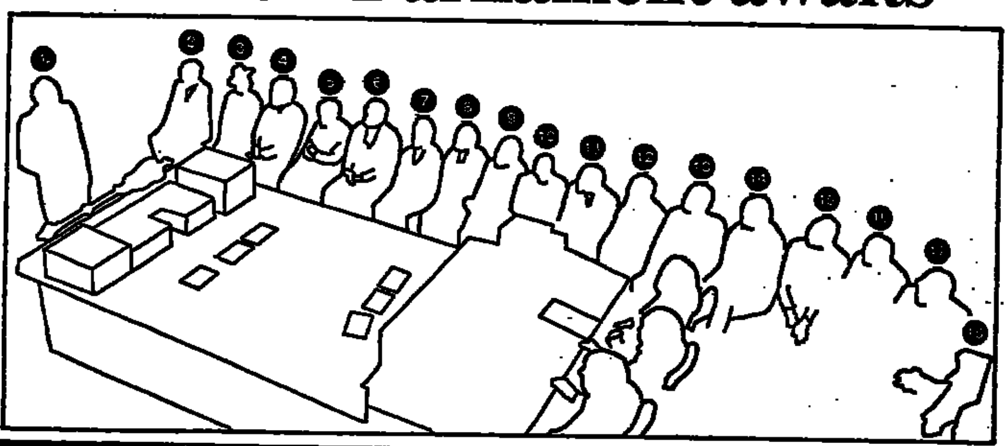
As London except: Start 9.25am-9.30 News. 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 One of the Boys. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.10 PS, It's Paul Squire. 10.32 Come In. 11.0 Coming Up. 11.05 Ladies Man. 12.00 People Talk. 12.05am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.



Photographs: Bill Warhurst

The new Parliament awaits



1 Sir David House, Black Rod; 2 John Wakeham, Chief Whip; 3 Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister; 4 Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary; 5 Leon Brittan, Home; 6 Nigel Lawson, Chancellor; 7 Sir Keith Joseph, Education and Science; 8 Norman Tebbit, Employment; 9 Peter Walker, Energy; 10 Nicholas Edwards, Wales; 11 Partick Jenkin, Environment; 12 Sir George Younger, of Scotland; 13 Archibald Hamilton, Deputy Whip; 14 James Prior, Northern Ireland; 15 Barnery Hayhoe, Minister of State at the Treasury; 16 Michael Jopling, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; 17 Michael Heseltine, Defence; 18 Bernard Weatherill, Speaker.



Hand in glove: Mrs Thatcher with Messrs Howe, Brittan, Lawson and Joseph.

Dimbleby Herald shuffles cards

Continued from page 1

Duke of Gloucester has got an interesting passion this year". Dimbleby Herald was commenting.

He might have rephrased that, since presumabvly he meant that the Duke of Gloucester had got an interesting passion this year in addition to, and in no way exclusive of, his passion for the Duchess. It was the rehabilitation of Richard III, said Mr Dimbleby, the son of Richard I.

The Duke thinks he did not kill the prince, Mr Dimbleby added, and that "he was certainly not a hunchback". This was similar to my controversial theories, concerning my own passion of this year, which is the rehabilitation of Mr Norman Tebbit.

Black Rod's stockings set out down a corridor, where a door was slammed in their owner's face. Rod stayed cool. Next minute vast numbers of MPs tumbled through the door. "There's Michael Heseltine with the hair on the left", Mr Dimbleby said. Mr Heseltine appeared, carrying the Hair of State. The Queen delivered the Speech.

Later, in the Commons in the afternoon, first Mr Foot and Mrs Thatcher spoke. I was more at home here, having been exposed to both speeches for four weeks during the election. The Tory backbenches were covered with unfamiliar dark suits – or rather, the suits were familiar, but not the people in them. Of them more later – too much more in many cases.

Mrs Thatcher's speech was several times interruped by surviving Labour MP's asking her to yield the floor. Sometimes she did. But she refused to do so to an unfamiliar man in a dark blue shirt whom a knowledgable colleague thought was a newly-elected Militant.

I would require more evidence. The man was wearing a Labour tie, which suggests that he might not have been an ordinary member of the public in from the street. Of him (no doubt) more later.

Festival Fringe becomes bigger

The Edinburgh Festival Fringe, which has become bigger than the official Festival, will be putting on 834 shows this year from August 14 to September 10.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne, Honorary Air Commodore, opens the new Advanced Simulator Technology Hercules Simulator at RAF Lyneham, Wiltshire, 12.30.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother visits the Helicopter Squadron of the RAF Central Flying School, Shawbury, Shropshire, 12.

Princess Margaret attends a concert in aid of Wavendon Allmusic Plan, The Stables, Wavendon, Bucks, 7.15.

The Duke of Gloucester visits RAF Honington, Suffolk, 11.30.

The Duke of Kent attends the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, 1.50.

Princess Alexandra, Patron of the Motor and Cycle Trades Benevolent Fund, opens Alexandra House new residential home at Southport, 1.50; opens Crawshaw Court sheltered housing scheme, Huyton, Merseyside, 4.30.

Princess Michael of Kent attends a luncheon in aid of Nordorff-Robbins Music Therapy Centre, and presents Silver Clef Award, Intercontinental Hotel, London, 12.40.

New exhibitions

Rupert Bear Original drawings by Alfred Bestall Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5 (until July 17).

Glass and Plastics, Pyrex and Bakelite, Collins Gallery, 22 Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed Sun; (until July 8).

Falmouth Connections; paintings by Geoff Shaw, Falmouth Art Gallery, Municipal Offices, Falmouth; Mon to Fri 10 to 1 and 2 to 4.30, closed Sat and Sun; (until July 8).

Paintings of Lancaster and District by Glynne Potter, City Museum, Market Square, Lancaster; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 3, closed Sun; (until July 2).

Paintings, prints and sculpture by contemporary artists, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4 Quality Square, Ludlow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Tuesdays and Sundays (until July 11).

Beatrix Potter Abbot Hall Art Gallery, Kendall, Cumbria; Mon to Fri 10.30 to 5.30, Sat and Sun 2 to 5 (until Nov 6).

Light Dimensions: holography and holograms, RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45, closed Sun; (until Sept 10).

Music

Recital by Carole Bower (soprano) Eileen Last (piano) and Paul Clarke (violin), Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

Organ recital by Harrison Oxley, Bury St Edmunds Cathedral, 8.

Piano recital by Nigel Hill, St Mary's Centre, Aylesbury, 1.10.

Piano recital by John Briggs, Library Theatre, Bradford, 7.30.

Recital by Medici String Quartet, St Mary's Church, Bowdon, Greater Manchester, 7.30

Organ recital by Hans Heilscher, Chester Cathedral, 1.10.

General

Lincolnshire Show, Lincolnshire Showground, Lincoln, 8.30 to 7 (last day today).

Midsummer charity fair, Market Place, Sheep Street, Kettering, Northants, 5.

Royal Highland Agricultural Show, Ingliston, Newbridge, Edinburgh, 8am to 8.30pm (last day today).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,163

ACROSS

1 To defend it could be all on West (9).
6 Exception to no man being an island (5).
9 We take blame swapping valued possession (3,4).
10 Kind of propeller functioning back to front (7).
11 Selector whose word you hope is your bond (5).
12 Land or handle a bit of fluff (5,4).
13 Protester finds nothing right with design (8).
15 Type of staff to tire (4).
19 What one does to this grub (4).
20 Pick out and destroy, done maybe in battle (8).
23 Cold in the head? A remedy from the Crimea (9).
24 Time for issuing notes (5).
26 Ring-shaped if with lunar formation (7).
27 Like Odin, a person observed (3-4).
28 Stops losing head and relaxes (5).
29 Roget for instance, such a man of words? (9).

DOWN

1 No holds barred for this workman? (9).
2 Antennae coil showing main element reversed (5).
3 Disappear from the East Virginia scene perhaps (8).
4 "—— should be made of sterner stuff" (*J Caesar*) (8).
5 Call on to view the sky at night (4,2).
6 Fuller figure for a notability (6).
7 Took a chance say and danced for joy (9).
8 This saw return of a musical group (5).
14 Air transport – in the Black Forest? (3,6).
16 Prime material for a plot (9).
17 Volcanic vent creates difficulty for a mule (8).
18 Monotony – no sign of the monster (8).
21 Climbs – up or down the staff? (6).
22 Root of persuasion (6).
23 Grass cutter (5).
25 Girl of the month or first citizen (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,162

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

National Day

Luxembourg, the smallest member of the European Economic Community, today celebrates the official birthday of Grand Duke Jean. The Grand Duke, who is 62, succeeded his mother, the Grand Duchess Charlotte, on her abdication in 1964. The date was chosen by the Grand Duchess because it was felt that the country's National Day should be commemorated in the summer, when the weather was most likely to be clement.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech.

Lords (3): Continuation of debate on the Queen's Speech.

New books – paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

After Purple, by Wendy Perriam (Penguin, £1.95).
Auschwitz and the Allies, the politics of rescue, by Martin Gilbert (Hamlyn, £4.95).
Autobiographies of Charles Darwin and T. H. Huxley, edited by Sir Gavin De Beer (Oxford, £2.50).
Isabel and the Sea, a voyage through the canals of France to the Mediterranean, by George Millar (Century Travellers, £4.95).
Sunday Best, by Bernice Rubens (Abacus, £2.50).
Thatcher's Torpedo, by Tam Dalyell (Cecil Woolf, £1.95).
The Dragon and the Bear, inside China and Russia today, by Philip Short (Sphere, £4.95).
The Benefactor, by Susan Sontag (Writers & Readers, £2.95).
Under the Sign of Saturn, by Susan Sontag (Writers & Readers, £2.95).
Why Are The British Bad at Manufacturing? by Karel Williams, John Williams, and Denis Thomas (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £7.95).

PH

The papers

According to the text of the Queen's Speech, written by Mrs Thatcher, the Government will seek a further reduction in inflation, says the Daily Mirror. An hour after the speech was made, building societies announced a 1¼ per cent increase in the mortgage interest rate. "The gap between a politician's words and reality seldom shows so quickly", the paper adds.

The nation gave Mrs Thatcher an overwhelming mandate to continue her hard-line policies, says the Daily Star, so there can be no surprises in the programme outlined yesterday. "All the Tory hobby horses are now set to gallop into the statute book."

"The Queen's Speech does not foreshadow a big legislative load for the Commons", says the Daily Express: "Good – the less government the better... This House of Commons can most effectively champion the individual by leaving as much as possible to individuals."

The Sun says its "general verdict on the Government's plans is that they are sound and sensible, but we regard them as only a beginning ... We are waiting for fresh challenge, imagination and even a touch of excitement".

Anniversaries

The Duke of Windsor (reigned as Edward VIII, Jan 20 1936 – Dec 11 1936) was born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, 1894. Deaths: Mark Akenside, poet and physician, London, 1770; Sir James Hall, geologist, Edinburgh, 1832.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.83	1.74
Austria Sch	28.55	26.90
Belgium Fr	81.00	76.50
Canada $	1.95	1.86
Denmark Kr	14.45	13.70
Finland Mkk	8.59	8.39
France Fr	12.05	11.50
Germany DM	4.03	3.82
Greece Dr	135.00	126.00
Hongkong $	11.29	10.64
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2370.00	2250.00
Japan Yen	383.00	363.00
Netherlands Gld	4.51	4.28
Norway Kr	11.56	10.96
Portugal Esc	186.00	166.00
South Africa Rd	2.19	2.05
Spain Pta	220.50	209.50
Sweden Kr	12.07	11.55
Switzerland Fr	3.33	3.16
USA $	1.58	1.52
Yugoslavia Dnr	136.00	128.00

Retail Price Index: 333.9.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 10.3 at 721.1.

Roads

London and South-east: Wimbledon tennis championships: Waiting restrictions and temprorary one-way system between 8.30am and 9pm daily in Marryat Road, Somerset Road and Church Road, Wimbledon. A322: Roadworks on flyover over A30 at Bagshot, Surrey. A414: Roadworks at Fifth Avenue, Harlow, Essex.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lane closures at junction 19 (M6). M45: Diversions for eastbound traffic at Rugby. A1: Northbound lane closures at Connington, Cambridgeshire.

North: M1: Lane closures between junctions 38 (Huddersfield) and 39 (Wakefield). M6: Lane closures between junctions 19 and 20 (Chester). A1(M): Northbound lane closures from Redhouse to Blyth, S York.

Wales and West: A38: Temporary signals at Treverbyn Bridge, between Bodmin and Liskeard, Cornwall. M4: Lane closures between junctions 14 (Hungerford) and 17 (Cirencester). M5: Lane closures between junctions 13 and 14 (Stroud and Thornbury).

Scotland: Royal Highland Agricultural Show, Ingliston, Edinburgh: Extra traffic in city centre. A7: Stop/go boards in High Street and North Bridge Street, Hawick, Borders. A82: Roadworks with temporary lights S of Crianlarich at Blackcraig, Central Scotland. Glasgow Golf Classic, Haggs Castle Club, Dumbreck Road; Extra traffic in area.

Information supplied by the AA.

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	noon to 3 pm
Basildon	low	noon to 3 pm
Bath	low	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	low	3 to 6 pm
Bradford	low	noon to 3 pm
Brighton	med	3 to 6 pm*
Carlisle	low	–
Darlington	low	9 am to noon
Dudley	med	noon to 3 pm*
Edinburgh	low	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	low	9 am to noon
Glasgow	low	3 to 6 pm
Hull	low	noon to 3 pm
Leeds	low	noon to 3 pm
Lincoln	low	9 am to noon
Maidstone	low	noon to 3 pm
Norwich	low	3 to 6 pm
Preston	high	3 to 6 pm
Reading	high	noon to 3 pm*
Rotherham	med	noon to 3 pm*
Runcorn	high	3 to 6 pm*
Salford	high	3 to 6 pm*
Southampton	low	noon to 3 pm
Swansea	high	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	med	3 to 6 pm*
Warwick	med	9 am to noon*

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The pollen count for London issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10 am yesterday was 114 (very high); for today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated each morning at 10.30.

Weather forecast

Pressure will remain low to SE of Britain; a trough of low pressure over N England will remain slow-moving.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW England, East Anglia, E Midlands, Channel Islands: Rather cloudy, mist patches early, thundery showers; wind N, light; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

E, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Rather cloudy, perhaps some outbreaks of rain and coastal fog patches at first, brighter later; wind N, light to moderate; max temp 20 to 22C (68 to 72F), cooler on coasts.

W Midlands, S Wales, central N England: Mist patches early, sunny periods, scattered showers, perhaps heavy and thundery; wind N, light; max temp 22 to 24C (72 to 75F).

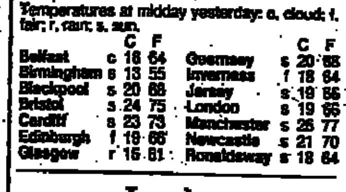
N Wales, NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Bright periods, scattered showers, perhaps thundery; wind N, light to moderate; max temp 21 to 23C (70 to 73F).

Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Mostly dry, bright periods; wind N or variable, light; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind N or variable, light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Mostly dry in N with near normal temperatures; very warm in S with outbreaks of thundery rain.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind NE, light or moderate; sea slight. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind N, moderate; sea slight.



Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.22 pm.
Moon sets: 3.27 am. Moon rises: 7.45 pm.
Full Moon June 25.

Lighting-up time

London 9.53 pm to 4.14 am.
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.24 am
Edinburgh 10.33 pm to 3.57 am
Manchester 10.12 pm to 4.16 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.43 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	18	64	Guernsey	s	20	68
Birmingham	s	13	55	Inverness	f	18	64
Blackpool	s	20	68	Jersey	s	19	66
Bristol	s	24	75	London	s	19	66
Cardiff	s	23	73	Manchester	s	25	77
Edinburgh	f	19	66	Newcastle	s	21	70
Glasgow	r	16	61	Ronaldsway	s	18	64

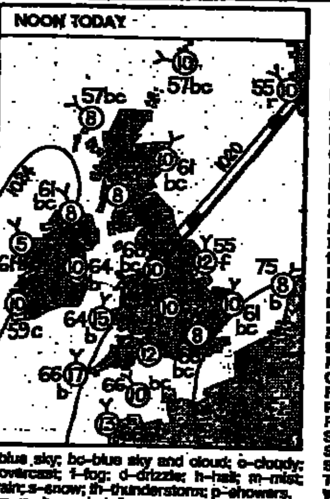
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 24C (75F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 11C (52F). Humidity: 6 pm, 60 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, a trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.0hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1016.6 millibars, falling.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Manchester 27C (81F); lowest day max: Fife Ness 12C (54F); highest rainfall: Kinloss 0.25in; highest sunshine: Newquay 12.7hr.





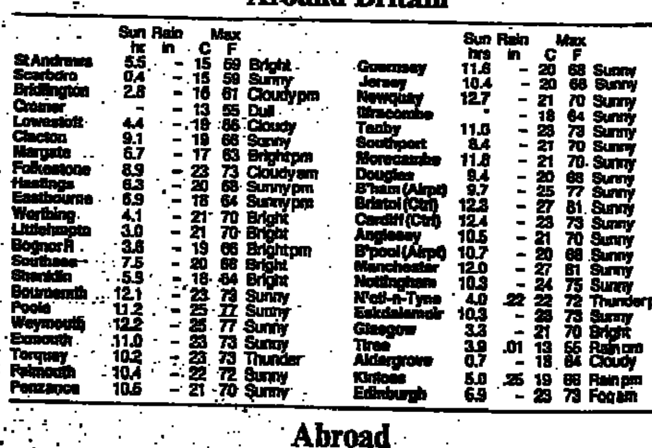
b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	1.08	6.6	1.38	6.8
Aberdeen	12.44	3.7	1.03	3.8
Avonmouth	6.37	12.0	7.03	12.3
Belfast	10.34	3.3	11.0	3.2
Cardiff	6.23	11.1	6.49	11.3
Devonport	5.07	4.9	5.34	5.1
Dover	10.39	6.1	10.59	6.3
Falmouth	4.37	4.7	5.04	4.9
Glasgow	12.28	4.3	12.28	4.3
Harwich	11.31	3.7	11.46	3.8
Holyhead	9.58	5.0	10.17	5.1
Hull	5.49	6.7	6.06	6.8
Ilfracombe	5.23	8.1	5.47	8.3
Leith	1.52	5.1	2.18	5.2
Liverpool	10.46	8.5	11.09	8.7
Lowestoft	9.06	2.3	9.16	2.3
Margate	11.45	4.4	11.58	4.4
Milford Haven	5.38	6.2	6.04	6.3
Newquay	4.31	6.3	4.56	6.4
Oban	5.19	3.4	5.47	3.6
Penzance	4.10	4.9	4.35	5.2
Portland	6.12	1.6	6.48	1.9
Portsmouth	11.02	4.3	11.16	4.5
Shoreham	10.46	5.6	11.05	5.8
Southampton	10.35	4.2	10.48	4.3
Swansea	5.47	8.6	6.11	8.8
Tees	3.06	4.9	3.29	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	11.19	3.9	11.37	3.9

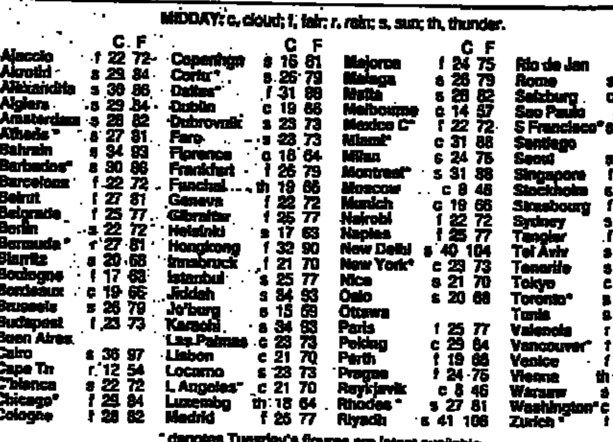
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	5.5	–	15	59	Bright	Guernsey	11.6	–	20	68	Sunny
Scarboro	0.4	–	15	59	Sunny	Jersey	10.4	–	20	68	Sunny
Bridlington	2.8	–	16	61	Cloudy pm	Newquay	12.7	–	21	70	Sunny
Cromer	–	–	13	55	Dull	Ilfracombe	*	–	18	64	Sunny
Lowestoft	4.4	–	19	66	Cloudy	Tenby	11.6	–	23	73	Sunny
Clacton	9.1	–	19	66	Sunny	Southport	8.4	–	21	70	Sunny
Margate	6.7	–	17	63	Bright pm	Morecambe	11.8	–	21	70	Sunny
Folkestone	8.9	–	23	73	Cloudy am	Douglas	9.4	–	20	68	Sunny
Hastings	6.3	–	20	68	Sunny pm	B'ham (Airpt)	9.7	–	25	77	Sunny
Eastbourne	6.9	–	18	64	Sunny pm	Bristol (Ctr)	12.3	–	27	81	Sunny
Worthing	4.1	–	21	70	Bright	Cardiff (Ctr)	12.4	–	23	73	Sunny
Littlehmptn	3.0	–	21	70	Bright	Anglesey	10.5	–	21	70	Sunny
Bognor R	3.6	–	19	66	Bright pm	B'pool (Airpt)	10.7	–	20	68	Sunny
Southsea	7.5	–	20	68	Bright	Manchester	12.0	–	27	81	Sunny
Shanklin	5.9	–	18	64	Bright	Nottingham	10.3	–	24	75	Sunny
Bournemth	12.1	–	23	73	Sunny	N'cstl-n-Tyne	4.0	.22	22	72	Thunder pm
Poole	11.2	–	25	77	Sunny	Eskdalemuir	10.3	–	23	73	Sunny
Weymouth	12.2	–	25	77	Sunny	Glasgow	3.3	–	21	70	Bright
Exmouth	11.0	–	23	73	Sunny	Tiree	3.9	.01	13	55	Rain pm
Torquay	10.2	–	23	73	Thunder	Aldergrove	0.7	–	18	64	Cloudy
Falmouth	10.4	–	22	72	Sunny	Kinloss	5.0	.25	19	66	Rain pm
Penzance	10.5	–	21	70	Sunny	Edinburgh	6.9	–	23	73	Fog am

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	22	72	Copenhgn	s	16	61	Majorca	f	24	75	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	29	84	Corfu*	s	26	79	Malaga	s	26	79	Rome	s	23	73
Alexandria	s	30	86	Dallas*	f	31	88	Malta	s	28	82	Salzburg	c	20	68
Algiers	s	29	84	Dublin	c	19	66	Melbourne	c	14	57	Sao Paulo			
Amsterdam	s	28	82	Dubrovnik	s	23	73	Mexico C*	f	22	72	S Francisco*	s	18	64
Athens*	s	27	81	Faro	s	23	73	Miami*	c	31	88	Santiago			
Bahrain	s	34	93	Florence	c	18	64	Milan	s	24	75	Seoul	s	27	81
Barbados*	s	30	86	Frankfurt	f	26	79	Montreal*	s	31	88	Singapore	f	31	88
Barcelona	f	22	72	Funchal	th	19	66	Moscow	c	8	46	Stockholm	s	20	68
Beirut	f	27	81	Geneva	f	22	72	Munich	c	19	66	Strasbourg	f	23	73
Belgrade	f	25	77	Gibraltar	f	25	77	Nairobi	f	22	72	Sydney	s	16	61
Berlin	s	22	72	Helsinki	s	17	63	Naples	f	25	77	Tangier	f	21	70
Bermuda*	r	27	81	Hongkong	f	32	90	New Delhi	s	40	104	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
Biarritz	s	20	68	Innsbruck	f	21	70	New York*	c	23	73	Tenerife	s	25	77
Boulogne	f	17	63	Istanbul	s	25	77	Nice	s	21	70	Tokyo	c	24	75
Bordeaux	c	19	66	Jiddah	s	34	93	Oslo	s	20	68	Toronto*	s	28	82
Brussels	s	26	79	Jo'burg	s	15	59	Ottawa				Tunis	s	27	81
Budapest	f	23	73	Karachi	s	34	93	Paris	f	25	77	Valencia	r	21	70
Buen Aires				Las Palmas	c	23	73	Peking	c	29	84	Vancouver*	f	16	61
Cairo	s	36	97	Lisbon	c	21	70	Perth	f	19	66	Venice	f	24	75
Cape Tn	r	12	54	Locarno	s	23	73	Prague	f	24	75	Vienna	th	17	63
C'blanca	s	22	72	L Angeles*	c	21	70	Reykjavik	c	8	46	Warsaw	s	17	63
Chicago*	f	29	84	Luxembg	th	18	64	Rhodes*	s	27	81	Washington*	c	23	73
Cologne	f	28	82	Madrid	f	25	77	Riyadh	s	41	106	Zurich*	f	21	70

* denotes Tuesday's figures are latest available